
BF LONDON LIMITED

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2023

BF LONDON LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 07540407

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2023

	Note	2023 £	2022 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	1,755	3,533
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	7,658	64,103
Current asset investments	6	6,922,056	7,408,109
Cash at bank and in hand	7	11,312	5,196
		<u>6,941,026</u>	<u>7,477,408</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(3,595,038)	(4,083,632)
Net current assets		<u>3,345,988</u>	<u>3,393,776</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>3,347,743</u>	<u>3,397,309</u>
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax	10	(91,570)	(96,627)
Net assets		<u><u>3,256,173</u></u>	<u><u>3,300,682</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	11	100	100
Profit and loss account		3,256,073	3,300,582
Total equity		<u><u>3,256,173</u></u>	<u><u>3,300,682</u></u>

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.

BF LONDON LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 07540407

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2023

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

A J Bloom

Director

Date: 12 October 2023

The notes on pages 3 to 8 form part of these financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2023**

1. General information

BF London Limited is a private company limited by shares and registered in England and Wales. Its registered office address is Aston House, Cornwall Avenue, London, N3 1LF.

The financial statements are presented in Sterling (£), rounded to the nearest £1.

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 Going concern

After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence and meet its liabilities as they fall due for the foreseeable future, being a period of at least twelve months from the date these financial statements were approved. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

2.3 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2023**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 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.

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

2.5 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.

2.6 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 balance sheet 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 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.

2.7 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2023

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

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	- 3 years straight line
Office equipment	- 4 years straight line

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.

2.8 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.

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 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.

2.11 Financial instruments

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

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2023**

2. Accounting policies (continued)**2.11 Financial instruments (continued)**

are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably;

- at cost less impairment for all other investments.

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.

2.12 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new ordinary shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from proceeds.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 3 (2022 - 3).

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures and fittings £	Office equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 March 2022	13,191	4,145	17,336
At 28 February 2023	13,191	4,145	17,336
Depreciation			
At 1 March 2022	11,996	1,807	13,803
Charge for the year on owned assets	956	822	1,778
At 28 February 2023	12,952	2,629	15,581
Net book value			
At 28 February 2023	239	1,516	1,755
<i>At 28 February 2022</i>	1,195	2,338	3,533

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2023

5. Debtors

	2023 £	2022 £
Other debtors	95	40,094
Prepayments and accrued income	7,563	24,009
	<u>7,658</u>	<u>64,103</u>

6. Current asset investments

	2023 £	2022 £
Listed investments	5,042,900	5,938,482
Unlisted investments	1,879,156	1,469,627
	<u>6,922,056</u>	<u>7,408,109</u>

7. Cash and cash equivalents

	2023 £	2022 £
Cash at bank and in hand	<u>11,312</u>	<u>5,196</u>

8. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2023 £	2022 £
Other creditors	3,545,923	4,068,523
Accruals and deferred income	49,115	15,109
	<u>3,595,038</u>	<u>4,083,632</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2023

9. Financial instruments

	2023 £	2022 £
Financial assets		
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	<u>5,042,900</u>	<u>5,938,482</u>

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

10. Deferred taxation

	2023 £
At beginning of year	(96,627)
Charged to profit or loss	5,057
At end of year	<u><u>(91,570)</u></u>

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2023 £	2022 £
Unrealised gain/loss on investment	<u>(91,570)</u>	<u>(96,627)</u>

11. Share capital

	2023 £	2022 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
100 (2022 - 100) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

12. Related party transactions

During the year the company repaid the directors £525,600 (2022 - £2,309,797). As at the year end the company owed the directors £769,423 (2022 - £1,295,023).

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.