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Company registration number: 06701708

Blue Furlong Ltd

Unaudited filleted financial statements

31 December 2017

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BLUE FURLONG LTD**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
31 DECEMBER 2017**

| | Note | 2017 £ | £ | 2016 £ | £ |
|---|------|----------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Current assets | | | | | |
| Debtors | 6 | 1,937 | | 17,951 | |
| Cash at bank and in hand | | 1,298 | | 283 | |
| | | <u>3,235</u> | | <u>18,234</u> | |
| Creditors: amounts falling due within one year | | | | | |
| | 7 | <u>(3,663)</u> | | <u>(18,538)</u> | |
| Net current liabilities | | | <u>(428)</u> | | <u>(304)</u> |
| Total assets less current liabilities | | | <u>(428)</u> | | <u>(304)</u> |
| Net liabilities | | | | | |
| | | | <u>(428)</u> | | <u>(304)</u> |
| Capital and reserves | | | | | |
| Called up share capital | | | 2 | | 2 |
| Profit and loss account | 8 | | <u>(430)</u> | | <u>(306)</u> |
| Shareholders deficit | | | <u>(428)</u> | | <u>(304)</u> |

The notes on pages 3 to 6 form part of these financial statements.

BLUE FURLONG LTD

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)
31 DECEMBER 2017

For the year ending 31 December 2017 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 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 20.09.2018 and are signed on behalf of the board by:



Mr Ashley Ede
Director

Company registration number: 06701708

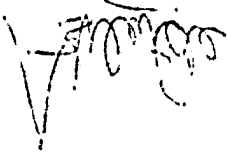
The notes on pages 3 to 6 form part of these financial statements.

The notes on pages 3 to 6 form part of these financial statements.

Company registration number: 08301108

Director

Mr Ashley Ede



and are signed on behalf of the board by:

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 30.03.2018

been delivered:

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

standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.

companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to

to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

• The director acknowledges their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect

question in accordance with section 476.

• The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in

Directors' responsibilities:

of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

For the year ending 31 December 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477

31 DECEMBER 2017

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)

BIGUE EUROGIC LTD

BLUE FURLONG LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

1. General information

The principal activity of the company in the year was that of a tour operator.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company 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.

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.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer, usually on despatch of the goods; the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably. Reliably, it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity and the costs incurred transferred to the buyer, usually on despatch of the goods. The amount of revenue can be measured. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have

and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied
Turnover

equal the related actual outcome.

Accounting estimates and assumptions are made concerning the future and, by their nature, will rarely be believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

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support to the company.

The accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis as the director has indicated his continued
Going concern

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

or loss.

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

3. Accounting policies

1A. The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the provisions of FRS 102, Section

2. Statement of compliance

The principal activity of the company was that of a tour operator.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company in the year was that of a tour operator.

1. General information

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2011

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

BLUE EUROPE LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

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 |
|--------------------|-------|---------------|

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.

are jointly independent of the cash inflows from other assets or amounts of assets, and is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that, of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made each reporting date.

Amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date, where such indications exist. Where the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount, a reversal for indications of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount impairment.

Carrying amount of multiple assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates. If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, then the or

Carrying Amount - 50% straight line

over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

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:

Depreciation
loss
accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated depreciation being the extent of such previously recognised depreciation increase accumulated in capital and reserves in carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation is recognised in other comprehensive income to revaluation decrease of the same asset, previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the comprehensive income and accumulated in capital and reserves, except to the extent it relates to an increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other

less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. Any multiple assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation

depreciation and impairment losses.
Multiple assets are initially recorded at cost and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated

Multiple assets

reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date, the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be. Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax

substantively enacted at the reporting date.

the amounts of tax expected to be paid or recovered, using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at

case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, respectively. It relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that the taxation expense represents the adjustment of current and deferred tax recognised in the taxation

BLUE FURLONG LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

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.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year, including the directors, amounted to Nil (2016: Nil).

5. Tangible assets

| | Computer equipment | Total |
|--|-----------------------|-------|
| | £ | £ |
| Cost | | |
| At 1 January 2017 and 31 December 2017 | 1,149 | 1,149 |
| Depreciation | | |
| At 1 January 2017 and 31 December 2017 | 1,149 | 1,149 |
| Carrying amount | | |
| At 31 December 2017 | - | - |
| At 31 December 2016 | - | - |

6. Debtors

| | 2017 | 2016 |
|---------------|-------|--------|
| | £ | £ |
| Trade debtors | - | 17,951 |
| Other debtors | 1,937 | - |
| | 1,937 | 17,951 |

BLUE FURLONG LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

| | 2017 | 2016 |
|---------------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| | £ | £ |
| Accruals and deferred income | 1,200 | 13,140 |
| Social security and other taxes | 328 | 133 |
| Other creditors | 2,135 | 5,265 |
| | <u>3,663</u> | <u>18,538</u> |

8. Reserves

Profit and loss account:

This reserve records retained earnings and accumulated losses.

9. Directors advances, credits and guarantees

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

| | Loans to / (from) director at 1 January 2017 | Loans to / (from) the director | Amounts repaid | Balance at 31 December 2017 |
|----------|---|--------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Director | <u>(2,300)</u> | <u>6,973</u> | <u>(3,471)</u> | <u>1,202</u> |

| | Loans to / (from) director at 1 January 2016 | Loans to / (from) the director | Amounts repaid | Balance at 31 December 2016 |
|----------|---|--------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Director | <u>(57)</u> | <u>(2,243)</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>(2,300)</u> |