
ALCHEMIST DB LIMITED

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

ALCHEMIST DB LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 10051829

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

	2021 £	2020 £
Fixed assets	19,914	22,900
Current assets	17,226	31,396
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	(115,541)	(83,067)
Net current liabilities	(98,315)	(51,671)
Total assets less current liabilities	(78,401)	(28,771)
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	(47,744)	(57,274)
Net liabilities	(126,145)	(86,045)
Capital and reserves	(126,145)	(86,045)

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 profit and loss account 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 23 September 2022.

P M Lawrence
Director

The notes on pages 2 to 12 form part of these financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021**

1. General information

Alchemist DB Limited is a private limited company limited by shares and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 94 Scatterdells Lane, Chipperfield, Kings Langley, Hertfordshire WD4 9EX.

As with most businesses, we have been impacted by the Coronavirus (Covid 19). This has had an impact on our operations, customers, suppliers and staff. We have utilised the grants and benefits available from the Government and are taking all the steps we can to protect the future of our business. At the company's period end the final impact of Covid 19 is still uncertain, however, the directors believe that the company is a going concern.

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 members have agreed to the preparation of abridged accounts for this accounting period in accordance with Section 444(2A) of the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis which assumes that the company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and will be able to meet its liabilities as they fall due. There is uncertainty that the director has had to consider in deciding to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis, which is set out below.

The company has incurred an operating loss in the current period, the effect of which has been compounded by Coronavirus, and is reliant on the continued support of the principal creditors of the business in order to meet its liabilities as they fall due. The company is also dependant on the generation of profits and cash in the future as well as the control of costs.

The continuing impact of Coronavirus and associated restrictions will be monitored carefully by the business. On the basis of current disclosed intentions, the director believes that their plans for the generation of profits and the control of costs are realistic. Accordingly, the director considers that it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

If expectations in line with the plans were not achieved, the going concern basis may be invalid, and adjustments may have to be made to reduce the value of assets to their recoverable amount, to provide for any further liabilities that might arise, and to reclassify fixed assets and long term liabilities as current assets and liabilities.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

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:

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 as a proportion of total costs. When the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

2.4 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

The Company has taken advantage of the optional exemption available on transition to FRS 102 which allows lease incentives on leases entered into before the date of transition to the standard 01 April 2019 to continue to be charged over the period to the first market rent review rather than the term of the lease.

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 profit or loss 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 Profit and Loss Account in the same period as the related expenditure.

2.6 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss 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.

2.7 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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2. Accounting policies (continued)

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 profit or loss when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance Sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.9 Taxation

Tax is recognised in profit or loss 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 balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

2.10 Intangible assets

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the difference between amounts paid on the cost of a business combination and the acquirer's interest in the fair value of its identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquiree at the date of acquisition. Subsequent to initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is amortised on a straight-line basis to the Profit and Loss Account over its useful economic life.

Other intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

The estimated useful lives range as follows:

Goodwill	-	10	years
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2.11 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

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 and machinery	-	15%	reducing balance
Motor vehicles	-	25%	reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings	-	15%	reducing balance
Computer equipment	-	33%	straight line

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.

2.12 Debtors

Short-term 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 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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.15 Financial instruments (continued)

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 Profit and Loss Account.

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 balance sheet date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance Sheet 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.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 4 (2020 - 4).

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

4. Intangible assets

	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 October 2020	4,000
At 30 September 2021	<u>4,000</u>
Amortisation	
At 1 October 2020	1,800
Charge for the year on owned assets	400
At 30 September 2021	<u>2,200</u>
Net book value	
At 30 September 2021	<u><u>1,800</u></u>
At 30 September 2020	<u><u>2,200</u></u>

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5. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery £	Motor vehicles £	Fixtures and fittings £	Computer equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation					
At 1 October 2020	8,370	23,702	388	640	33,100
Additions	1,775	-	-	669	2,444
At 30 September 2021	10,145	23,702	388	1,309	35,544
Depreciation					
At 1 October 2020	3,452	8,671	189	87	12,399
Charge for the year on owned assets	900	3,758	30	343	5,031
At 30 September 2021	4,352	12,429	219	430	17,430
Net book value					
At 30 September 2021	5,793	11,273	169	879	18,114
At 30 September 2020	4,918	15,032	198	553	20,701

The net book value of assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts, included above, are as follows:

	2021 £	2020 £
Motor vehicles	10,090	13,453
	<u>10,090</u>	<u>13,453</u>

6. Debtors

	2021 £	2020 £
Trade debtors	(15,097)	11,773
Other debtors	(994)	957
Prepayments and accrued income	32,434	14,893

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

6. Debtors (continued)

	<u>16,343</u>	<u>27,623</u>
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7. Cash and cash equivalents

	2021 £	2020 £
Cash at bank and in hand	884	3,773
	<u>884</u>	<u>3,773</u>

8. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2021 £	2020 £
Bank loans	5,030	2,101
Trade creditors	16,459	17,458
Other taxation and social security	69,769	46,913
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	4,500	4,500
Other creditors	18,783	11,095
Accruals and deferred income	1,000	1,000
	<u>115,541</u>	<u>83,067</u>

The following liabilities were secured:

	2021 £	2020 £
Bank loan	5,030	2,101
Hire purchase	4,500	4,500
	<u>9,530</u>	<u>6,601</u>

Details of security provided:

The hire purchase loan is secured on the asset which the loan was acquired to buy.

The bank loan was taken out under the Coronavirus Bounceback loan scheme. Security for this loan is provided by the government.

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9. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2021 £	2020 £
Bank loans	42,869	47,899
Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	4,875	9,375
	<u>47,744</u>	<u>57,274</u>

The following liabilities were secured:

	2021 £	2020 £
Bank loan	42,869	47,899
Hire purchase	4,875	9,375
	<u>47,744</u>	<u>57,274</u>

Details of security provided:

Details of the security provided are as described in the note above, Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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10. Loans

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	2021 £	2020 £
Amounts falling due within one year		
Bank loans	5,030	2,101
	<u>5,030</u>	<u>2,101</u>
Amounts falling due 1-2 years		
Bank loans	5,156	5,030
	<u>5,156</u>	<u>5,030</u>
Amounts falling due 2-5 years		
Bank loans	16,254	15,858
	<u>16,254</u>	<u>15,858</u>
Amounts falling due after more than 5 years		
Bank loans	21,459	27,011
	<u>21,459</u>	<u>27,011</u>
	<u>47,899</u>	<u>50,000</u>

11. Hire purchase and finance leases

Minimum lease payments under hire purchase fall due as follows:

	2021 £	2020 £
Within one year	4,500	4,500
Between 1-5 years	4,875	9,375
	<u>9,375</u>	<u>13,875</u>

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12. Financial instruments

	2021 £	2020 £
Financial assets		
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	<u>884</u>	<u>884</u>

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss comprise of cash at bank.

13. Pension commitments

During the year the company made contributions totalling £938.90 (2020 - £1,455) to defined contribution schemes.

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.