

# Comprehensive Report



## RVS-Kholding, 000

Subscriber No: 878320000, Reference: .

Delivery Date: Feb 03, 2016

### IDENTIFICATION & SUMMARY

#### Identification

DUNS:	50-531-9489
Official Name:	Obshchestvo s ogranichennoi otvetstvennostyu 'RVS-Kholding'
Trading Style:	'R VS-Holding' Limited Liability Company
Address:	26, kv.5 ul.3-Ya Tverskaya-Yamskaya Moscow 125047 RUSSIAN FEDERATION

#### Summary

Started:	2012
Year Inc:	2012
Legal Form:	Limited Liability Company
Reg No:	1127746011986
Govt Gaz No:	38262688
Employs:	Unknown
SIC:	8742
Activity:	Provides management consulting services

#### Risk Summary

##### RISK EVALUATION

Risk Indicator	<b>3</b>
D&B Rating	<b>E3</b>
Due Diligence Index	<b>14</b>
Trend	<b>Up</b>
Avg Credit	<b>107,166 USD</b>

##### PRINCIPAL INFORMATION

Principal(s)	<b>1</b>
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##### PAYMENT INFORMATION

Payments	<b>Undetermined</b>
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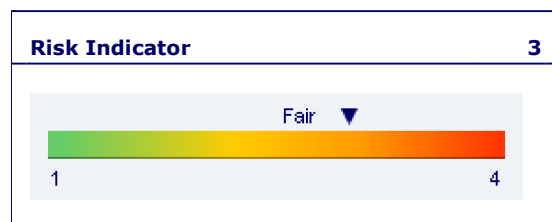
##### FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Registered Capital	<b>10,000 ROU</b>
Sales/Turnover	<b>289,167,000 ROU</b>
Tangible Net Worth	<b>3,556,000 ROU</b>
Total Assets	<b>214,386,000 ROU</b>
Pre-Tax Profit	<b>2,997,000 ROU</b>

#### CURRENCY

All monetary amounts quoted in this report are shown in Russian Rouble unless otherwise stated.

#### Risk Assessment



<b>D&amp;B Rating</b>	<b>E3</b>
Financial Strength	<b>E</b> Based on tangible net worth
Risk Indicator	<b>3</b> Fair (slightly greater than average risk)

The Dun & Bradstreet Rating of E3 indicates:

A Financial Strength of USD 60,000 - 120,000 (based on Net Worth) and a Risk Indicator which is Fair (slightly greater than average risk).

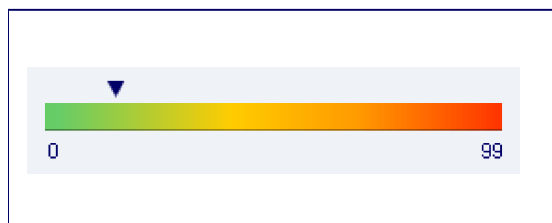
## RISK ANALYSIS

### Due Diligence Index

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#### Due Diligence Index for this Business

The Due Diligence Index for this business is **14** indicating **Low Risk**



DDI Score
14

#### Understanding the Due Diligence Index:

The Due Diligence Index is calculated using statistical methodology to assign each business entity a score representing the likelihood that a company was created (or exists) to carry out just one transaction and has no real assets or operations. The score takes on values 0 - 99 which represent the probability of being a 'shell' company. The higher the Index value, the more likely the entity is a 'shell' company. The Due Diligence Index is calculated using public information available on a legal entity.







The Index provides a 0-99 point value distributed into five bands

Points	Risk Assessment	Recommendation
0-29	Low risk	Proceed with transaction
30-49	Moderate risk	Proceed with transaction
50-69	Medium risk	Proceed with transaction but monitor closely
70-89	High risk	Take suitable assurances
90-99	The highest risk	Caution

## TREND ANALYSIS

### Key Trends

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<i>Risk Indicator</i>		<i>No of Employees</i>	
<i>Current Ratio</i>		<i>Solvency Ratio</i>	
<i>Statutory Debt</i>		<i>DDI</i>	

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#### Understanding Key trends:

Using historical archive data we are able to plot the movement of key data elements.

	improving
	worsening
	static

#### Methodology:

Where data availability allows we are monitoring six elements for key trends: solvency ratio, current ratio, statutory debts, employee figure, scores or rating.

