Company Registration No. 07375790 (England and Wales)

LION HEART INTELLIGENT SOLUTIONS LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

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LION HEART INTELLIGENT SOLUTIONS LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Mr E Robinson Mr E Newman
Company number	07375790
Registered office	Northgate 118 North Street Leeds West Yorkshire LS2 7PN
Accountants	Hentons Northgate 118 North Street Leeds West Yorkshire LS2 7PN
Bankers	HSBC Plc 35 Middle Road Swanwick Southampton Hampshire SO31 7GH

LION HEART INTELLIGENT SOLUTIONS LIMITED

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LION HEART INTELLIGENT SOLUTIONS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

	Notes	2018 £	2018 £	2017 £	2017 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	**3**		8,818		11,518
Investments	**4**		75,000		75,000
			83,818		86,518
Current assets					
Stocks		129,614		37,314	
Debtors	**5**	288,260		74,285	
Cash at bank and in hand		226,192		528,029	
		644,066		639,628	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**7**	(52,697)		(275,710)	
Net current assets			591,369		363,918
Total assets less current liabilities			675,187		450,436
Provisions for liabilities			(299,675)		-
Net assets			375,512		450,436
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	**8**		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			375,412		450,336
Total equity			375,512		450,436

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

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.

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.

LION HEART INTELLIGENT SOLUTIONS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 25 June 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr E Robinson
Director

Company Registration No. 07375790

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Lion Heart Intelligent Solutions Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is .

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 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.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

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.

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.

1.3 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
Fixtures and fittings	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 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.4 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The company considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

Entities in which the company has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.6 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of replacement cost and cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.7 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand 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, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.8 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.

1.9 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.10 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.11 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation arising as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

1.12 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.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.13 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation are included in the profit and loss account for the period.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.14 Pensions

For a defined benefit scheme, the liability recorded in the balance sheet is the present value of the defined obligation at that date. The defined benefit obligation is calculated on an annual basis by independent actuaries.

Actuarial gains and losses are recognised in full in the period in which they occur and are shown in Other Comprehensive Income.

Current and past service costs, along with settlements or curtailments, are charged to the Income Statement. Interest on pension plan liabilities are recognised within finance expense.

2 Employees

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

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc
	£
Cost	
At 1 October 2017	23,360
Additions	3,638
At 30 September 2018	26,998
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 October 2017	11,842
Depreciation charged in the year	6,338
At 30 September 2018	18,180
Carrying amount	
At 30 September 2018	8,818
At 30 September 2017	11,518

4 Fixed asset investments

	2018	2017
	£	£
Investments	75,000	75,000

4 Fixed asset investments **(Continued)**

Movements in fixed asset investments

	Investments other than loans
	£
Cost or valuation	
At 1 October 2017 & 30 September 2018	75,000
Carrying amount	
At 30 September 2018	75,000
At 30 September 2017	75,000

5 Debtors

	2018	2017
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Other debtors	288,260	74,285

6 Pension Costs

Employer Pension Obligations

The Company has agreed to fund a defined benefit pension scheme in respect of key employees. The most recent actuarial valuation of the obligations of £298,000 was on 31/09/2018. During the year the expense incurred was £300,000.

The principal assumptions used are:
- *Discount rate – 2.8%*
- *Inflation RPI – 3.2%*
- *Inflation CPI – 2.1%*
- *Pre and Post Retirement mortality – S2PA tables with improvements in the CMI 2016 model and a long term rate of improvement of 1.25%*

2018

Present value of defined benefit obligations £298,000
Fair value of scheme assets £0
Liability recognised in the balance sheet £298,000

Movements in the present value of the defined benefit obligations were as follows:

2018
At the beginning of the year £0
Current Service Cost £300,000
Interest cost £1,000
Actuarial gains £3,000
At the end of the year £298,000

7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018	2017
	£	£
Trade creditors	7,851	74,526
Taxation and social security	2,077	7,222
Other creditors	42,769	193,962
	52,697	275,710

8 Called up share capital

	2018	2017
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
100 Ordinary of £1 each	100	100

9 Directors' transactions

9 Directors' transactions **(Continued)**

Description	% Rate	Opening balance £	Amounts advanced £	Interest charged £	Amounts repaid £	Closing balance £
E Robinson Loan	3.00	(362)	130,941	714	(45,000)	86,293
E Newman Loan	3.00	(6,000)	148,359	1,410	(54,024)	89,745
		(6,362)	279,300	2,124	(99,024)	176,038

10 Ultimate Controling Party

During the year the company was under the joint control of the directors E Robinson and E Newman.