Registered number: 06198819

EASTONE GROUP LIMITED

DIRECTOR'S REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

EASTONE GROUP LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

DIRECTOR	K M Bromley
COMPANY SECRETARY	Promenade Secretaries Limited
REGISTERED NUMBER	06198819
REGISTERED OFFICE	Third Floor 95 The Promenade Cheltenham Gloucestershire GL50 1HH
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR	Rawlinson & Hunter Audit LLP Statutory Auditor & Chartered Accountants Eighth Floor 6 New Street Square New Fetter Lane London EC4A 3AQ

EASTONE GROUP LIMITED

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DIRECTOR'S REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

The director presents his report and the financial statements of EastOne Group Limited ("the company") for the year ended 31 December 2015.

DIRECTOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

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 applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. Under company law the director must not approve the financial statements unless he is satisfied that he gives 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 for the company financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- 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.

The director is responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements and other information included in Director's Reports may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activity of the company is the provision of investment project consultancy.

DIRECTOR

The director who served during the year was:

K M Bromley

DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITOR

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

- so far as he is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware, and
- he has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

DIRECTOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

AUDITORS

Under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006, Rawlinson & Hunter Audit LLP will be deemed to have been reappointed as auditor 28 days after these financial statements were sent to members or 28 days after the latest date prescribed for filing the accounts with the registrar, whichever is earlier.

SMALL COMPANIES NOTE

In preparing this report, the director have 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.

K M Bromley
Director

Date: 28 SEPTEMBER 2016

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF EASTONE GROUP LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of EastOne Group Limited ("the company") for the year ended 31 December 2015, which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Cash Flows, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes. The relevant financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is the Companies Act 2006 and the United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

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 Director's Responsibilities Statement on page 1, 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 Financial Reporting Council'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. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Director's Report and Financial Statements to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

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 profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

EMPHASIS OF MATTER

In forming our opinion, we have considered the adequacy of the disclosures made in Note 1 to the financial statements regarding the going concern basis of preparation of the financial statements. The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis and the validity of this ultimately depends upon future trading results and the political and economic climate in the Ukraine where the subsidiary undertaking's workforce and business is based.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF EASTONE GROUP LIMITED

Details of the circumstances relating to this fundamental uncertainty are set out in Note 1. In view of the significance of this uncertainty we consider that it should be drawn to your attention but our opinion is not qualified in this respect and the financial statements do not include any adjustments that would be required if they were to be prepared on any basis other than a going concern basis.

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 those accounts and such reports have been prepared with applicable legal requirements.

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 take advantage of the small companies' exemption from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report or in preparing the Director's Report.

Rawlinson & Hunter Audit LLP

David Davies (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of
Rawlinson & Hunter Audit LLP

Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants

Eighth Floor
6 New Street Square
New Fetter Lane
London
EC4A 3AQ
Date: 28 September 2016

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

	Note	2015 $000	*2014* *$000*
Turnover	2,3,4	**7,653**	*12,122*
Cost of sales		**(6,947)**	*(11,184)*
Gross profit		**706**	*938*
Administrative expenses		**(456)**	*(544)*
Operating profit	5	**250**	*394*
Tax on profit	6	**(51)**	*(66)*
Profit for the year		**199**	*328*

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2015 or 2014 other than those included in the profit and loss account.

The notes on pages 9 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

EASTONE GROUP LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 06198819

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2015

	Note	$000	2015 $000	$000	2014 $000
Fixed assets					
Investments	7		1		1
			1		1
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	8	2,970		3,643	
Cash at bank and in hand	9	354		636	
		3,324		4,279	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	(783)		(1,937)	
Net current assets			2,541		2,342
Total assets less current liabilities			2,542		2,343
Net assets			2,542		2,343
Capital and reserves					
Profit and loss account	13		2,542		2,343
			2,542		2,343

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

K M Bromley
Director

Date: 28 SEPTEMBER 2016

The notes on pages 9 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	$000	$000	$000
At 1 January 2015	-	2,343	2,343
Profit for the year	-	199	199
At 31 December 2015	**-**	**2,542**	**2,542**

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	$000	$000	$000
At 1 January 2014	-	2,015	2,015
Profit for the year	-	328	328
At 31 December 2014	**-**	**2,343**	**2,343**

The notes on pages 9 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

	2015 $000	*2014* *$000*
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit for the financial year	**199**	*328*
Adjustments for:		
Taxation	**51**	*66*
Decrease in debtors	**673**	*108*
(Decrease) in creditors	**(737)**	*(171)*
(Decrease) in amounts owed to group undertaking	**(417)**	*(107)*
Corporation tax	**(51)**	*(147)*
Net cash (used in)/generated from operating activities	**(282)**	*77*
Cash flows from financing activities		
Repayment of loans	**-**	*(618)*
Net cash (used in) financing activities	**-**	*(618)*
Net (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**(282)**	*(541)*
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	**636**	*1,177*
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	**354**	*636*
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year comprise:		
Cash at bank and in hand	**354**	*636*
	354	*636*

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

EastOne Group Limited ("the company") is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated in England and Wales.

The address of its registered office is Third Floor, 95 The Promenade, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, GL50 1HH.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

Information on the impact of first-time adoption of FRS 102 is given in note 16.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis which assumes that the company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The validity of this ultimately depends upon future trading results and the political and economic climate in Ukraine where the subsidiary undertaking's workforce and business is based. The director does not anticipate any long term disruptions to the company's business market and client base in that country.

The financial statements do not reflect any adjustments that would be required if they were to be prepared on a basis other than going concern basis. If the going concern basis were not adopted, adjustments would be necessary to write down the balance sheet value of assets to their recoverable amounts, to provide for further liabilities that may arise and to reclassify fixed assets as current assets.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.3 Turnover

Turnover 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. Turnover 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:

Rendering of services

Turnover 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.