Financial trends are based year over year using latest available financial statements or figures, whereas statutory debt comparisons are made quarterly as fresh information is released. Comparative employee data, typically collected directly from the subject company is therefore triggered by latest to last date of update. As our scores are recalculated on the basis of all fresh information these comparisons will also reflect latest to last date of update position.

## PRINCIPALS

Name: **Mikhail Yurevich Kazachkov**  
Position: General director

## TRADE PAYMENTS

Informants report that subjects payment could not be determined.

## PUBLIC RECORD INFORMATION

### **Protested Bills**

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## HISTORY

### **Background**

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Business started in Jan 13, 2012 as a Limited Liability Company.

### **Legal Form**

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Limited Liability Company registered on Jan 13, 2012 in Moscow.

Registration No: 1127746011986  
Government Gazette No: 38262688  
Tax Registration No: 7710905310

### **Capital**

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Nominal capital: 10,000 Russian Rouble  
Paid-Up capital: Not disclosed

## LINKAGE

### **Ownership**

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Name: **Kazachkov Mikhail Yurevich**  
Ownership: Holds 98% of the voting capital.

Name: **Trofimova Natalya Vladimirovna**  
Ownership: Holds 2% of the voting capital.

## OPERATIONS

### **Line of Business**

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Provides management consulting services (8742)  
Wholesales automobiles and other motor vehicles (5012)  
Wholesales industrial machinery and equipment (5084)  
Operates department stores (5311)  
Operates miscellaneous retail stores (5999)  
Engaged as miscellaneous business credit institutions (6159)

