Registered number 06754584

Innovative International Group Ltd

Report and Accounts

31 March 2014

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# Innovative International Group Ltd Report and accounts Contents

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## **Innovative International Group Ltd Company Information**

## **Directors**

S K Stoyanov

#### **Auditors**

CK Partnership 1 Old Court Mews 311 Chase Road London N14 6JS

## Registered office

262 Avondale House Uxbridge Road London HA5 4HS

## Registered number 06754584

#### **Innovative International Group Ltd**

Registered number: 06754584

**Directors' Report** 

The directors present their report and accounts for the year ended 31 March 2014.

#### **Principal activities**

The company's principal activity during the year was that of a holding company. The company did not trade during the year. The principal activity of the subsidiary companies was that of offshore financial services.

#### Review of the business and future developments

The Board is pleased to report another year of good growth in revenue and profits of the Group. The Board looks to build further on the progress achieved across the group to date and will look to increase its client base and product offering in the year ahead.

#### Financial risk management policies & objectives

The Board of Directors is responsible for setting financial risk management policy and objectives, and approves the parameters within which the various aspects of financial risk management are operated. The group's principal financial instruments are cash, fund investments, client deposits. These financial instruments arise directly from the operations of the company. The group's policy is that no trading in financial instruments shall be undertaked for financing purposes.

#### Interest Rate Risk

The group has no external term debt. There is no bank overdraft facility, (2013; nil). The client deposits are recorded at the principal amount and are not subject to a separate interest charge. Any loans between group companies are interest free. Accordingly the company has no material exposure to interest rate risk.

#### Foreign Currency Risk

Both the functional and presentation currency of the company and group is Euro. Client deposits and fund investments are in Euro, United States Dollars, and Swiss Francs. The company hedges these currencies by holding assets in each currency that offset the liabilities for the same currency. Significant currency mismatches may be covered by forward rate agreements with registered banks based on management's cash flow expectations. Certain items of operating expenditure may be billed to the group companies in currencies other than the Euro and accordingly the group's profit and loss account can be affected by movements in the respective exchange rates. The company has not entered into any foreign exchange forward cover for the period under review. Credit risk

All investors purchasing client deposits are required to remit funds prior to being allocated a deposit account. Accordingly the company incurs relatively little credit risk. Any customers to whom credit is granted will be subject to credit verification procedures. Receivable balances will be monitored on an ongoing basis with the result that the company's exposure to doubtful debts is not significant. The company's fund investments are managed and administered by banks. There are no significant concentrations of credit risk within the group.

#### Liquidity Risk

The company has no external borrowings. Any inter company loans have no fixed term of repayment. Therefore there is no significant exposure to liquidity risk in relation to borrowings. Client deposits are matched with fund investment assets in order to maintain sufficient liquid funds to meet its commitments based on historical and forecast cashflow needs.

#### **Innovative International Group Ltd**

Registered number:

06754584

**Directors' Report** 

#### Shareholder & market risk

This is an investment where the Fund Investments (the underlying asset) is dependent on the value of the stocks purchased from time to time on the instructions from Fund Managers. The value of the underlying asset is subject to market fluctuations. The normal risks of a stock-based investment in companies listed on a stock exchange exist. This includes the risk stock prices will decline after the investment is made. This could result in some of the capital invested being lost at the time the investment is sold or on redemption at the end of the investment term. The value of client deposits is dependent on the value of the stocks that make up the underlying asset. The company monitors the liquidity of all invested funds held by the company and assesses the risks at least quarterly.

#### Exit risk

Client depositors are able to withdraw funds on any business trading day. Therefore exit risk is minimal.

#### **Dividends**

The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend. (2013: nil)

#### **Directors**

S K Stoy

The following persons served as directors during the year:

S K Stoyanov

#### Political and charitable donations

There were no political or charitable donations during the year.

