UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

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BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2023

		2023		2022	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Current assets			•	•	
Debtors	3	3,845,390		1,114,956	
Cash at bank and in hand		112,196		5,686	
		3,957,586		1,120,642	
Creditors: amounts falling due within	•	(F. 400. 400)		(4.050.007)	
one year	4	(5,106,163)		(1,259,967)	
Net current liabilities			(1,148,577)		(139,325)
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	5		(125 000)		
more dian one year	Э		(125,000)		-
					
Net liabilities			(1,273,577)		(139,325)
		•			====
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	6		5		6
Capital redemption reserve	7		1		-
profit and loss reserves	7		(1,273,583)		(139,331)
Total equity			(1,273,577)		(139,325)
					====

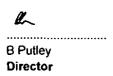
The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

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 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 directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 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.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Alchemy Exchange Ltd is a private company limited by shares and is registered and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 1 Paternoster Square, London, England, EC4M 7DX.

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.

Going concern

At 31 March 2023 the company reported net liabilities of £1,273,577 (2022: £139,325) reflecting trading losses made to that date reflecting initial research costs incurred. The company anticipates revenue growth from trading activity in 2024. To date the company has been supported by a connected company which has common ownership and this support will continue to be provided as required going forward and for a period of not less than 12 months from the date of signing of these financial statements.

On this basis, and at the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have an expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for a period of not less than 12 months and have adopted a going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Research & development

The Company will capitalise development expenditure as an intangible asset when all of the following conditions are met:

- an asset is created that can be identified;
- it is probable that the asset will generate future economic benefits;
- the development expenditure can be measured reliably;
- . the Company has the intention to complete the asset and the ability and intention to use or sell it;
- the product or process is technically and commercially feasible; and sufficient resources are available to complete the development and to either sell or use the asset.

Capitalised development expenditure will initially be recognised at cost and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. No such expenditure occurred during the current reporting period.

Capitalised development expenditure will be amortised on a straight line basis its useful life.

All research expenditure and development expenditure that does not meet the above conditions is expensed as incurred.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial instruments and include deposits held at call with banks.

Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised 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.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other 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.

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 trade and other creditors 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.

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the fair value of proceeds received, net of transaction costs.

Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the current tax expense. Current tax assets are recognised when tax paid exceeds the tax payable.

Current tax is charged or credited to profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited to other comprehensive income or equity, when the tax follows the transaction or event it relates to and is also charged or credited to other comprehensive income, or equity.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset, if and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the entity intends either to settle on the net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Retirement benefits

For defined contribution schemes the amount charged to profit or loss is the contributions payable in the year. Differences between contributions payable in the year and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments.

Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency (foreign currency) are initially recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction, or, if the asset or liability is measured at fair value, the rate when that fair value was determined.

All translation differences are taken to profit or loss, except to the extent that they relate to gains or losses on non-monetary items recognised in other comprehensive income, when the related translation gain or loss is also recognised in other comprehensive income.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

2 Employees

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

•		2023	2022
		Number	Number
	Total	12	4
3	Debtors		
		2023	2022
	Amounts falling due within one year:	. £	£
	Trade debtors	24,197	-
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	3,089,787	-
	Other debtors	731,406	1,114,956
		3,845,390	1,114,956
	,		•
	Amounts owed by a group company are unsecured and repayable on demand.		
4	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2023	2022
		£	£
	Trade creditors	594,404	259,363
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	3,785,059	-
	Taxation and social security	198,343	77,634
	Other creditors	528,357	922,970
		5,106,163	1,259,967
			====

Amounts owed to a group company are unsecured and repayable on demand.

Included in other creditors is a loan balance of £nil (2022: £866,626) owed to a connected company with common ownership that is now a group company in the current year. The amounts owed are repayable on demand and are unsecured.

S Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Other creditors	125,000	-
•		

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	5	6	5	6

The ordinary shares have attached to them voting rights, rights to a dividend and rights to capital. The shares are not redeemable.

During the year the company bought 1 ordinary share back for 25p per share and subsequently cancelled.

7 Reserves

Capital redemption reserve

The nominal value of shares repurchased by the company.

Profit and loss reserves

Cumulative profit and loss net of distributions to owners.

8 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

bilder from centeenable operating leases, which fail due as follows.			
		2023	2022
	•	. £	£
Within one year		•	112,500

9 Related party transactions

During the year a group company made sales to the company of £178,605 (2022: £nii) and paid expenses on behalf of the company of £2,987,505 (2022: £865,810). Interest payable to the group company was charged totalling £109,533 (2022: £816). The balance owing to the group company at the year end was £3,785,059 (2022: £866,626). The company charged management fees the group company of £2,352,000 (2022: £737,787). The balance owed at the year end was £3,089,787 (2022: £737,787). The balances have not been offset

During the year the company paid expenses on behalf of companies under common control totalling £382,252 (2022: £54,861). The company received amounts of £54,861 (2022: £nil). The balance owed at the year end was £382,252 (2022: £54,861).

During the year the company paid expenses on behalf of a company that holds significant control and influence in the company of £73,829 (2022: £54,003). The company received payments of £54,003 (2022: £nil) from related party company. The balance owed at the year end was £73,829 (2022: £54,003).