### **Employees**

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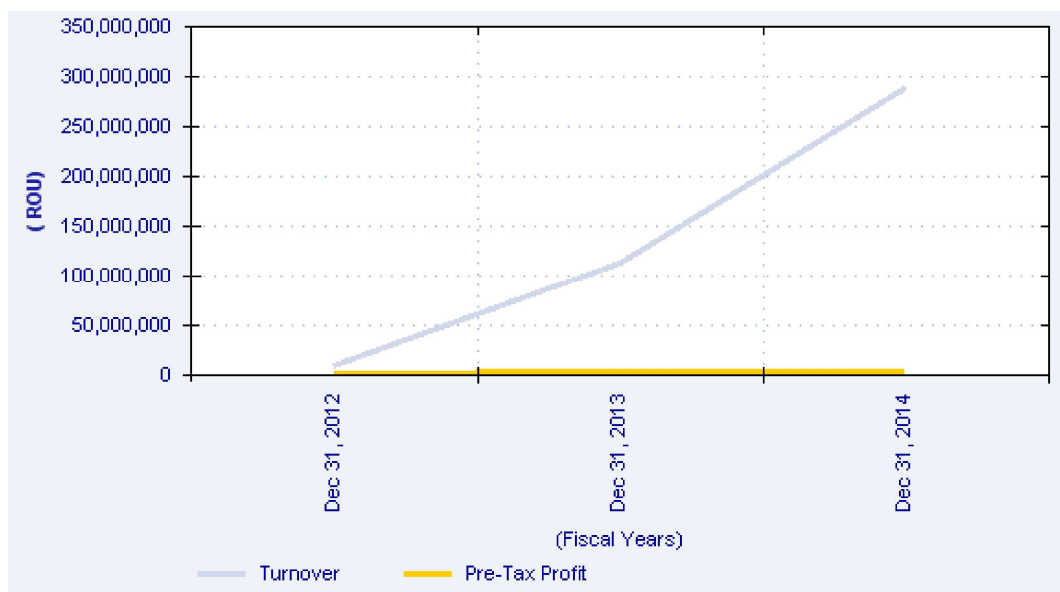
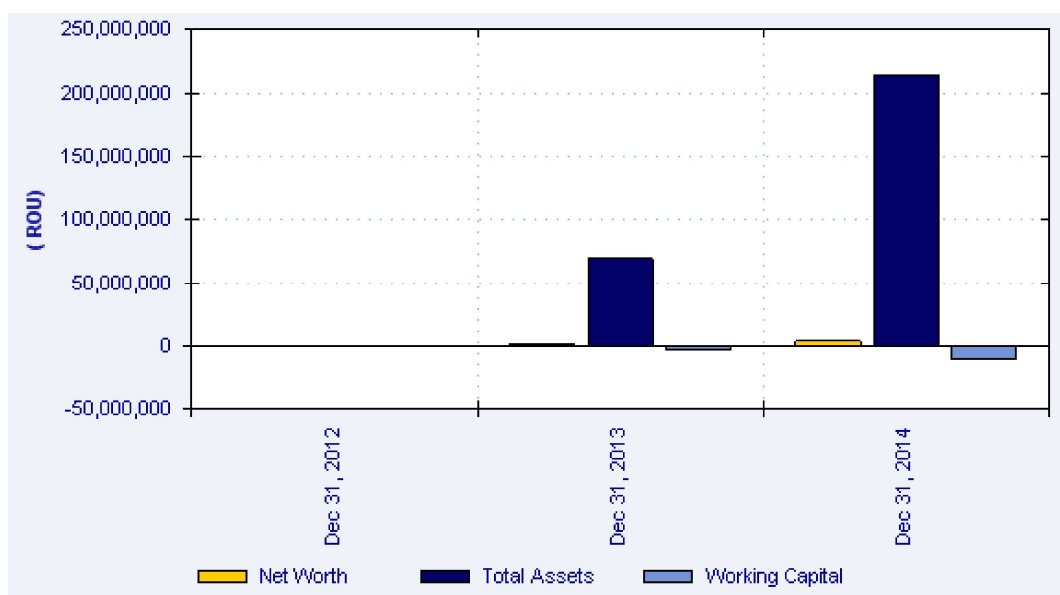
Employs: Unknown

**Location**

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Registered office: At heading address.

## FINANCIAL INFORMATION

**Trend of Turnover & Pre-Tax Profit****Trend of key balance sheet items**

Net Worth and Total Assets are tangible figures shown after the deduction of intangible assets.

**Comparatives**

	Fiscal Dec 31, 2012 ( Russian Ruble)	Fiscal Dec 31, 2013 ( Russian Ruble)	Fiscal Dec 31, 2014 ( Russian Ruble)
Turnover	8,602,000	111,492,000	289,167,000
Pre-tax Profit	15,000	1,634,000	2,997,000
Net Worth	17,000	1,286,000	3,556,000
Fixed Assets	95,000	3,926,000	13,853,000
Total Assets	367,000	69,276,000	214,386,000
Current Assets	367,000	65,350,000	200,533,000

Current Liabilities	350,000	67,990,000	210,830,000
Working Capital	17,000	-2,640,000	-10,297,000
Financial Assets	-95,000	0	0
Net Worth and Total Assets are tangible figures shown after the deduction of intangible assets.			

## Ratios

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	Dec 31, 2012	Dec 31, 2013	Dec 31, 2014
Current Ratio	1.05	0.96	0.95
Solvency Ratio (%)	2,058.82	5,286.94	5,928.85
Fixed Assets / Net Worth (%)	558.82	305.29	389.57
Current Liabs / Net Worth (%)	2,058.82	5,286.94	5,928.85
Asset Turnover (%)	2,343.87	160.94	134.88
Sales / Net Working Capital	506.00	-42.23	-28.08
Assets / Sales (%)	4.27	62.14	74.14
Profit Margin (%)	0.17	1.47	1.04
Shareholders Return (%)	88.24	127.06	84.28
Return on Assets (%)	4.09	2.36	1.40



## Balance Sheet

Abstract from individual fiscal balance sheet.