#### Disclosure of information to auditors

Each person who was a director at the time this report was approved confirms 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 he ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

### **Employment of disabled persons**

It is the policy of the group to give full and fair consideration to applications for employment made by disabled persons, having regard to their particular aptitudes and abilities. Wherever possible,

This report was approved by the board on

May 2016 and signed on its behalf.

## Innovative International Group Ltd Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the report and accounts in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare accounts for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the accounts in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the accounts unless they are 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 accounts, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- · make judgements and 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 accounts;
- prepare the accounts on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are 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 them to ensure that the accounts comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are 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.

## Innovative International Group Ltd Independent auditors' report to the members of Innovative International Group Ltd

We have audited the accounts of Innovative International Group Ltd for the year ended 31 March 2014 which comprise the consolidated Profit and Loss Account, the consolidated and company Balance Sheets, the consolidated Cash Flow Statement, the consolidated Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

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 directors and auditors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the accounts and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the accounts 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 accounts

A description of the scope of an audit of financial statements is provided on the APB's website at www.frc.org.uk/apb/scope/private.cfm

#### Opinion on the accounts

In our opinion the accounts:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2014 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.

#### Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the accounts are prepared is consistent with the accounts.

#### 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 accounts are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- · certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Ravi Koppa

(Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of

CK Partnership

Accountants and Statutory Auditors

10 May 2016

1 Old Court Mews 311 Chase Road

London

N14 6JS

## Innovative International Group Ltd Consolidated Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31 March 2014

	Notes	2014 Euro	2013 Euro
Turnover	3	12,854,799	11,657,991
Cost of sales		(3,496,850)	(1,685,799)
Gross profit		9,357,949	9,972,192
Administrative expenses		(8,290,880)	(9,543,381)
Other operating income		37,179	10
Operating profit	4	1,104,248	428,821
Income from investments		305	-
Interest receivable		18,154	8,117
Interest payable	6	(14,003)	(4,437)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		1,108,704	432,501
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	7	(330,519)	(222,528)
Profit for the financial year		778,185	209,973

## **Continuing operations**

None of the company's activities were acquired or discontinued during the above two financial years.

## Innovative International Group Ltd Consolidated Statement of total recognised gains and losses for the year ended 31 March 2014

	Notes	2014 Euro	2013 Euro
Profit for the financial year		778,185	209,973
Total recognised gains and losses related to the year		778,185	209,973

## Innovative International Group Ltd Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2014

1	Notes		2014 Euro		2013 Euro
Fixed assets Intangible assets Tangible assets	8 9	-	10,184 296,764 306,948	-	7,237 25,303 32,540
Current assets Stocks Debtors Investments held as current assets Cash at bank and in hand	11 12 14	1,288,926 429,681 40,986,909 2,724,505		805,180 127,088 33,485,521 1,260,636	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	15	45,430,021 (41,811,938)		35,678,425 (33,096,329)	
Net current assets			3,618,083		2,582,096
Total assets less current liabilities		-	3,925,031	-	2,614,636
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	18		(1,548,698)		(1,016,488)
Net assets		•	2,376,333	-	1,598,148
Capital and reserves Called up share capital Other reserves Profit and loss account	20 21 22		1,200,000 2,808 1,173,525		1,200,000 2,810 395,338
Shareholders funds	23	-	2,376,333	-	1,598,148

May 2016

## Innovative International Group Ltd Company Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2014

N	otes		2014 Euro		2013 Euro
Fixed assets Intangible assets Tangible assets Investments	8	-	10,000 10,000		10,000
Current assets					
Stocks	11	-		-	
Due from group undertakings	12	2,382,235		1,892,585	
Debtors		-			
Investments held as current assets	14	_		_	
Cash at bank and in hand	17	-		15,826	
odon di baim and minand		2,382,235		1,908,411	
		.,			
Creditors: amounts falling due					
within one year	15	(534,508)		(30,000)	
Net current assets			1,847,727		1,878,411
Total assets less current liabilities		-	1,857,727	<del>-</del>	1,888,411
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	18		(1,064,485)		(1,064,485)
Net assets		•	793,242	<del>-</del> -	823,926
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	20		1,200,000		1,200,000
Profit and loss account	22		(406,758)		(376,074)
Shareholders' funds	23	-	793,242	-	823,926

