

Registration number: 00083494

# Lion Lion & Son Limited

Annual Report and Unaudited Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 30 September 2018



# **Lion Lion & Son Limited**

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# Lion Lion & Son Limited

(Registration number: 00083494)  
Balance Sheet as at 30 September 2018

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
<b>Current assets</b>			
Debtors	4	275,906	277,076
<b>Creditors:</b> Amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>(1,000)</u>	<u>(1,000)</u>
<b>Net assets</b>		<u>274,906</u>	<u>276,076</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital		2,940	2,940
Other reserves		28,504	28,504
Profit and loss account		<u>243,462</u>	<u>244,632</u>
Total equity		<u>274,906</u>	<u>276,076</u>

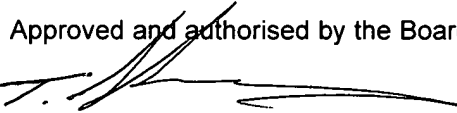
For the financial year ending 30 September 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

## Directors' responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and the option not to file the Profit and Loss Account has been taken.

Approved and authorised by the Board on 6/3/19 and signed on its behalf by:

  
T Osborne  
Director

# **Lion Lion & Son Limited**

## **Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 September 2018**

### **1 General information**

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in England.

The address of its registered office is:

Unit 2, Mulberry Court  
Bourne Industrial Park  
Bourne Road  
CRAYFORD  
Kent  
DA1 4BF  
England

### **2 Accounting policies**

#### **Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates**

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

#### **Basis of preparation**

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable United Kingdom accounting standards, including section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102 - 'The Financial Reporting standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland' 'FRS 102 1A, and with the Companies Act 2006.

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except that as disclosed in the accounting policies certain items are shown at fair value.

#### **Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty**

In the application of the company's accounting policies management is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and underlying assumptions are based on historic 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 if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

## **Lion Lion & Son Limited**

### **Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 September 2018**

#### **Financial instruments**

##### ***Classification***

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. 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 are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and debtors, held-to-maturity investments, available-for-sale financial assets, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. The company determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

Financial liabilities are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss, loans and borrowings, trade and other creditors, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. The company determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

##### ***Recognition and measurement***

All financial instruments are recognised initially at fair value plus transaction costs. Thereafter financial instruments are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method (less impairment where appropriate) unless the effect of discounting would be immaterial in which case they are stated at cost (less impairment where appropriate). The exception to this are those financial instruments where it is a requirement to continue recording them at fair value through profit and loss.

##### ***Impairment***

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. Financial assets are considered to be impaired when there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the investment have been affected.

#### **Trade and other debtors**

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

#### **Trade and other creditors**

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade creditors are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

## **Lion Lion & Son Limited**

### **Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 September 2018**

#### **Share capital**

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

#### **3 Staff numbers**

The average number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the year, was 4 (2017 - 4).

#### **4 Debtors**

	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Other debtors	<u>275,906</u>	<u>277,076</u>
	<u>275,906</u>	<u>277,076</u>

#### **5 Creditors**

**Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**

	<b>Note</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
		<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Due within one year</b>			
Other creditors		<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>