<b>Assets</b>	<b>As at Dec 31, 2012 ( Russian Rouble)</b>	<b>As at Dec 31, 2013 ( Russian Rouble)</b>	<b>As at Dec 31, 2014 ( Russian Rouble)</b>
Misc Fixed Assets	95,000	3,926,000	13,853,000
Total Fixed Assets	95,000	3,926,000	13,853,000
-			
-			
-			
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Stock & WIP	30,000		1,398,000
Trade Debtors	168,000	64,589,000	164,921,000
Cash	74,000	761,000	34,214,000
Misc Current Assets	0	0	0
-			
<b>TOTAL CURRENT</b>	<b>272,000</b>	<b>65,350,000</b>	<b>200,533,000</b>
-			
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>367,000</b>	<b>69,276,000</b>	<b>214,386,000</b>
-			
<b>Liabilities</b>	<b>As at Dec 31, 2012 ( Russian Rouble)</b>	<b>As at Dec 31, 2013 ( Russian Rouble)</b>	<b>As at Dec 31, 2014 ( Russian Rouble)</b>
Capital	10,000	10,000	10,000
Misc Reserves	7,000	1,276,000	3,546,000
Net Worth	17,000	1,286,000	3,556,000
-			
-			
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			
Trade Creditors	200,000	32,880,000	130,110,000
Bank Overdraft	150,000	35,110,000	80,720,000
Misc Current Liabilities	0	0	0
-			
<b>TOTAL CURRENT</b>	<b>350,000</b>	<b>67,990,000</b>	<b>210,830,000</b>
-			
<b>TOTAL LIABS &amp; NET WORTH</b>	<b>367,000</b>	<b>69,276,000</b>	<b>214,386,000</b>

## Profit & Loss

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	Jan 01, 2012 to Dec 31, 2012 ( Russian Rouble)	Jan 01, 2013 to Dec 31, 2013 ( Russian Rouble)	Jan 01, 2014 to Dec 31, 2014 ( Russian Rouble)
Net Sales	8,602,000	111,492,000	289,167,000
Cost of Goods Sold	8,521,000	109,294,000	249,397,000
-			
Gross Profit	81,000	2,198,000	39,770,000
-			
Net Operating Income	81,000	2,198,000	39,770,000
Misc Financial Income		14,872,000	136,778,000
Total Financial Income		14,872,000	136,778,000
-			
Interest Payable		184,000	1,884,000
Misc Financial Expenses	66,000	15,252,000	171,667,000
Total Financial Expenses	66,000	15,436,000	173,551,000
-			
Profit Before Taxes	15,000	1,634,000	2,997,000
Income Tax	8,000	365,000	728,000
-			
Profit After Tax	7,000	1,269,000	2,269,000
-			
Net Profit	7,000	1,269,000	2,269,000

## Notes on Financials

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According to the balance sheet as of Dec 31, 2014.

Financial statement obtained from outside sources on Sep 23, 2015.

## APPENDICES

### Country Insight

Stretching over 11 time zones from the Baltic Sea in the west to the Pacific Ocean in the east, Russia is the world's largest country by area. Its 84 geographic sub-entities have varying degrees of autonomy, and vast political and socio-economic discrepancies. The dissolution in 1991 of the Soviet Union (which nominally consisted of Russia and 14 constituent republics) was followed by the erratic presidency of Boris Yeltsin. In 1994, armed conflict broke out over the status of the Caucasian republic of Chechnya, whose authorities sought independence from Russia. Political stability increased under Yeltsin's successor, Vladimir Putin, but has partly been achieved at the expense of a liberal democratic order. Russia is among the world's largest oil producers and has the largest proven reserves of natural gas. A poor business environment and a lack of economic reform have inhibited foreign investment, and the diversification of exports away from their dependence on hydrocarbons is a vital necessity.

