

Company Registration No. 2124192 (England and Wales)

THANCOURT LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

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THANCOURT LIMITED

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THANCOURT LIMITED**BALANCE SHEET****AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021**

		2021		2020	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Investment properties	3		629,670		903,832
Current assets					
Debtors	4	134,282		144,563	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,485		19,723	
		<u>135,767</u>		<u>164,286</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>(585,313)</u>		<u>(580,356)</u>	
Net current liabilities			<u>(449,546)</u>		<u>(416,070)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			180,124		487,762
Provisions for liabilities			<u>(10,033)</u>		<u>(66,076)</u>
Net assets			<u>170,091</u>		<u>421,686</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	6		100		100
Revaluation reserve	7		63,575		281,694
Profit and loss reserves			<u>106,416</u>		<u>139,892</u>
Total equity			<u>170,091</u>		<u>421,686</u>

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 2021 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 Companies Act 2006 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.

THANCOURT LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 20 December 2022

A M Karaziwan

Director

Company Registration No. 2124192

THANCOURT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Thancourt Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Quadrant House - Floor 6, 4 Thomas More Square, London, E1W 1YW.

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 sterling, 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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

The director has confirmed that he will not seek repayment of the amount owed to him by the company of £560,490 at the financial year end and will continue to provide financial support to enable the company to meet its liabilities as and when they fall due in the twelve months from the date of approval of these financial statements.

1.3 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. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

1.4 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

1.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents 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.

THANCOURT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.6 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.

1.7 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs.

Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.8 Taxation

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

THANCOURT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.9 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling 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 in the period are included in profit or loss.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2021 Number	2020 Number
Total	1	1

THANCOURT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

3 Investment property

	2021
	£
Fair value	
At 1 January 2021	903,832
Revaluations	(274,162)
	<u>629,670</u>
At 31 December 2021	<u><u>629,670</u></u>

The fair value of the investment property has been arrived at on the basis of a valuation carried out by the director.

4 Debtors

	2021	2020
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	134,282	144,563
	<u><u>134,282</u></u>	<u><u>144,563</u></u>

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2021	2020
	£	£
Trade creditors	1,944	1,944
Corporation tax	7,186	34,499
Other creditors	576,183	543,913
	<u><u>585,313</u></u>	<u><u>580,356</u></u>

6 Called up share capital

	2021	2020	2021	2020
	Number	Number	£	£
Ordinary share capital				
Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100	100	100
	<u><u>100</u></u>	<u><u>100</u></u>	<u><u>100</u></u>	<u><u>100</u></u>

THANCOURT LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021****7 Revaluation reserve**

	2021	2020
	£	£
At the beginning of the year	281,694	235,217
Transfer to retained earnings	(218,119)	46,477
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
At the end of the year	<u>63,575</u>	<u>281,694</u>

8 Directors' transactions

At the year end the company owed A Karaziwan, the director and shareholder, £560,490 (2020: £534,830). The loan is repayable on demand and interest free,

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