

Company registration number SC177607 (Scotland)

PEARL LION LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2023
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

PEARL LION LIMITED

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PEARL LION LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 JULY 2023

		2023	2022
	Notes	£	£
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	4	678,156	775,120
Tangible assets	5	1,670	1,988
		<u>679,826</u>	<u>777,108</u>
Current assets			
Stocks		103,337	140,434
Debtors	6	87,676	115,493
Cash at bank and in hand		3,243	23,923
		<u>194,256</u>	<u>279,850</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	<u>(448,488)</u>	<u>(421,759)</u>
Net current liabilities		<u>(254,232)</u>	<u>(141,909)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>425,594</u>	<u>635,199</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8	<u>(112,055)</u>	<u>(147,602)</u>
Net assets		<u><u>313,539</u></u>	<u><u>487,597</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	9	125	125
Share premium account		194,975	134,975
Profit and loss reserves		118,439	352,497
Total equity		<u><u>313,539</u></u>	<u><u>487,597</u></u>

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 July 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.

PEARL LION LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 JULY 2023

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 30 July 2024

H Pender
Director

Company Registration No. SC177607

PEARL LION LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2023

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Pearl Lion Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is 133 Finnieston Street, Glasgow, G3 8HB.

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 comprises revenue recognised by the company in respect of the import, design and manufacture of electronic products supplied during the year, exclusive of Value Added Tax.

1.3 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Where a development project is retained with the intention to be sold under licence, the project costs are transferred and held as intellectual property when the project is complete, and are amortised on the straight line basis over the anticipated life of the benefits arising from the completed project.

Amortisation 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:

Research & development costs	10% Straight Line
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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% reducing balance
Fixtures, fittings & computer equipment	25% & 15% reducing balance

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 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible 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.

PEARL LION LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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 cost and replacement 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.

1.7 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, 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.

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.

PEARL LION LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2023

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

Full provision is made for deferred tax assets and liabilities arising from all timing differences between the recognition of gains and losses in the financial statements and recognition in the tax computation.

A net deferred tax asset is recognised only if it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable profits from which future reversals of underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated at the tax rates expected to be effective at the time the timing differences are expected to reverse.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

1.11 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.

1.12 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

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

3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2023 Number	2022 Number
Total	1	3
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PEARL LION LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2023

4 Intangible fixed assets

	Other £
Cost	
At 1 August 2022	1,188,670
Additions	22,980
At 31 July 2023	1,211,650
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 August 2022	413,550
Amortisation charged for the year	119,944
At 31 July 2023	533,494
Carrying amount	
At 31 July 2023	678,156
At 31 July 2022	775,120

5 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures, fittings & computer equipment £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 August 2022 and 31 July 2023	9,754	4,922	14,676
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 August 2022	9,572	3,116	12,688
Depreciation charged in the year	46	272	318
At 31 July 2023	9,618	3,388	13,006
Carrying amount			
At 31 July 2023	136	1,534	1,670
At 31 July 2022	182	1,806	1,988

6 Debtors

	2023 £	2022 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	76,081	96,625
Other debtors	11,595	18,868
	87,676	115,493

PEARL LION LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2023

7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Bank loans	36,839	33,207
Trade creditors	255,977	238,967
Taxation and social security	9,880	21,480
Other creditors	145,792	128,105
	<u>448,488</u>	<u>421,759</u>

8 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	112,055	147,602
	<u>112,055</u>	<u>147,602</u>

9 Called up share capital

	2023	2022	2023	2022
	Number	Number	£	£
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of 1p each	12,500	12,500	125	125
	<u>12,500</u>	<u>12,500</u>	<u>125</u>	<u>125</u>

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.