The recession is set to persist in 2016 as the economy continues to face many challenges, including the likely extension of Western sanctions in January.

Should you require further information relating to D&B's Country Insight Products & Services please contact [countryinsight@dnb.com](mailto:countryinsight@dnb.com).

### Customer Service

**Speed of service:** Typically 4 working days

**SCN:** 201602035006430319

**Order Date:** Feb 03, 2016

Should you require any further information or have any questions, please contact your local Customer Service Centre.

Enquiries should **always** contain the below minimum details please:

- Full Company Name
- Full Headquarters Address (street, town, country)
- Telephone Number
- Business Identification Number (registration number, chamber of commerce number, VAT number, Government Gazette number)
- Contact Name
- SCN
- Order Date

The information in this report was last updated on **Sep 25, 2015**.

### D&B Rating Glossary

**D&B Rating - The D&B Rating consists of two parts, the Financial Strength Indicator and the Risk Indicator.**

For example: in the case of a **2A 4** rating, **2A** means the financial strength of the business and **4** is the risk indicator.

The **Risk Indicator** is used in conjunction with the Financial Strength Indicator. The Risk Indicator reflects D&B's opinion of the risk associated with trading with a specific business, notably the likelihood of business continuance or failure over the next 12 months. Created from expert rules systems, the Risk Indicator is refreshed whenever data is loaded onto our databases. Please see the table below for the Risk Indicators and their corresponding values.

Risk Indicators		
4	Significant level of risk	Take suitable assurances before extending credit
3	Greater than average risk	Proceed with transaction but monitor closely
2	Low risk	Proceed with transaction
1	Minimal risk	Proceed with transaction - offer terms required
-	Insufficient information to assign a risk indicator	No public information or D&B proprietary information available to indicate trading activity

The **Financial Strength Indicator** is based on either Net Worth or Issued Capital. The table below contains the possible values.

<b>Financial Strength Indicator</b>		<b>Range</b>	
<b>Net Worth</b>	<b>Capital</b>	<b>FROM</b>	<b>TO</b>
<b>5A</b>	<b>5AA</b>	\$60 million	And above
<b>4A</b>	<b>4AA</b>	\$25 million	\$60 million
<b>3A</b>	<b>3AA</b>	\$12 million	\$25 million
<b>2A</b>	<b>2AA</b>	\$2.5 million	\$12 million
<b>1A</b>	<b>1AA</b>	\$1.2 million	\$2.5 million
<b>A</b>	<b>AA</b>	\$600,000	\$1.2 million
<b>B</b>	<b>BB</b>	\$345,000	\$600,000
<b>C</b>	<b>CC</b>	\$175,000	\$345,000
<b>D</b>	<b>DD</b>	\$120,000	\$175,000
<b>E</b>	<b>EE</b>	\$60,000	\$120,000
<b>F</b>	<b>FF</b>	\$35,000	\$60,000
<b>G</b>	<b>GG</b>	\$15,000	\$35,000
<b>H</b>	<b>HH</b>	0	\$15,000
<b>Alternate Ratings Used</b>			
<b>N</b>	Financial Strength is negative		
<b>O</b>	Financial Strength is undisclosed		
<b>NB</b>	New Business: Less than 24 months		
<b>NQ</b>	Out of Business: Business has ceased to trade		

### Financial Ratio Glossary

Key Business Ratios are used to identify irregularities in the status and future potential of a company.

