BLUEPRINT TRAVEL MEDIA LIMITED
Company registration number 06047915 (England and Wales)
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2023

	2023		2022	
Notes	£	£	£	£
3		2,929		3,447
4	100,022		106,978	
	1		6,441	
	100,023		113,419	
5	(81,827)		(66,361)	
		18,196		47,058
		21,125		50,505
6		(42,461)		(50,753)
		(609)		(655)
		(21,945)		(903)
7		100		100
•		(22,045)		(1,003)
		(21,945)		(903)
	3 4 5	Notes £ 3 4	3 2,929 4 100,022	Notes £ £ £ £ £ £ 3 2,929 4 100,022 1 06,978 6,441 100,023 113,419 5 (81,827) (66,361) 18,196 21,125 6 (42,461) (609) (21,945) 7 100 (22,045)

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

For the financial year ended 31 March 2023 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The member has not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 MARCH 2023

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 21 December 2023

Mr N J Bevan Director

Company Registration No. 06047915

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Blueprint Travel Media Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Dyke Yaxley Limited, 1 Brassey Road, Old Potts Way, Shrewsbury, Shropshire, SY3 7FA.

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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the director has a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the director continues to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

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

1.4 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:

Website costs 25% Straight Line
Fixtures, fittings & equipment 15% Reducing Balance
Computer equipment 15% Reducing Balance

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

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.

1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents 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.

1.8 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.9 Taxation

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

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.

1.10 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense.

1.11 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Plant and

1.12 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

1.13 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year:

	2023 Number	2022 Number
Total	3	3
		

3 Tangible fixed assets

	machinery etc
	£
Cost	
At 1 April 2022 and 31 March 2023	27,330
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 April 2022	23,883
Depreciation charged in the year	518
Depreciation charged in the year	510
At 31 March 2023	24,401
7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2023	2,929
ACOT March 2020	
A4 24 March 2000	2.447
At 31 March 2022	3,447

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

	Debtors		
4	Deptors	2023	2022
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Trade debtors	37,458	51,089
	Other debtors	62,564	55,889
		100,022	106,978
5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2023	2022
		2023 £	2022 £
	Bank loans and overdrafts	18,047	8,912
	Trade creditors	15,043	12,109
	Taxation and social security	27,711	25,783
	Other creditors	21,026	19,557
		81,827	66,361

The amount of £9,134 (2022: £8,912) included in creditors due within one year is subject to a UK government guarantee. The facility is provided through the Bounce Back Loan Scheme (BBLS), managed by the British Business Bank on behalf of and with the financial backing of the Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy. The BBLS guarantee is provided to the lender.

6 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	36,895	39,187
Other creditors	5,566	11,566
	42,461	50,753

Included in other creditors is a loan secured by personal guarantee.

The amount of £36,895 (2022: £39,187) included in creditors due after one year is subject to a UK government guarantee. The facility is provided through the Bounce Back Loan Scheme (BBLS), managed by the British Business Bank on behalf of and with the financial backing of the Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy. The BBLS guarantee is provided to the lender.

7 Called up share capital

	2023	2022	2023	2022
Ordinary share capital	Number	Number	£	£
Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100	100	100

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

8 Directors' transactions

Advances or credits have been granted by the company to its directors as follows:

Description					% Rate	AmountsAmo advanced	unts repaidClosi	ng balance
		£	£	£	£			
Loan	-	36,669	9,673	(4,677)	41,665			
		36,669	9,673	(4,677)	41,665			

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.