Company registration number 07130077 (England and Wales)
ALICE'S LOFT MUSIC LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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## **BALANCE SHEET**

## AS AT 31 JANUARY 2023

		2023		2022	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Current assets					
Debtors	4	1,121		2,636	
Cash at bank and in hand		2,647		-	
		3,768		2,636	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one	5	(15,504)		(17,341)	
year	3	(13,304)		(17,541)	
Net current liabilities			(11,736)		(14,705)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			2		2
Profit and loss reserves			(11,738)		(14,707)
Total equity			(11,736)		(14,705)

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 January 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 members have 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 October 2023

D Jahnigen

Director

Company Registration No. 07130077

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023

## 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Alice's Loft Music Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Unit 13, 43 Carol Street, London, NW1 0HT.

#### 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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

#### 1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the director has confirmed their intentions to continue to financially support the company, therefore there is a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the director continues to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

## 1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

## 1.4 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:

Plant and machinery

25% straight line

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.

# 1.5 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..

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023

## Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 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.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet 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 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.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023

1	Accounting policies		(Continued)
2	Employees		
	The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company dur	ing the yea	r was:
		2023 Number	2022 Number
	Total	1	1
3	Tangible fixed assets		Plant and machinery etc
			£
	Cost At 1 February 2022 and 31 January 2023		9,300
	Depreciation and impairment At 1 February 2022 and 31 January 2023		9,300
	Carrying amount At 31 January 2023		
	At 31 January 2022		
4	Debtors		
	Amounts falling due within one year:	2023 £	2022 £
	Other debtors	1,121	2,636 ———
5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2023 £	2022 £
	Bank loans and overdrafts Other creditors	15,504 	728 16,613 17,341

## 6 Related party transactions

Included in other debtors is an amount of £1,121 (2022: £2,636) due from Dental Implants Beauty and Music Limited, a company in which Mrs Jahnigen's husband is director. The movement in the period represented further loans to the company and is after deducting fees receivable.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2023

7	Directors'	transactions

Included in other creditors is an amount of £14,304 (2022: £15,413) due to the director. There are no terms in respect of interest or repayment on this amount.

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.