<b>Name</b>	<b>Formula</b>	<b>Explanation</b>
<b>Current Ratio (x)</b>	Total Current Assets / Total Current Liabilities	This ratio shows the cover by current assets of short term creditors, and the higher the ratio the more assurance there is that payment of creditors can be met.
<b>Solvency Ratio %</b>	((Current Liabilities + Long Term Liabilities) / Tangible Net Worth) x 100	From this can be seen the extent to which the company is financed by creditors and debt rather than permanent finance. The higher the ratio the more likely it is that debt (either short term or long term) will be a burden to the company. The effect is higher interest charges, lower profits and a squeeze on liquidity to the disadvantage of creditors.
<b>Fixed Assets to Net Worth (%)</b>	(Total Fixed Assets / Tangible Net Worth) x 100	The proportion of net worth that consists of fixed assets will vary greatly from industry to industry, but in general terms a company is under capitalised if fixed assets exceed net worth. In this case it is possible that the company has too much debt, and it should therefore be examined with care.  If on the other hand fixed assets are much lower than net worth the company is over capitalised and is either extremely cautious or in a position to expand. thus a ratio either well in excess of the median, or well below it, means that the company should be looked at with care.
<b>Current Liabilities to Net Worth (%)</b>	(Total Current Liabilities / Tangible Net Worth) x 100	This contrasts the funds that creditors are temporarily risking with a company with the funds permanently invested by the owners.  The higher the ratio the less security for creditors. Care should be exercised when selling to any company with creditors of less than one year exceeding two thirds of net worth.
<b>Asset Turnover (%)</b>	(Turnover / Total Assets(including Intangibles)) x 100	This ratio measures how efficient the company's management has been in generating sales from the assets at its disposal.  The measure can vary considerably from industry to industry and should therefore be judged according to the industry norm.

<b>Sales to net working capital (x)</b>	Turnover / Net working capital *	<p>This ratio indicates whether a company is overtrading (handling an excessive volume of sales in relation to working capital). Companies with substantial sales gains often reach a level where their working capital becomes strained.</p> <p>Even if they maintain an adequate total investment for the volume being generated (assets to sales) that investment may be so centred in fixed assets or other non-current items that it will be difficult to continue meeting all current obligations. A ratio falling into either an extremely high or low position may indicate potential problems.</p>
<b>Assets to Sales (%)</b>	(Total Assets (including Intangibles) / Turnover) x 100	<p>This correlates sales with the total investment that is used to generate those sales. By comparing a company's ratio with industry norms it can be determined whether the business is overtrading or conversely, carrying more assets than needed for its sales volume.</p> <p>Abnormally low ratios can indicate overtrading which may lead to financial difficulties if not corrected. Extremely high ratios can be the result of a too conservative management or too low a level of turnover.</p>
<b>Profit Margin (%)</b>	(Profit before Tax / Turnover) x 100	<p>This reveals the profits earned per pound of sales and therefore measures the efficiency of the operation.</p> <p>This ratio is an indicator of the business's ability to withstand adverse conditions such as falling prices, rising costs or declining sales</p>
<b>Shareholders' Return (%)</b>	(Profit before Tax / Tangible Net Worth*) x 100	<p>This ratio is used to analyse the ability of the company's management to realise an adequate return on the capital invested by the owners of the business. There is a tendency to look increasingly to this ratio as a final measure of profitability.</p> <p>Generally, a relationship of at least 10% is regarded as desirable for providing dividends plus funds for future growth.</p>
<b>Return on assets (%)</b>	(Profit before Tax / Total Assets) x 100	<p>This is the key indicator of profitability for a company it matches operational profits with the assets available to earn a return.</p> <p>Companies using their assets efficiently will have a relative high return while less well run businesses will have a relatively low return</p>
<b>Sales per Employee (000)</b>	Turnover / Employees	<p>This gives an indication of the efficiency of the labour force. This ratio will vary considerable from industry to industry</p>
<b>Profit per Employee (000)</b>	Profit before Tax / Employees	<p>This ratio gives a guide as to how effectively the labour force is utilised, and is the best way to measure productivity of labour investment</p>

