Registered number: 03593636

ALCHEMY SYSTEMS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022



ALCHEMY SYSTEMS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 03593636

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2022

	Note		2022 £		2021 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		298,566		269,693
			298,566	-	269,693
Current assets					
Stocks	5	28,800		28,800	
Debtors: amounts falling due after more than					
one year	6	57,000		75,997	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	721,415		758,154	
Cash at bank and in hand	7	721,325		227,660	
		1,528,540	•	1,090,611	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(264,010)		(386,926)	
Net current assets			1,264,530		703,685
Total assets less current liabilities Provisions for liabilities			1,563,096	-	973,378
Deferred tax	9		(74,193)		(50,826)
Net assets			1,488,903	_	922,552
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	10		1,000		1,000
Profit and loss account			1,487,903		921,552
		•	1,488,903	_	922,552

ALCHEMY SYSTEMS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 03593636

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED) AS AT 30 JUNE 2022

The director considers 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 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 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 on

22/3/23

N C Mills Director

The notes on pages 3 to 11 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

1. General information

Alchemy Systems International Limited is a company limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 10 Mount Pleasant, Wokingham, England, RG41 2YG.

The company specialises in computer facilities management activities.

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

The director notes that the company is trading adequately and has sufficient working capital and other finance available to continue trading for a period of not less than 12 months from the Statement of financial position date. As such, the director believes that there are no significant uncertainties in his assessment of whether the business is a going concern and therefore has prepared the accounts on a going concern basis.

2.3 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. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

2.4 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Government grants

Grants are accounted under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102. Grants relating to expenditure on tangible fixed assets are credited to the Statement of comprehensive income at the same rate as the depreciation on the assets to which the grant relates. The deferred element of grants is included in creditors as deferred income.

Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income in the same period as the related expenditure.

2.6 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method.

2.7 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of comprehensive income 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.

2.8 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of comprehensive income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the statement of financial position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income 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 reporting 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.

2.10 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, on a reducing balance basis.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Plant & machinery

- 15% reducing balance

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each reporting date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.12 Debtors

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.

2.13 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.

2.14 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.

2.15 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 the Statement of comprehensive income in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the reporting 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 30 JUNE 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.16 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.

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.

2.17 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 10 (2021 - 9).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

4.	Tangible fixed assets		
			Plant and machinery £
	Cost		
	At 1 July 2021		701,207
	Additions		61,789
	At 30 June 2022	-	762,996
	Depreciation		
	At 1 July 2021		431,514
	Charge for the year		32,916
	At 30 June 2022	•	464,430
	Net book value		
	At 30 June 2022	-	298,566
	At 30 June 2021	-	269,693
5.	Stocks		
	·	2022 £	2021 £
	Finished goods and goods for resale	28,800	28,800
		28,800	28,800

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

6.	Debtors		
		2022	202
	B C	3	1
	Due after more than one year		
	Other debtors	57,000	75,997
		57,000	75,997
		2022	2021
	Due within one year	3	£
	Trade debtors	99,413	103,265
	Other debtors	620,394	653,076
	Prepayments and accrued income	1,608	1,813
		721,415	758,154
7.	Cash and cash equivalents		
		2022 £	2021 £
	Cash at bank and in hand	721,325	227,660
		721,325 	227,660
3.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
		2022 £	<i>2021</i> £
	Trade creditors	17,617	123,541
	Corporation tax	166,508	197,343
	Other taxation and social security	69,415	<i>63,753</i>
	Other creditors	10,470	2,289
		264,010	386,926

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

		2022 £
At beginning of year		50,826
Charged to the Statement of comprehensive income		23,367
At end of year		74,193
The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:		
	2022 £	2021 £
Accelerated capital allowances	74,193	50,826

10. Share capital

9.

Deferred taxation

	2022	2021
	£	£
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
1,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000	1,000

11. Pension commitments

The company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company to the fund and amounted to £6,700 (2021 - £6,975). At the reporting date £1,874 (2021 - £1,635) was payable by the company to the pension scheme.

12. Commitments under operating leases

The Company had no commitments under non-cancellable operating leases at the reporting date.

13. Transactions with directors

Included within other debtors is an amount of £454,252 (2021- £435,210) due from the director. The loan has no repayment terms and no interest is charged.

74,193

50,826

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

14. Related party transactions

NC Mills is party to the receipt of the rental monies as charged in these accounts for the year at £10,495 (2021 - £58,000).

15. Ultimate controlling party

The ultimate controlling party is N C Mills, by virtue of his majority shareholding in the company.