
BF LONDON LIMITED

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 FEBRUARY 2020

BF LONDON LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 07540407

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 29 FEBRUARY 2020

	Note	29 February 2020 £	28 February 2019 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	1,787	1,006
		<u>1,787</u>	<u>1,006</u>
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	246,474	241,509
Current asset investments	6	9,777,596	7,660,680
Cash at bank and in hand	7	67,768	3,606
		<u>10,091,838</u>	<u>7,905,795</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(7,313,005)	(5,398,810)
Net current assets		<u>2,778,833</u>	<u>2,506,985</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>2,780,620</u>	<u>2,507,991</u>
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax	10	-	(1,200)
		<u>-</u>	<u>(1,200)</u>
Net assets		<u><u>2,780,620</u></u>	<u><u>2,506,791</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		2,780,520	2,506,691
		<u><u>2,780,620</u></u>	<u><u>2,506,791</u></u>

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)
AS AT 29 FEBRUARY 2020

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 have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The Company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

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

Andrew Jonathan Bloom
Director

Date: 25 February 2021

The notes on pages 3 to 9 form part of these financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 FEBRUARY 2020**

1. General information

BF London Limited is a company incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Aston House, Cornwall Avenue, London, N3 1LF.

The principal activity of the company continues to be that of holding and trading in stocks and shares.

2. 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 following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Revenue

Revenue comprises dividends and interest which are receivable on the company's portfolio.

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.

2.3 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

2.4 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 FEBRUARY 2020**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense 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 current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Statement of Financial Position 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 reporting date.

2.6 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical 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:

Fixtures and fittings	- Over 3 years
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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 profit or loss.

2.7 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 FEBRUARY 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 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.

2.9 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.

2.10 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to profit or loss in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Statement of Financial Position date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Statement of Financial Position.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 FEBRUARY 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

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 in case of an out-right short-term loan that is not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially at the present value of future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost, unless it qualifies as a loan from a director in the case of a small company, or a public benefit entity concessionary loan.

Investments in non-derivative instruments that are equity to the issuer are measured:

- at fair value with changes recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income if the shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably;
- at cost less impairment for all other investments.

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 reporting date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of Financial Position 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.

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or income as appropriate. The company does not currently apply hedge accounting for interest rate and foreign exchange derivatives.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 FEBRUARY 2020

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 3 (2019 - 3).

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures and fittings £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 March 2019	11,121
Additions	1,210
At 29 February 2020	12,331
Depreciation	
At 1 March 2019	10,115
Charge for the year on owned assets	429
At 29 February 2020	10,544
Net book value	
At 29 February 2020	<u>1,787</u>
<i>At 28 February 2019</i>	<u>1,006</u>

5. Debtors

	29 February 2020 £	28 February 2019 £
Other debtors	211,608	241,509
Deferred taxation	<u>34,866</u>	<u>-</u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 FEBRUARY 2020**

6. Current asset investments

	29 February 2020	<i>28 February 2019</i>
	£	£
Unlisted investments	<u>9,777,596</u>	<u>7,660,680</u>

7. Cash and cash equivalents

	29 February 2020	<i>28 February 2019</i>
	£	£
Cash at bank and in hand	<u>67,768</u>	<u>3,606</u>

8. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	29 February 2020	<i>28 February 2019</i>
	£	£
Trade creditors	734	589
Corporation tax	13,359	4,915
Other creditors	7,273,321	5,384,821
Accruals and deferred income	25,591	8,485
	<u>7,313,005</u>	<u>5,398,810</u>

9. Financial instruments

	29 February 2020	<i>28 February 2019</i>
	£	£
Financial assets		
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	<u>67,768</u>	<u>3,606</u>

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss comprise investments in equities and bonds.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29 FEBRUARY 2020

10. Deferred taxation

	2020 £	2019 £
At beginning of year	(1,200)	(8,456)
Charged to profit or loss	36,066	7,256
At end of year	34,866	(1,200)

The deferred taxation balance is made up as follows:

	29 February 2020 £	28 February 2019 £
Fair value gains	34,866	(1,200)
	34,866	(1,200)

11. Controlling party

The ultimate controlling party was A.J. Bloom by virtue of his majority shareholding in the company.

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.