### Glossary of Legal Forms

Legal Form	Legal Form (local)
Legal form not ascertained	Юридические лица, являющиеся коммерческими организациями
State Owned Concern	Унитарные предприятия
State Owned Concern	Унитарные предприятия, основанные на праве оперативного управления
State Owned Concern	Унитарные предприятия, основанные на праве хозяйственного ведения
Public Joint Stock Company	Открытые акционерные общества
Partnership	Хозяйственные товарищества и общества
General Partnership	Полные товарищества
Co operative co	Производственные кооперативы
Co operative co	Крестьянские (фермерские) хозяйства
Joint Stock Company	Акционерные общества
Partnership	Товарищества на вере
Limited Liability Company	Общества с ограниченной ответственностью

Unlimited company	Общества с дополнительной ответственностью
Private Joint Stock Company	Закрытые акционерные общества
State Owned Concern	Дочерние унитарные предприятия
Social enterprise	Юридические лица, являющиеся некоммерческими организациями
Partnership	Садоводческие, огороднические или дачные некоммерческие товарищества
Cooperative	Ассоциации крестьянских (фермерских) хозяйств
Social organization	Органы общественной самодеятельности
Syndicate	Финансово-промышленные группы
Social organization	Территориальные общественные самоуправления
Social organization	Учреждения
State Owned Concern	Государственные корпорации
Social organization	Общественные и религиозные организации (объединения)
Social organization	Общественные движения
Co operative co	Потребительские кооперативы
Partnership	Простые товарищества
General Partnership	Фонды
Social organization	Прочие некоммерческие организации
Foreign company	Представительства и филиалы
Proprietorship	Индивидуальные предприниматели
Syndicate	Паевые инвестиционные фонды
General partnership	Объединения юридических лиц (ассоциации и союзы)
Partnership	Товарищества собственников жилья
Partnership	Некоммерческие партнерства
Social organization	Автономные некоммерческие организации
Legal form not ascertained	Иные неюридические лица
Proprietorship	Организации без прав юридического лица, индивидуальные предприниматели

### Glossary of Currencies

Abbrev.	Currency Name	Abbrev.	Currency Name
AMD	Armenian Dram	LAT	Latvian Lats
AZM	Azerbaijani Manat (Old)	LEI	Romanian Lei (Old)
AZN	Azerbaijani Manat (New)	LEK	Albanian Lek
BAM	Bosnia-Herzegovina Convertible Mark	LEV	Bulgarian Levs
BLR	Belarusian Rouble	LTS	Lithuanian Litas
RSD	Serbian Dinar	MAL	Maltese Lira
CYL	Cypriot Pounds	MLL	Moldovan Leu
DRA	Greek Drachma	RON	Romanian Lei (New)
EUR	Euro	ROU	Russian Roubles
EEK	Estonian Kroon	TJS	Tajik Somoni
GBL	Gibraltar Pounds	TKM	Turkmen Manat
GEL	Georgian Lari	TUL	Turkish Lira (old)
HRD	Croatian Dinar	UKL	Pounds Sterling UK
HRK	Croatian Kuna	USD	U S Dollars
HRY	Ukrainian Hryvnia	UZS	Uzbekistani Sum
IKR	Icelandic Krona	YTL	Turkish Lira (new)
KYS	Kyrgyzstani Som	YUD	Yugoslavian Dinar
KZT	Kazakhstani Tenge	ZWD	Zimbabwe Dollars

### Glossary of Key Expressions

National Revenue Agency	State body responsible for establishing, securing and collecting public receivables and certain statutory private receivables
Tax Debts	Debt associated with the failure to pay taxes to the federal or state government
Court Debt Settlement	Legal process of reorganization of the debtor in financial difficulties

Procedure	
Frozen Bank Accounts	Unpaid receivables can file to the court of justice for payment, the debtor's has a legal time period to settle debts or their bank accounts are and remain frozen until the debt is covered
SODRA	Delays in paying mandatory Social Security Tax (Lithuania)

## Confidentiality

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