Company registration number SC553920 (Scotland)	
ALICE CHARLOTTE CAPITAL LIMITED 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	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Investments	3		6,682,637		7,112,019
Current assets					
Debtors	4	3,363,638		3,592,890	
Cash at bank and in hand	7	3,434		3,214	
		3,367,072		3,596,104	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one					
year	5	(8,582,076)		(8,415,586)	
N			(F.045.004)		(4.040.400)
Net current liabilities			(5,215,004)		(4,819,482)
Total assets less current liabilities			1,467,633		2,292,537
Provisions for liabilities			-		(164,730)
Net assets			1,467,633		2,127,807
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	6		200		200
Profit and loss reserves			1,467,433		2,127,607
Total equity			1,467,633		2,127,807

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.

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 11 December 2023

S Paterson

Director

Company Registration No. SC553920

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Alice Charlotte Capital Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is Exchange Place 3, Semple Street, Edinburgh, United Kingdom, EH3 8BL.

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, modified to include the revaluation of certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 399 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts, on the basis that the group of which this is the parent qualifies as a small group. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

1.2 Going concern

The director has considered a period of at least twelve months from the date on which these financial statements have been signed and having considered all information available to him, believes it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

The director therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements. This assessment of going concern takes into account the current inflationary pressures impacting on costs.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover relates to investment income and includes dividends received.

1.4 Fixed asset investments

Listed investments are initially measured at transaction price excluding transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at fair value at each reporting date. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss. Transaction costs are expensed to profit or loss as incurred.

Unlised investments are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

1.5 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.

1.6 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.7 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.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

1.8 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 was:

		2023 Number	2022 Number
		1	1
3	Fixed asset investments	2023 £	2022 £
	Shares in group undertakings and participating interests Other investments other than loans	1 6,682,636	1 7,112,018
		6,682,637	7,112,019

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

3	Fixed asset investments			(Continued)
	Movements in fixed asset investments			
		Shares in	Other	Total
		subsidiaries	investments	
		£	£	£
	Cost or valuation			
	At 1 April 2022	1	7,112,018	7,112,019
	Additions	=	623,961	623,961
	Valuation changes	-	(737,310)	(737,310)
	Exchange differences	-	42,892	42,892
	Disposals		(319,788)	(319,788)
	At 31 March 2023	1	6,721,773	6,721,774
	Impairment			
	At 1 April 2022	-	-	-
	Impairment losses		39,137	39,137
	At 31 March 2023	-	39,137	39,137
	Carrying amount			
	At 31 March 2023	1	6,682,636	6,682,637
	At 31 March 2022	1	7,112,018	7,112,019
4	Debtors			
			2023	2022
	Amounts falling due within one year:		£	£
	Amounts owed by group undertakings		3,363,638	3,592,890
5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			
	· ·		2023	2022
			£	£
	Other borrowings		2,622,376	2,301,555
	Corporation tax		-	10,654
	Other creditors		5,956,000	6,100,000
	Accruals and deferred income		3,700	3,377
			8,582,076	8,415,586

The bank loan is secured by a fixed charge over the investments held with the lender.

Included in Other Creditors is a loan tfrom the comapny's director which is interest free and has no fixed repayment terms.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

6	Called up share capital				
		2023	2022	2023	2022
	Ordinary share capital	Number	Number	£	£
	Issued and fully paid				
	Ordinary shares of £1 each	200	200	200	200

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.