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## Innovative International Group Ltd Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31 March 2014

	Notes	2014 Euro	2013 Euro
Reconciliation of operating profit to net cash inflow from operating activities			
Operating profit		1,104,248	428,821
Depreciation and amortisation		14,800	10,950
Increase in stocks	r	(483,746)	(600,900)
Increase in debtors		(302,593)	(33,931)
Increase in creditors		8,740,235	16,558,800
Net cash inflow from operating activities		9,072,944	16,363,740
CASH FLOW STATEMENT			
Net cash inflow from operating activities	5	9,072,944	16,363,740
Returns on investments and servicing of finance	24	4,456	3,680
Taxation		(355,145)	89,655
Capital expenditure	24	(289,208)	(38,913)
		8,433,047	16,418,162
Management of liquid resources	24	(7,501,388)	(16,554,710)
Financing	24	532,210	(1,089,476)
Increase/(decrease) in cash		1,463,869	(1,226,024)
Reconciliation of net cash flow to movement in ne	t debt		
Increase/(decrease) in cash in the period		1,463,869	(1,226,024)
(Increase)/decrease in debt and lease financing		(532,210)	1,089,476
Increase in liquid resources		7,501,388	16,554,710
Change in net debt	25	8,433,047	16,418,162
Net funds at 1 April		33,729,669	17,311,507
Net funds at 31 March		42,162,716	33,729,669

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### Basis of preparation

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention (except for Fund Investments measured at fair value) and in accordance with applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards.

#### Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the accounts of Innovative International Group Ltd and all its subsidiary undertakings. The results of the subsidiary undertakings acquired or sold are consolidated for the periods from or to the date that control passed. Acquisitions are accounted for under the acquisition method.

#### Going concern

The group's business activities, key risks and financial performance are set out in the director's report. The director has an expectation that the company and the group have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus, the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and accounts has been adopted.

#### Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the Group comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as appropriate for profit oriented entities. The group had elected to early adopt IFRS 9 in the current reporting period. Its adoption has affected the disclosure of financial assets in the current and prior period and in accordance with the transitional provisions IFRS 9 has been applied currently and restrospectively. In accordance with IAS 39 financial assets were classified as either through fair value through the profit and loss, loans and receivables, available for sale or held to maturity as classified as either amortised cost or fair value on the basis of the entity's business model for managing financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

#### Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:

Freehold buildings Leasehold land and buildings Plant and machinery over 50 years over the lease term over 5 years

#### Deferred taxation

Full provision is made for deferred taxation resulting from timing differences between the recognition of gains and losses in the accounts and their recognition for tax purposes.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates which are expected to apply in the periods when the timing differences will reverse, and discounted to reflect the time value of money using rates based on the post-tax yields to maturity that could be obtained at the balance sheet date on government bonds with similar maturity dates.

#### Foreign currencies

Both the functional and presentation currency of the largest subsidiary in the Group (Innovative Securities Limited) is Euro. The majority of the company's transactions are undertaken in Euro. The company has therefore elected to use Euro as the most appropriate functional and presentational currency. Transactions denominated in currencies other than the functional currency are translated into the functional currency using theexchange rate in effect as the transaction date. Monetary items receivable or payable in a currency other than the functional currency, other than those resulting from short term transactions covered by forward exchange contracts are translated at baalnce sheet date at the closing rate. Exchange differences are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income as income or expenditure. Comparative figures have been restated in the functional currency used in the current period.

#### Impairment of Current and Non-Current Assets

At each reproting date, the entity assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. Where an indicator of impairement exists, the company makes a formal estimate of the recoverable amount. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is the higher of an assets fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets.

#### Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturity dates of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value, and bank overdrafts. Cash held in trust for customers is not included in cash and cash equivalents as it is not available for use by the company. Bank overdrafts are shown within current liabilities.

#### Trade and Other receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from investors for deposits collected in the ordinary course of business. Trade receivables are recognised and acrried at original invoice amount less an allowance for any uncollectible amounts. An estimate for doubtful debts is made when collection of the full amount is no longer probable. Bad debts are written off when indentfied. Trade receivables are classified as current assets if collection is expected in one year or less, otherwise they are classified as non-current assets.

#### Fund Investments

Fund investments fall into two categories:

Fund investments that are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or detereminable payments that can be identified as interest and principal. Fund investments are initially recognised at cost, being the transaction price at acquisition date. After initial recognition, fund investments are classified as "amortised cost", are measured at amortised cost. Amortised cost is determined by reference to opening cost as acquistion date plus interest accrued at close of of business on each trading day. Transactions denominated in currencies other than the functional currency are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rate in effect at the transaction date.

Fund investments that are non-derivative financial assets which are classified as "at fair value through the profit or loss" are measured at fair value. Realised and unrealised gains or losses on fund investments are recognised and separately disclosed as income or expenditure in the Profit and Loss account. Fair value is determined by reference to quoted market bid prices at close of business on each trading day in accordance with the prices quoted by the fund managers. Transactions denominated in currencies other than the functional currency are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rate in effect at the transaction date. Realised and unrealised impairment gains or losses on fund investments are recognised and separately disclosed as income or expenditure in the Profit and Loss account.

Fund investments are intially classified as "amortised cost" or "fair value through profit and loss" as they are acquired for a portfolio of investments that is managed and its performance is evaluated on an interest and principal basis or at fair value in accordance with a documented risk management and investment strategy. Fund investments are classified as current assets if maturity is less than one year from balance sheet date, otherwise they are classified as non-current assets.

#### Financial Assets

The group classifies its financial assets according to the management strategy for those assets. Financial assets classified as cash and cash equivalents are recognised at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Financial assets classified as fund investments are recognised at amortised cost or fair value through the profit and loss account. Financial assets include cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables and fund investments.

#### Offsetting Financial Instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance Sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

#### **Derivates and Hedge Accounting**

The group's activities expose it primarily to the financial risks of changes in interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates. The company may use derivative financial instruments (interest rate swaps and foreign currency forward rate agreements) to hedge its risks associated with foreign currency and interest rate fluctuations relating to its multi-currency, floating interest client deposits. The significant interest rate risk and foreign currency risk arises from bank accounts and client deposits.

The use of financial derivatives is governed by the group's policies approved by the board of directors. The company does not use derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes. Derivative financial instruments are initially measured at fair value on the contract date and are remeasured to fair value at subsequent reporting dates. Changes in the fair value of derivative financial instruments that are designed and effective as hedges of future cash flows are recognised directly in equity and the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the profit and loss account. The hedges that do no result in the recognition of an asset or a liability, amounts deferred in equity are recognised in the profit or loss in the same period in which the hedged item affects profit or loss. Chnages in the fair value of derivative financial instruments that do not not qualify for hedge accounting are recognised in the profit and loss account as they arise.

Hedge accounting is discontinued when the hedgeing instrument expires or is sold, terminated or excercised or no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. If a hedged transaction is no longer expected to occur, the net cumulative gain or loss recognised in equity is transferred to profit or loss for the period. Certain derivatives do not qualify for hedge accounting or hedge accounting has not been adopted. Changes in fair value of these derivative instruments are recognised immediately in the profit and loss for the period. At 31 March 2014 there were no derivative financial instruments held by the company nor were any undertaken during the period (2013: none)

#### **Client deposits**

Client deposits represent the original principal amount deposited by investors plus interest and gains or losses made by the investment funds and allocated to the client account. The amount invested are used by the company to purchase Fund Investments. The client deposits are recorded at their original cost plus any interest, gains or losses on fund investments allocated to clinets each reporting period. The original principal deposited plus or minus investment gains or losses allocated is repayable to the customer and are therefore recorded as a liability. The fair value of customer deposits is represented by the original principal value of the deposit plus or minus gains or losses allocated to clients.

#### Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the group and the revenue can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised;

#### Fund Investment Gains/Losses

After initial recognition, fund investments, which are classfied as "at fair value" or "at amortised cost" are measured at fair value and amortised cost through the profit and loss account respectively. Gains or losses on fund investments are allocated as income or expenditure to client deposit accounts on a pro rata basis. Fair value is determined by reference to quoted market prices at close of business on each trading day.

## **Changes in Accounting Policies**

There have been no changes in accounting policies (2013: none).

## 2 Profit of the Parent Company

As permitted by section 408 of the Companies Act 2006, the profit and loss account of the company is not presented as part of these financial statements. The company made a retained loss for the financial year of Euro 15,000 (2013: 361,508)

3	Analysis of turnover	2014 Euro	2013 Euro
	By activity:		20.0
	Offshore financial services	12,854,799	11,657,991
	By geographical market:		
	Europe Australasia	176,960 12,677,839	- 11,657,991
		12,854,799	11,657,991
4	Operating profit - Group	2014 Euro	2013 Euro
	This is stated after charging:		
	Depreciation of owned fixed assets Amortisation of goodwill Auditors' remuneration for audit services	11,391 3,409 42,110	10,667 283 30,563

5	Staff costs - Group	2014 Euro	2013 Euro
	Wages and salaries	39,711	178,744
	Average number of employees during the year	Number	Number
	Administration	2	9
	Staff costs - Company	2014 Euro	2013 Euro
	Wages and salaries Social security costs Other pension costs	417 417	
	Average number of employees during the year	Number	Number
	Administration	Nil	Nil
6	Interest payable - Group	2014 Euro	2013 Euro
	Bank loans and overdrafts	·	

7	Taxation - Group	2014 Euro	2013 Euro
	Analysis of charge in period Current tax:		
	Overseas corporation tax on profits of the period	330,519	222,528
	Tax on profit on ordinary activities	330,519	222,528
	Factors affecting tax charge for period  The differences between the tax assessed for the period and the are explained as follows:	standard rate of co	orporation tax
		2014 Euro	2013 Euro
	Profit on ordinary activities before tax		
	Profit on ordinary activities before tax  Standard rate of group corporation tax	Euro	Euro
	Standard rate of group corporation tax	<b>Euro</b> 1,108,704	<b>Euro</b> 432,501
	·	Euro 1,108,704 28%	Euro 432,501 28%
	Standard rate of group corporation tax  Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax  Effects of:	Euro 1,108,704 28% Euro 310,437	Euro 432,501 28% Euro 121,100
	Standard rate of group corporation tax  Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax	Euro 1,108,704 28% Euro	Euro 432,501 28% Euro

## Factors that may affect future tax charges

There are no factors that may affect future tax charges.

8

7,583
6,356
13,939
346
3,409
3,755
10,184
7,237

Goodwill is being written off in equal annual instalments over its estimated economic life of 5 years.

## 9 Tangible fixed assets - Group

rangible fixed assets - Group	Land and buildings Euro	Plant and machinery Euro	Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment Euro	Total Euro
Cost				
At 1 April 2013	-	-	42,303	42,303
Additions	189,742	83,610	9,500	282,852
At 31 March 2014	189,742	83,610	51,803	325,155
Depreciation				
At 1 April 2013	-	-	17,000	17,000
Charge for the year	499	1,664	9,228	11,391
At 31 March 2014	499	1,664	26,228	28,391
Net book value				
At 31 March 2014	189,243	81,946	25,575	296,764
At 31 March 2013			25,303	25,303

