Registered number: 02921285

SBS Trading Company Limited

Unaudited

Financial statements

Information for filing with the registrar

For the Year Ended 30 April 2019

SBS Trading Company Limited
Registered number: 02921285

Balance sheet
As at 30 April 2019

	Note		2019 £		2018 £
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	4		**8,208**		16,415
Investment property	5		**919,000**		909,000
			927,208		925,415
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	**2,116**		4,209	
Cash at bank and in hand	7	**52,579**		21,493	
		54,695		25,702	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	**(916,205)**		(798,646)	
Net current liabilities			**(861,510)**		(772,944)
Total assets less current liabilities			**65,698**		152,471
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax	9	**(33,673)**		(31,773)	
			(33,673)		(31,773)
Net assets			**32,025**		120,698
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			**1**		1
Investment property reserve			**277,722**		269,622
Profit and loss account			**(245,698)**		(148,925)
			32,025		120,698

Balance sheet (continued)
As at 30 April 2019

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: 15 October 2019

The notes on pages 4 to 10 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of changes in equity
For the Year Ended 30 April 2019

	Called up share capital	Investment property revaluation reserve	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£	£
At 1 May 2017	**1**	**311,445**	**(74,290)**	**237,156**
Loss for the year	-	-	(116,458)	(116,458)
Movement in Investment property reserve	-	(41,823)	41,823	-
At 1 May 2018	**1**	**269,622**	**(148,925)**	**120,698**
Loss for the year	-	-	(88,673)	(88,673)
Movement in Investment property reserve	-	8,100	(8,100)	-
At 30 April 2019	**1**	**277,722**	**(245,698)**	**32,025**

The notes on pages 4 to 10 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements
For the Year Ended 30 April 2019

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

Not withstanding the net current liabilities of £861,510 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 forseeable 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 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 'administration expenses'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Income statement within 'administration expenses'.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 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.

2.5 Interest income

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

2.6 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.

2.7 Borrowing costs

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 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.

2.9 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.

2.10 Impairment of fixed assets and goodwill

Assets that are subject to depreciation or amortisation are assessed at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any indication that the assets are impaired. Where there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, the carrying value of the asset (or cash-generating unit to which the asset has been allocated) is tested for impairment. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's (or CGU's) fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (CGUs). Non-financial assets that have been previously impaired are reviewed at each balance sheet date to assess whether there is any indication that the impairment losses recognised in prior periods may no longer exist or may have decreased.

2.11 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 Income statement.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.12 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.

2.13 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.

2.14 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.

2.15 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.

2.16 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument 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 the 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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.16 Financial instruments (continued)

contract.

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.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 1 (2018 - 1).

4. Intangible assets

	Publishing rights £
Cost	
At 1 May 2018	**16,415**
At 30 April 2019	**16,415**
Amortisation	
Impairment charge	**8,207**
At 30 April 2019	**8,207**
Net book value	
At 30 April 2019	**8,208**
At 30 April 2018	16,415

Notes to the financial statements
For the Year Ended 30 April 2019

5. Investment property

	Investment property £
Valuation	
At 1 May 2018	**909,000**
Surplus on revaluation	**10,000**
At 30 April 2019	**919,000**

The 2019 valuations were made by the director, on an open market value for existing use basis.

6. Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Other debtors	**1,816**	3,909
Prepayments and accrued income	**300**	300
	2,116	4,209

7. Cash and cash equivalents

	2019 £	2018 £
Cash at bank and in hand	**52,579**	21,493
	52,579	21,493

8. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Other loans	**807,629**	794,231
Trade creditors	**-**	396
Other taxation and social security	-	519
Other creditors	**63,714**	-
Accruals and deferred income	**44,862**	3,500
	916,205	798,646

Notes to the financial statements
For the Year Ended 30 April 2019

9. Deferred taxation

	2019	2018
	£	£
At beginning of year	**(31,773)**	(41,595)
Charged to profit or loss	**(1,900)**	9,822
At end of year	**(33,673)**	(31,773)

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2019	2018
	£	£
Revaluation of Investment property	**(33,673)**	(31,773)
	(33,673)	(31,773)

10. Controlling party

The company was controlled throughout the year by A Illenko.