

Company registration number: 06701708

Blue Furlong Ltd

Unaudited filleted financial statements

31 December 2022

BLUE FURLONG LTD**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION****31 DECEMBER 2022**

		2022		2021	
	Note	£	£	£	£
Current assets					
Cash at bank and in hand		592		592	
		<u>592</u>		<u>592</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(5,902)		(5,402)	
		<u></u>		<u></u>	
Net current liabilities			(5,310)		(4,810)
			<u></u>		<u></u>
Total assets less current liabilities			(5,310)		(4,810)
			<u></u>		<u></u>
Net liabilities			(5,310)		(4,810)
			<u></u>		<u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			2		2
Profit and loss account	7	(5,312)		(4,812)	
			<u></u>		<u></u>
Shareholders deficit			(5,310)		(4,810)
			<u></u>		<u></u>

For the year ending 31 December 2022 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's responsibilities:

- 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;
- The director acknowledges their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of comprehensive income has not been delivered.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 28 September 2023 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr Ashley Ede

Director

Company registration number: 06701708

BLUE FURLONG LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in United Kingdom. The address of the registered office is The Manor, Edwyn Ralph, Bromyard, HR7 4LX.

Principal activity

The company did not trade during the year, the principal activity of the company in the previous period was that of a tour operator.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the provisions of FRS 102, Section 1A, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Going concern

The accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis as the director has indicated his continued support to the company. The company has recommenced trading since the year end.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Accounting estimates and assumptions are made concerning the future and, by their nature, will rarely equal the related actual outcome.

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Tangible assets

tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in capital and reserves, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Computer Equipment	-	25 % straight line
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If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Impairment

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand, demand deposits with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less and bank overdrafts. In the statement of financial position, bank overdrafts are shown within borrowing or current liabilities.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to Nil (2021: Nil).

5. Tangible assets

	Computer equipment £	Total £
Cost		
At 1 January 2022 and 31 December 2022	1,149	1,149
Depreciation		
At 1 January 2022 and 31 December 2022	1,149	1,149
Carrying amount		
At 31 December 2022	-	-
At 31 December 2021	-	-

6. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Accruals and deferred income	500	480
Other creditors	5,402	4,922
	5,902	5,402

7. Reserves

Profit and loss account: This reserve records retained earnings and accumulated losses.

8. Directors advances, credits and guarantees

During the year the director entered into the following advances and credits with the company:

2022

	Balance brought forward £	Advances /(credits) to the director £	Balance o/standing £
Director	(2,283)	(480)	(2,763)

2021

	Balance brought forward £	Advances /(credits) to the director £	Balance o/standing £
Director	(1,443)	(840)	(2,283)

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.