10 Investments - Company		2014 Euro	2013 Euro
	Investments in subsidiary undertakings Euro	Other investments Euro	Total Euro
Cost			
At 1 April 2013	10,000	-	10,000
Additions	•		-
Unpaid share capital		-	-
At 31 March 2014	10,000		10,000

The company has investments in the following subsidiary undertakings

Company	Shares held		Country of incorporation
	Class	%	
Direct Holdings			
Innovative Securities Limited	Ordinary	100	New Zealand
Life Division Kft	Ordinary	100	Hungary
Indirect Holdings			
Innovative Propertis Kft	Ordinary	100	Hungary
(100% subsidiary of Life Division	Kft)		
Innovative Securities Europe Zrt (100% subsidiary of Innovative S	Ordinary ecurities Ltd)	100	Hungary

The principal activities of Innovative Securities Limited is that of offshore financial services. The principal activity of Life Division Kft is that of management and administration services. The principal activity of Innovative Propertis Kft is that of a property investment company. The principal activity of Vita Divisione Ltd is that of commission agents.

Innovative Securities Europe Zrt is incorporated in Hungary and was formed during the year ended 31 March 2014. It has not traded during this period other than routine administration costs. No other subsidiaries were acquired or sold during the year ended 31 March 2014 (2013: None)

11 Stocks	2014 Euro	2013 Euro
Raw materials and consumables	260,731	-
Freehold development land, materials and consumables	1,028,195	805,180
•	1,288,926	805,180

The difference between purchase price or production cost of stocks and their replacement cost is not material.

12	Debtors	2014 Euro	2013 Euro
	Trade debtors	78,523	•
	Other debtors	6,494	-
	Shareholder loans	-	5,000
	Short term loans and accrued interest	267,861	-
	VAT Recoverable	72,239	93,580
	Deposits	-	19,337
	Prepayments and accrued income	4,564	9,171
		429,681	127,088
13	Debtors - Company	2014 Euro	2013 Euro
	Amounts owed by group undertakings and undertakings in which the company has a participating interest	2,382,235	1,892,585
		2,382,235	1,892,585

All of the company debtors are due after more than one year.

14	Investments held as curr	ent assets	2014 Euro	2013 Euro
	Fund Investments		33,485,521	33,485,521
	Less: fees for future period	s (refer below)	33,485,521	33,485,521
	Fund investments	Euro	19,780,759	16,226,360
	Fund investments	US \$	20,521,264	16,770,364
	Fund investments	CHF	684,886	488,797
			40,986,909	33,485,521
	Cash and cash equivalents	I	5,207,304	1,918,234
	Financial assets at fair valu	le	35,779,605	31,567,287
			40,986,909	33,485,521
•	Bank balance - Euro		2,671,723	1,201,726
	Listed investments		40,986,909	33,485,521

The bank balance represents cash deposited with a registered bank. There is no bank overdraft facility.

The fund investments represent cash or cash equivalents and units in investment funds and are all deposited with registered banks.

The fund investments classified as cash and cash equivalents with maturity dates ranging from 0 to 3 months are all classified as current. The fund investments classified as at fair value are quoted equities and accordingly have no set maturity date. All changes in fair value of fund investments represent changes in market risk. There has been no fair value impact resulting from changes in credit risk. Note that a portion of the funds held as investments are held on behalf of the parent entity.

