

Company Registration No. 08861845 (England and Wales)

TONIK ROK LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

TONIK ROK LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Mr D Krok Mr M Kupshik Ms S Krok	(Appointed 22 February 2016)
Company number	08861845	
Registered office	Quadrant House - Floor 6 4 Thomas More Square London E1W 1YW	
Accountants	UHY Hacker Young Quadrant House 4 Thomas More Square London E1W 1YW	

TONIK ROK LIMITED

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TONIK ROK LIMITED**BALANCE SHEET****AS AT 31 JANUARY 2017**

		2017		2016	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	2	29,828		33,079	
Investment properties	3	1,295,000		553,179	
		<u>1,324,828</u>		<u>586,258</u>	
Current assets					
Debtors	4	20,588	12,574		
Cash at bank and in hand		153,830	17,525		
		<u>174,418</u>	<u>30,099</u>		
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>(1,193,479)</u>	<u>(644,634)</u>		
Net current liabilities		(1,019,061)		(614,535)	
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>305,767</u>		<u>(28,277)</u>	
Provisions for liabilities	6	<u>(56,350)</u>		<u>-</u>	
Net assets/(liabilities)		<u>249,417</u>		<u>(28,277)</u>	
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	7	3	2		
Revaluation reserve	8	296,065	-		
Profit and loss reserves		<u>(46,651)</u>	<u>(28,279)</u>		
Total equity		<u>249,417</u>	<u>(28,277)</u>		

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

For the financial year ended 31 January 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act 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.

TONIK ROK LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 JANUARY 2017

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 25 October 2017 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr D Krok
Director

Company Registration No. 08861845

TONIK ROK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Tonik Rok 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, modified to include investment properties at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover represents rents receivable.

1.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Fixtures, fittings & equipment	20% straight line basis
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The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

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 profit and loss account.

Where fair value cannot be achieved without undue cost or effort, investment property is accounted for as tangible fixed assets.

TONIK ROK LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017**

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease. Recognised impairment losses are reversed, and only if the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.6 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.

1.7 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.

TONIK ROK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.8 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.

1.9 Derivatives

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to fair value at each reporting end date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset, whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability.

1.10 Taxation

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

TONIK ROK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017

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

2 Tangible fixed assets ~~Tangible fixed assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.~~

	Fixtures, fittings & equipment
Cost	
At 1 February 2016	45,976
Additions	6,174
	<u> </u>
At 31 January 2017	52,150
	<u> </u>
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 February 2016	12,897
Depreciation charged in the year	9,425
	<u> </u>
At 31 January 2017	22,322
	<u> </u>
Carrying amount	
At 31 January 2017	29,828
	<u> </u>
At 31 January 2016	33,079
	<u> </u>

TONIK ROK LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017****3 Investment property**

	2017
	£
Fair value	
At 1 February 2016	553,179
Additions	389,406
Revaluations	352,415
	<u> </u>
At 31 January 2017	1,295,000
	<u> </u>

Investment property comprises of a portfolio of rental properties. The fair value of the investment property has been arrived at on the basis of a valuation carried out by the directors.

4 Debtors

	2017	2016
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Prepayments and accrued income	3,616	3,139
Deferred tax asset (note 6)	16,972	9,435
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	20,588	12,574
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017	2016
	£	£
Corporation tax	7,846	4,644
Other creditors	1,081,532	581,533
Accruals and deferred income	104,101	58,457
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	1,193,479	644,634
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

TONIK ROK LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017****6 Deferred taxation**

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where the company has a legally enforceable right to do so. The following is the analysis of the deferred tax balances (after offset) for financial reporting purposes:

	Liabilities	Liabilities	Assets	Assets
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Balances:	£	£	£	£
Revaluations	56,350	-	-	-
Other timing differences	-	-	16,972	9,435
	<u>56,350</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>16,972</u>	<u>9,435</u>
	<u><u>56,350</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>16,972</u></u>	<u><u>9,435</u></u>
				2017
Movements in the year:				£
Liability/(Asset) at 1 February 2016				(9,435)
Charge to profit or loss				48,813
				<u>39,378</u>
Liability at 31 January 2017				<u><u>39,378</u></u>

The deferred tax asset set out above is expected to reverse within 24 months and relates to the utilisation of interest payments against future expected profits of the same period.

7 Called up share capital

	2017	2016
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
3 Ordinary shares of £1 each	3	2
	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>
	<u><u>3</u></u>	<u><u>2</u></u>

TONIK ROK LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2017**

8 Revaluation reserve

	2017	2016
	£	£
At beginning of year	-	-
Transfer to retained earnings	296,065	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
At end of year	296,065	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

9 Directors' transactions

Included in current liabilities is a loan from Mr D Krok, a director, of £581,535 (2016: £581,535). Interest at 4.75% has been charged on this loan amounting to £31,290 (2016: £30,011).

Included in current liabilities is a loan from Ms S Krok, a director, of £499,999 (2016: £nil). Interest at 5% has been charged on this loan amounting to £16,129 (2016: £nil).

The interest on these loans has not been paid and is included in accruals.

