Company registration number SC332452 (Scotland)	
THOMSONS PROPERTY COMPANY LIMITED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR	

CONTENTS

	Page
	raye
ement of financial position	1
es to the financial statements	2 - 4

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 MARCH 2023

		202	23	202	2
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Investment properties	3		2,578,352		2,578,352
Current assets					
Debtors		-		5,859	
Cash at bank and in hand		297,780		70,911	
		297,780		76,770	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one					
year	4	(113,062)		(113,309)	
Net current assets/(liabilities)			184,718		(36,539)
Net assets			2,763,070		2,541,813
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	5		1,000		1,000
Profit and loss reserves			2,762,070		2,540,813
Total equity			2,763,070		2,541,813

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 March 2023 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The directors acknowledge their 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.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 19 December 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

G Mearns Director

Company Registration No. SC332452

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Thomsons Property Company Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is 9 Claremont Drive, Bridge of Allan, Stirling, FK9 4EE.

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 £.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue its operational existence for the foreseeable future based on trading forecasts. In addition, the directors will continue to make available funds if required to allow the company to pay its debts as they fall due for payment. The directors therefore consider it appropriate for the company to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Revenue represents rental income from property letting. Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be accurately measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding value added tax and other sales taxes.

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. The surplus or deficit on revaluation is recognised in the statement of income and retained earnings.

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. Any impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

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 statement of financial position 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.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.8 Taxation

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

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the income statement 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 income statement, 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.

2 Employees

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

		2023 Number	2022 Number
	Total	2	2
3	Investment property		2023 £
	Fair value At 1 April 2022 and 31 March 2023		2,578,352

The fair value of the investment property has been arrived at on the basis of a director's valuation.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

4	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year				
	, ,			2023	2022
				£	£
	Corporation tax			51,899	51,911
	Other taxation and social security			13,387	13,750
	Deferred income			45,833	45,833
	Accruals and deferred income			1,943	1,815
				113,062	113,309
5	Called up share capital				
		2023	2022	2023	2022
	Ordinary share capital	Number	Number	£	£
	Issued and fully paid				
	Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

7 Related party transactions

The company received rental income of £275,000 (2022 - £275,000) from a company with a common director. At the year end, the directors were owed £nil (2022 - £nil).

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.