15	Creditors: amounts falling due v	within one year - Group	2014 Euro	2013 Euro
	Trade creditors Amounts owed to group undertaking	ngs and undertakings in which	129,508	42,490
	the company has a participating in		474,507	-
	Corporation tax		358,036	382,662
	Other taxes and social security co	sts	13,350	9,750
	Client deposits		40,776,537	32,622,548
	Other creditors		-	8,720
	Accruals and deferred income		60,000	30,159
	•		41,811,938	33,096,329
16	Creditors: amounts falling due v	within one year - Company	2014	2013
	_		Euro	Euro
	Accruals Amounts owed to group undertak	ings and undertakings in which	60,000	30,000
	the company has a participating in		474,508	•
			534,508	30,000
17	Client Deposits - Group		2014 Euro	2013 Euro
	Client deposits		40,776,537	32,622,548
	By currency			
	Client deposits	Euro	19,583,378	14,859,454
	Client deposits	US \$	19,992,971	16,681,181
	Client deposits	CHF	1,200,188	1,081,913
			40,776,537	32,622,548

The closing balance of client deposits represents the fair value. The fair value of the clients deposits is represented by the original principal value deposited plus or minus gains or losses distributed to client deposit accounts less service fee charged. Gains or losses are calculated in accordance with the Statement of Accounting Policies.

18	Creditors: amounts falling due afte	r one year		2014 Euro	2013 Euro
	Long term shareholders loans			1,548,698	1,016,488
19	Creditors: amounts falling due afte	r one year - C	ompany	2014 Euro	2013 Euro
	Long term shareholders loans			1,064,485 1,064,485	1,064,485 1,064,485
20	Share capital  Allotted, called up and fully paid:	Nominal value	2014 Number	2014 Euro	2013 Euro
	Ordinary shares	£1 each	1,000,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
21	Other reserves			2014 Euro	
	At 1 April 2013 Transfer from the profit and loss acco	ount		2,810 (2)	
	At 31 March 2014			2,808	
22	Profit and loss account			2014 Euro	
	At 1 April 2013 Profit for the financial year Transfer to capital redemption reserv	e		395,338 778,185 2	
	At 31 March 2014			1,173,525	
23	Reconciliation of movement in sha	ıreholders' fur	nds	2014 Euro	2013 Euro
	At 1 April Profit for the financial year			1,598,148 778,185	1,388,175 209,973
	At 31 March			2,376,333	1,598,148

24	Gross cash flows			2014 Euro	2013 Euro
	Returns on investments and serv	icing of financ	ce		
	Dividends received			305	_
	Interest received			18,154	8,117
	Interest paid			(14,003)	(4,437)
				4,456	3,680
	Capital expenditure			(0.050)	(7.000)
	Payments to acquire intangible fixed			(6,356)	(7,390)
	Payments to acquire tangible fixed	assets		(282,852)	(31,523)
				(289,208)	(38,913)
	Management of liquid resources				
	Sale of current asset investments			(7,501,388)	(16,554,710)
	Financing				
	New loans raised			2,105,964	2,105,964
	Loan repayments			(1,573,754)	(3,195,440)
				532,210	(1,089,476)
25	Analysis of changes in net debt				
	,	At 1 Apr	Cash flows	Non-cash	At 31 Mar
		2013		changes	2014
		Euro	Euro	Euro	Euro
	Cash at bank and in hand	1,260,636	1,463,869		2,724,505
	Debt due after 1 year	(1,016,488)	(532,210)		(1,548,698)
	Current asset investments	33,485,521	7,501,388		40,986,909
	Total	33,729,669	8,433,047		42,162,716

## 26 Contingent liabilities

There were no contingent liabilities as at the year end.

#### 27 Financial Risk Management Policies & Objectives

The group's principal financial instruments are cash, fund investemnts, client deposits. These financial instruments arise directly from the operations of the group. The company's policy is that no trading in financial instruments shall be undertaken for financing purposes.

#### Interest rate risk

The group has no external term debt. There is no bank overdraft facility, (2013; nil). The client deposits are recorded at the principal amount and are not subject to a separate interest charge. Any loans between group companies are interest free. Accordingly the company has no material exposure to interest rate risk.