2.4 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

2.5 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.

2.6 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.

2.7 Financial instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other accounts receivable and payable, 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 payables or receivables, 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, like 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.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.7 Financial instruments (continued)

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 Profit and Loss Account.

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.

2.8 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.

2.9 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The company's functional and presentational currency is USD.

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 Profit and Loss Account 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 Profit and Loss Account within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Profit and Loss Account within 'administrative expenses'.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.10 Taxation

Tax is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account, except that a change 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. JUDGMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In preparing the financial statements, management has to make judgments on how to apply the company's accounting policies and make estimates about the future. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The critical judgments that have been made in arriving at the amounts recognised in the financial statements and the key areas of estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying value of assets and liabilities in the next financial year, are discussed below:

(a) Impairment of fixed asset investments

Management assesses annually whether there are indicators of impairment of the company's fixed asset investments. Factors taken into consideration in reaching such a decision include the economic viability and expected future financial performance of the investment. See note 7 for the carrying amount of the investments.

(b) Impairment of trade and other debtors

The company makes an estimate of the recoverable value of trade and other debtors. When assessing impairment of trade and other debtors, management considers factors including the credit rating of the debtor, the ageing profile of debtors and historical experience. See note 8 for the net carrying amount of the debtors.

(c) Revenue recognition

The company estimates the amount of any income earned but not invoiced to customers at the year end based on the extent of services provided, and what is expected to be invoiced after the year end.

4. TURNOVER

An analysis of turnover by class of business is as follows:

	2015 $000	*2014 $000*
Investment Project Consultancy	7,653	*12,122*
	7,653	*12,122*

Analysis of turnover by country of destination:

	2015 $000	*2014 $000*
Various locations outside the European Union	7,653	*12,122*
	7,653	*12,122*

5. OPERATING PROFIT

The operating profit is stated after charging:

	2015 $000	*2014 $000*
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's annual financial statements	15	*37*
Exchange differences	(34)	*(85)*

During the year, no director or key management personnel received any emoluments *(2014 - $NIL)*.

6. TAXATION

	2015 $000	*2014 $000*
CORPORATION TAX		
Current tax on profits for the year	50	*83*
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	1	*(17)*
	51	*66*
TAXATION ON PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES	51	*66*

FACTORS AFFECTING TAX CHARGE FOR THE YEAR

The tax assessed for the year is higher than *(2014 - lower than)* the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.25% *(2014 - 21.5%)*. The differences are explained below:

	2015 $000	*2014 $000*
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	250	*394*
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.25% (2014 - 21.5%)	50	*85*
EFFECTS OF:		
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods	1	*(17)*
Other differences leading to an increase (decrease) in the tax charge	-	*(2)*
TOTAL TAX CHARGE FOR THE YEAR	51	*66*

7. FIXED ASSET INVESTMENTS

	Investments in subsidiary companies $000
COST	
At 1 January 2015	**2,774**
At 31 December 2015	**2,774**
IMPAIRMENT	
At 1 January 2015	**2,773**
At 31 December 2015	**2,773**
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 December 2015	**1**
At 31 December 2014	*1*

SUBSIDIARY UNDERTAKINGS

The following were subsidiary undertakings of the company:

Name	Country of incorporation	Holding
EastOne LLC	Ukraine	100 %

The aggregate of the share capital and reserves as at 31 December 2015 and of the profit or loss for the year ended on that date for the subsidiary undertakings were as follows:

	Aggregate of share capital and reserves $000	Profit/(loss) $000
EastOne LLC	117	62
	117	**62**

8. DEBTORS

	2015 $000	*2014 $000*
Trade debtors	**2,495**	*3,220*
Other debtors	**277**	*278*
Prepayments	**87**	*77*
Tax recoverable	**111**	*68*
	2,970	*3,643*

An impairment loss of $NIL (*2014 - $NIL*) was recognised in administrative expenses against trade debtors during the year

9. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2015 $000	*2014 $000*
Cash at bank and in hand	**354**	*636*
	354	*636*

10. CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year

	2015 $000	*2014 $000*
Trade creditors	**365**	*1,077*
Amounts owed to group undertaking (Note 14)	**217**	*634*
Other creditors	**201**	*226*
	783	*1,937*

11. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

	2015 $000	*2014* *$000*
FINANCIAL ASSETS		
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	354	*636*
Financial assets that are equity instruments measured at cost less impairment	1	*1*
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost	2,772	*3,498*
	3,127	*4,135*
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	(566)	*(1,303)*
	(566)	*(1,303)*

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss comprise cash at bank and in hand.

Financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise trade debtors and other debtors.

Financial Liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise trade creditors and other creditors.

12. SHARE CAPITAL

	2015 $000	*2014* *$000*
Shares classified as equity		
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
2 Ordinary shares of $2 each	-	-

13. RESERVES

Profit & loss account

The profit and loss account represents cumulative profits and losses net of dividends and other adjustments.

14. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

At 31 December 2015, the company is owed $226,807 (*2014- $226,807*) by R Franchuk, a son of the shareholders of the company. The amount is unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

During the year, purchases of $5,823,400 (*2014 - $9,643,000*) were made from its subsidiary undertaking, EastOne LLC and at 31 December 2015, the company owed $217,366 (*2014 - $633,966*) to its subsidiary undertaking EastOne LLC. The amount is unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

Included in other creditors is $58,463 (*2014 - $88,984*) owed by EastOne Group Limited for the purchase of share capital in EastOne LLC.

15. CONTROLLING PARTY

The director considers that there is no ultimate controlling party.

16. FIRST TIME ADOPTION OF FRS 102

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.