Company No: 13526310 (England and Wales)

ALEX HILL MINING LIMITED

Unaudited Financial Statements

For the financial period from 22 July 2021 to 31 July 2022

Pages for filing with the registrar

ALEX HILL MINING LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial period from 22 July 2021 to 31 July 2022

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ALEX HILL MINING LIMITED
BALANCE SHEET
As at 31 July 2022

	Note	31.07.2022
		£
Fixed assets		
Tangible assets	3	465
		465
Current assets		
Stocks	4	26,000
Cash at bank and in hand		311,289
		337,289
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(87,176)
Net current assets		**250,113**
Total assets less current liabilities		**250,578**
Provision for liabilities		(88)
Net assets		**250,490**
Capital and reserves		
Called-up share capital	6	100
Profit and loss account		250,390
Total shareholder's funds		**250,490**

For the financial period ending 31 July 2022 the Company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's responsibilities:

- The member has not required the Company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the financial period in accordance with section 476;
- The director acknowledges their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements; and
- These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and a copy of the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings has not been delivered.

The financial statements of Alex Hill Mining Limited (registered number: 13526310) were approved and authorised for issue by the Director on 16 September 2022. They were signed on its behalf by:

Mr A R A Hill
Director

1. Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies are summarised below. They have all been applied consistently throughout the financial period, unless otherwise stated.

General information and basis of accounting

Alex Hill Mining Limited (the Company) is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act 2006 and is registered in England and Wales. The address of the Company's registered office is 34 Treverbyn Road, Falmouth, TR11 5BS, England, United Kingdom.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include certain items at fair value, and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' issued by the Financial Reporting Council and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements are presented in pounds sterling which is the functional currency of the company and rounded to the nearest £.

Going concern

The director has assessed the Balance Sheet and likely future cash flows at the date of approving these financial statements. The director has a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence and to meet its financial obligations as they fall due for at least 12 months from the date of signing these financial statements. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Turnover

Turnover is stated net of VAT and is recognised when the significant services are considered to have been transferred to the buyer. Revenue from services is recognised as they are delivered.

Taxation

Current tax
Current tax is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recoverable) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the Balance Sheet date.

Deferred tax
Deferred tax arises as a result of including items of income and expenditure in taxation computations in periods different from those in which they are included in the Company's financial statements. Deferred tax is provided in full on timing differences which result in an obligation to pay more or less tax at a future date, at the average tax rates that are expected to apply when the timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any provision for impairment. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than investment property and freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation, less estimated residual value, of each asset on a straight-line basis over its expected useful life, as follows:

Office equipment	3 years straight line

Residual value represents the estimated amount which would currently be obtained from disposal of an asset, after deducting estimated costs of disposal, if the asset were already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life.

Impairment of assets

Assets, other than those measured at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each Balance Sheet date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings as described below.

Stocks

Work in progress represents services undertaken for customers but not invoiced at the balance sheet date.

Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts, except where the effect of discounting would be immaterial. In such cases the receivables are stated at cost less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Trade and other creditors

Trade and other creditors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, unless the effect of discounting would be immaterial, in which case they are stated at cost.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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.

Financial assets and liabilities are only offset in the Balance Sheet when, and only when there exists a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the Company intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets
Basic financial assets receivable within one year, such as trade debtors and bank balances, are measured at transaction price less any impairment.

Basic financial assets receivable within more than one year are measured at amortised cost less any impairment.

Basic financial liabilities
Basic financial liabilities that have no stated interest rate and are payable within one year, such as trade creditors, are measured at transaction price.

Other basic financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the Balance Sheet date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

2. Employees

	Period from 22.07.2021 to 31.07.2022
	Number
Monthly average number of persons employed by the Company during the period, including the director	1

3. Tangible assets

	Office equipment	Total
	£	£
Cost		
At 22 July 2021	0	0
Additions	670	670
At 31 July 2022	**670**	**670**
Accumulated depreciation		
At 22 July 2021	0	0
Charge for the financial period	205	205
At 31 July 2022	**205**	**205**
Net book value		
At 31 July 2022	**465**	**465**

4. Stocks

	31.07.2022
	£
Work in progress	26,000

5. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	31.07.2022
	£
Trade creditors	1,847
Other creditors	2,423
Corporation tax	58,598
Other taxation and social security	24,308
	87,176

6. Called-up share capital

	31.07.2022
	£
Allotted, called-up and fully-paid	
100 Ordinary shares of £ 1.00 each	100

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.