

Company registration number 10731338 (England and Wales)

**ALICE HUANG & COMPANY LIMITED**  
**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

**ALICE HUANG & COMPANY LIMITED**

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# ALICE HUANG & COMPANY LIMITED

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 APRIL 2023

		2023		2022	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	4		1,926		770
Investments	5		298,213		304,423
			<u>300,139</u>		<u>305,193</u>
<b>Current assets</b>					
Cash at bank and in hand		503,772		241,876	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	6	(142,906)		(102,709)	
<b>Net current assets</b>			<u>360,866</u>		<u>139,167</u>
<b>Net assets</b>			<u>661,005</u>		<u>444,360</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	7		1		1
Profit and loss reserves			<u>661,004</u>		<u>444,359</u>
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>661,005</u>		<u>444,360</u>

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 30 April 2023 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges her 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 17 January 2024

Ms A Huang  
**Director**

Company registration number 10731338 (England and Wales)

# ALICE HUANG & COMPANY LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

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### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Alice Huang & Company Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 27 Mortimer Street, London, W1T 3BL.

#### 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 freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value]. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

#### 1.2 Turnover

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

#### 1.3 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:

Fixtures and fittings	25% Straight Line
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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.

#### 1.4 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.

#### 1.5 Financial instruments

##### 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.

# ALICE HUANG & COMPANY LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### **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.

### 1.6 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.

### 1.7 Taxation

#### **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.

### 1.8 Retirement benefits

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

### 1.9 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 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the director is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

# ALICE HUANG & COMPANY LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

### 3 Employees

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

	2023 Number	2022 Number
Total	1	1

### 4 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc
	£
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 May 2022	3,333
Additions	1,884
At 30 April 2023	5,217
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>	
At 1 May 2022	2,563
Depreciation charged in the year	728
At 30 April 2023	3,291
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 30 April 2023	1,926
At 30 April 2022	770

### 5 Fixed asset investments

	2023 £	2022 £
Other investments other than loans	298,213	304,423

# ALICE HUANG & COMPANY LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2023

<b>5 Fixed asset investments</b>		<b>(Continued)</b>	
<b>Movements in fixed asset investments</b>		<b>Investments</b>	
		<b>£</b>	
<b>Cost or valuation</b>			
At 1 May 2022		304,423	
Valuation changes		(3,077)	
Charges		(3,133)	
At 30 April 2023		298,213	
<b>Carrying amount</b>			
At 30 April 2023		298,213	
At 30 April 2022		304,423	
<b>6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>		<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
		<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Trade creditors		5	31
Taxation and social security		77,390	35,286
Other creditors		65,511	67,392
		142,906	102,709
<b>7 Called up share capital</b>		<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
		<b>Number</b>	<b>Number</b>
<b>Ordinary share capital</b>		<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Issued and fully paid</b>			
Ordinary of £1 each		1	1

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.