R-TRADING (UK) LIMITED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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COMPANY INFORMATION

Director

Mr Anatoly Shesterikov

Company number

04878114

Registered office

Palladium House 1-4 Argyll Street

London

Accountants

Hazlems Fenton LLP Chartered Accountants Palladium House 1-4 Argyll Street

London W1F 7LD

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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Notes	20 \$	916 \$	20 \$	15 \$
	Motes	₽	Φ	Ψ	•
Fixed assets					
Investments	2		1,729,359		1,729,359
Current assets					
Debtors	3	150,135		-	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,577,389		1,883,500	
		1,727,524		1,883,500	
Creditors: amounts falling due within					
one year	4	(3,987,843)		(4,116,768)	
Net current liabilities			(2,260,319)		(2,233,268)
Total assets less current liabilities			(530,960)		(503,909)
			=====		===
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	5		1,660		1,660
Profit and loss reserves			(532,620)		(505,569)
					4500.005
Total equity			(530,960)		(503,909)

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 December 2016 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

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.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 39.11.201

Mr Anatoly Shesterikov

Director

Company Registration No. 04878114

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

Company information

R-Trading (UK) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Palladium House, 1-4 Argyll Street, London.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in dollar, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest \$.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016 are the first financial statements of R-Trading (UK) Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 January 2015. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

1.2 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis dependent on the continued support of its shareholders.

1.3 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The company considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

Entities in which the company has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

1.4 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally 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.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.6 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.7 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than US Dollar are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation are included in the profit and loss account for the period.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

Investments Loans 1 1 1,729,358 1,729,358 1,729,359 1,729,359 1,729,359 1,729,359 1,729,359 1,729,359 1,729,359 2016 2019	2			2016						nents	sset investr	Fixed as	2
Loans 1,729,358 1,729,359 1,729,359 1,729,359 1,729,359 1,729,359 1,729,359 1,729,359 1,729,359 2016 2019			Ð	Þ									
The company has adopted the historic cost model to measure the value of investment less any impairment. 3 Debtors 2016 2019	729,	1	•	•							ents		
impairment. 3 Debtors 2016 2019	729,	- 1 =	,359	1,729,359									
2016 2019	ss a	ent l	vestment	of investm	the value	measure t	model to	cost	historic	adopted the	mpany has ent.	The cor	
											.	Debtors	3
	2		2016	2016									
Amounts falling due within one year:			\$	\$					year:	e within one	s falling du	Amount	
Other debtors 150,135		=	,135 ——	150,135							ebtors	Other de	
												0	
4 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year 2016 2019	2		2016	2016			ır	ne yea	within of	railing due	rs: amounts	Creditor	4
\$													
Trade creditors 828			828	828							editors	Trade cr	
Other creditors 3,987,015 4,116,768	116,	4											
3,987,843 4,116,768	116	_		2 007 042									
======================================		=	,043	======									
5 Called up share capital										nital	ın oboro oo	Called	E
2016 2019	2		2016	2016						Jilai	ip Share Ca	Called	5
\$			\$	\$									
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid													
1,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each 1,660 1,660	1,0		,660	1,660					1				
1,660 1,660	1,0	-	 ,660	1,660									