#### Foreign Currency Risk

Both the functional and presentation currency of the company and group is Euro. Client deposits and fund investments are in Euro, United States Dollars, and Swiss Francs. The company hedges these currencies by holding assets in each currency that offset the liabilities for the same currency. Significant currency mismatches may be covered by forward rate agreements with registered banks based on management's cash flow expectations. Certain items of operating expenditure may be billed to the group companies in currencies other than the Euro and accordingly the group's profit and loss account can be affected by movements in the respective exchange rates. The company has not entered into any foreign exchange forward cover for the period under review.

#### Commodity Price Risk

The company's exposure to commodity prise risk is minimal.

#### Credit risk

All investors purchasing client deposits are required to remit funds prior to being allocated a deposit account. Accordingly the company incurs relatively little credit risk. Any customers to whom credit is granted will be subject to credit verification procedures. Receivable balances will be monitored on an ongoing basis with the result that the company's exposure to doubtful debts is not significant. The company's fund investments are managed and administered by banks. There are no significant concentrations of credit risk within the group.

#### Liquidity Risk

The company has no external borrowings. Any inter company loans have no fixed term of repayment. Therefore there is no significant exposure to liquidity risk in relation to borrowings. Client deposits are matched with fund investment assets in order to maintain sufficient liquid funds to meet its commitments based on historical and forecast cashflow needs.

#### Shareholder & Market Risk

This is an investment where the Fund Investments (the underlying asset) is dependent on the value of the stocks purchased from time to time on the instructions from Fund Managers. The value of the underlying asset is subject to market fluctuations. The normal risks of a stock-based investment in companies listed on a stock exchange exist. This includes the risk stock prices will decline after the investment is made. This could result in some of the capital invested being lost at the time the investment is sold or on redemption at the end of the investment term. The value of client deposits is dependent on the value of the stocks that make up the underlying asset. The company monitors the liquidity of all invested funds held by the company and assesses the risks at least quarterly.

#### Exit Risk

Client depositors are able to withdraw funds on any business trading day. Therefore exit risk is minimal.

#### 28 Financial Instruments

All the group's financial statements are carried in the financial statements as their values or at amortised cost adjusted for any impairment in fair value. Market values have been used to determine the fair value of the Fund Investments. Market value is determined by reference to quoted market bid prices at the close of business on each trading day. The quoted market bid prices relate to the price quoted by the relevant fund manager being registered banks.

Interest rate risk

The only financial instrument of the group that is exposed to interest rate risk is the group's bank balance. This balance attracts interest on a floating rate.

#### 29 Service fees

Service fees are charged by the group as agreed rates based on a deposit agreement entered into when the customer applies to invest in "profit-max", "profit-rent" or "profit-gold" products. These fees comprise placement fees, management fees and performance fees. The placement fees are

30 Related party transactions	2014	2013
	Euro	Euro
Loans receivable		
Due from Innovative Securities Ltd	1,008,999	1,087,271

The loan receivable has two primary components, being funds advanced to the company to meet company setup costs in 2009 and loans required for deposits with the key investment proviers used by the company. The balance is unsecured, interest free and has no fixed repayment terms. There are no gurantees in relation to this advance. No related party balances have been forgiven or written off during the period. There were no other transactions enetred into with related parties for the relevant financial periods.

Related Party Investments	11,388,818	9,592,522
IS Profit Max Fund		

Included within the total investments balance disclosed in Note 15 is a balance of Euro 11,388,818 (2013: Euro 9,592,522) invested in IS Profit Max Fund. IS Profit Max Fund is a fund incorporated in the Netherlands. It is managed by Innovative Securities Asset Management LLC, a company incorporated in the United States of America, which has common shareholding with Innovative Securities Ltd. IS Profit Max Fund is administered by Amicorp Fund Services NV, Curacao. All investments held is IS Profit Max Fund relate to Innovative Securities Limited. Innovative Securities Ltd has not incurred any investment management or other fees with IS Profit Max Fund during the year (2013: nil)

#### 31 Ultimate controlling party

The ultimate controlling party is Stoyan Konstantinov Stoyanov, who owns 70% of the issued share capital of the company.