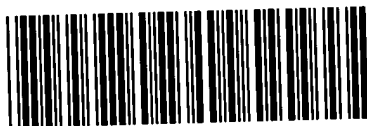


Company Registration No. 09259595 (England and Wales)

**EURO TRAFFIC EXCHANGE LIMITED**  
**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2017**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

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# EURO TRAFFIC EXCHANGE LIMITED

## COMPANY INFORMATION

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<b>Director</b>	Andrew Heeney
<b>Company number</b>	09259595
<b>Registered office</b>	International House 124 Cromwell Road Kensington London SW7 4ET
<b>Auditor</b>	Craymers 2nd Floor Cranbrook House Suite 8 61 Cranbrook Road Ilford IG1 4PG

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# **EURO TRAFFIC EXCHANGE LIMITED**

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# EURO TRAFFIC EXCHANGE LIMITED

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 OCTOBER 2017

	Notes	2017 \$	\$	2016 \$	\$
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	2	1,764,243		1,743,597	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,274,265		886,388	
		<u>3,038,508</u>		<u>2,629,985</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	3	<u>(3,005,025)</u>		<u>(2,608,477)</u>	
<b>Net current assets</b>			<u>33,483</u>		<u>21,508</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	4		161		161
Profit and loss reserves			<u>33,322</u>		<u>21,347</u>
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>33,483</u>		<u>21,508</u>

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

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 31 October 2018

  
Andrew Heeney  
Director

Company Registration No. 09259595

# EURO TRAFFIC EXCHANGE LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2017

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#### 1 Accounting policies

##### **Company information**

Euro Traffic Exchange Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is International House 124 Cromwell Road, Kensington, London, SW7 4ET.

#### 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 US dollars, 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 certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements for the year ended 31 October 2017 are the first financial statements of Euro Traffic Exchange 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 November 2015. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

#### 1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes.

#### 1.3 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.

#### 1.4 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.

# EURO TRAFFIC EXCHANGE LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2017

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### **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.

#### **1.5 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.

#### **1.6 Taxation**

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable.

##### **Current tax**

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

#### **1.7 Foreign exchange**

Transactions in currencies other than US dollars 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.

#### **1.8 Going concern**

The director believes that the company is experiencing quite high levels of sales and a consistent level of profitability and that it is well placed to manage its business risks successfully. Accordingly, the director has a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources and the support of its parent undertaking to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus, the director continues to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

# EURO TRAFFIC EXCHANGE LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2017

<b>2 Debtors</b>		
	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Other debtors	1,764,243	1,743,597
	<u>1,764,243</u>	<u>1,743,597</u>
<b>3 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>		
	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
Trade creditors	1,467,058	1,164,833
Corporation tax	4,292	2,360
Other creditors	1,533,675	1,441,284
	<u>3,005,025</u>	<u>2,608,477</u>
<b>4 Called up share capital</b>		
	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid 100 Ordinary Shares of £1 each	161	161
	<u>161</u>	<u>161</u>

### 5 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Mohammad Ehshan Amiraly FCCA.  
The auditor was Craymers.

### 6 Parent company

The immediate parent undertaking and controlling party is Five Lions Holding Sarl, a company incorporated in Luxembourg, by virtue of 100% holding of share capital and which prepares group financial statements.