

Tajfo Limited

Directors' report and unaudited financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2022

Registered number: 07039915

Company Information

Directors	J-M Choblet T De Gunzburg J F De Gunzburg
Registered number	07039915
Registered office	27 Neville Street London SW7 3AS
Accountants	Buzzacott LLP 130 Wood Street London EC2V 6DL

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Directors' report

for the year ended 31 December 2022

The directors present their report and the unaudited financial statements of Tajfo Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 31 December 2022.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the Company in the year under review continued to be the provision of investment advisory services.

Results and dividends

The profit for the year after taxation amounted to £3,556 (2021: £12,697).

The directors are satisfied with the results of the company for the year and are confident of growth in the following year.

The directors did not recommend payment of a dividend during the year (2021: £NIL).

Directors

The directors of the company who were in office during the year and up to the date of signing of the financial statements were:

J-M Choblet

T De Gunzburg

J F De Gunzburg

Small companies exemption

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf by :

.....
J-M Choblet

Director

Date: 21 April 2023

Statement of comprehensive income

for the year ended 31 December 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Revenue		438,000	403,000
Administrative expenses		(438,217)	(388,650)
Operating (loss)/profit		(217)	14,350
Interest receivable and similar income		2,062	1,663
Profit before tax		1,845	16,013
Tax on profit		1,711	(3,316)
Profit for the financial year		3,556	12,697

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2022 or 2021 other than those included in the statement of comprehensive income.

There was no other comprehensive income for 2022 (2021: £NIL).

The notes on pages 5 to 10 form part of these financial statements.

Balance sheet

As at 31 December 2022

	Note	2022 £	2022 £	2021 £	2021 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	5		10,504		12,295
Current assets					
Debtors	6	113,938		74,716	
Cash at bank and in hand	7	215,209		233,471	
		<u>329,147</u>		<u>308,187</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(41,295)		(23,735)	
Net current assets			<u>287,852</u>		<u>284,452</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>298,356</u>		<u>296,747</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9		(250,000)		(250,000)
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax	10		(836)		(2,782)
Net assets			<u><u>47,520</u></u>		<u><u>43,965</u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			30,000		30,000
Profit and loss account			17,520		13,965
			<u><u>47,520</u></u>		<u><u>43,965</u></u>

Balance sheet (continued)

As at 31 December 2022

The directors consider that the company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the company to obtain an audit for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

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 financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

.....
J-M Choblet

Director

Date: 21 April 2023

The notes on pages 5 to 10 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2022

1. General information

Tajfo Limited is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office of the company and its principal place of business is located on 27 Neville Street, London, SW7 3AS. The principal activity of the company is the provision of investment advisory services.

2. Significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements have been prepared under FRS102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements are presented in Pound Sterling (£), which is also the functional currency.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied consistently throughout the year.

2.2 Going concern

After reviewing the forecasts and projections the directors have reasonable expectations that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

2.3 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

All revenue arose from services performed within the United Kingdom.

2.4 Administrative expenses

All expenses have been accounted for on an accruals basis.

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2022

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Taxation

Tax is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expenses recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The taxation charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the company operates and generates income.

2.6 Deferred taxation

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the company operates and generates income.

2.7 Tangible assets

Tangible assets are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Leasehold Improvements	- Over the lease term
Fixtures and fittings	- 25% per annum
Office equipment	- 25% per annum
Computer equipment	- 33% per annum

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2022

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment.

2.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.10 Financial instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in the case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instruments.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance sheet when there is an 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.

2.11 Creditors

Short-term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2022

3. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the companies accounting policies, which are described in note 2, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions which affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the period-end date and amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the period. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. However, the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates.

There were no significant estimates or judgements made in the year.

4. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 3 (2021 - 3).

5. Tangible assets

	Leasehold Improvement	Fixtures and fittings	Office equipment	Computer equipment	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost					
At 1 January 2022	10,000	2,518	3,225	9,602	25,345
Additions	-	493	-	1,825	2,318
At 31 December 2022	10,000	3,011	3,225	11,427	27,663
Accumulated depreciation					
At 1 January 2022	1,667	1,072	3,225	7,086	13,050
Charge for the year	2,000	723	-	1,386	4,109
At 31 December 2022	3,667	1,795	3,225	8,472	17,159
Net book value					
At 31 December 2022	6,333	1,216	-	2,955	10,504
At 31 December 2021	8,333	1,446	-	2,516	12,295

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2022

6. Debtors

	2022	2021
	£	£
Trade debtors	110,442	70,768
Other debtors	1,489	1,788
Prepayments and accrued income	2,007	2,160
	<u>113,938</u>	<u>74,716</u>

7. Cash and cash equivalents

	2022	2021
	£	£
Cash at bank and in hand	215,209	233,471
	<u>215,209</u>	<u>233,471</u>

8. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Trade creditors	20,627	1,438
Corporation tax	234	3,202
Other taxation and social security	13,372	11,829
Other creditors	318	318
Accruals and deferred income	6,744	6,948
	<u>41,295</u>	<u>23,735</u>

9. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Other creditors	250,000	250,000
	<u>250,000</u>	<u>250,000</u>

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2022

10. Deferred taxation

	2022 £
At beginning of year	(2,782)
Charged to statement of comprehensive income	1,946
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At end of year	<u>(836)</u>

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2022 £	2021 £
Fixed asset timing differences	(895)	(2,670)
Short term timing differences	59	(112)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	<u>(836)</u>	<u>(2,782)</u>

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