

Company registration number 09502842 (England and Wales)

LONSIN CAPITAL LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

LONSIN CAPITAL LIMITED

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LONSIN CAPITAL LIMITED

PROMOTING THE SUCCESS OF THE COMPANY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Directors' statement of compliance with duty to promote the success of the Company

SECTION 172 (1) STATEMENT

Engaging with our stakeholders

The Board has a duty to promote the success of the Company for the benefit of its members as a whole having regard to the interests of our customers, our people, our relationship with our suppliers and the impact of our operations on the communities in which we operate, and to ensure that we maintain a reputation for high standards of business conduct. Our key stakeholders are our customers and our people. Our suppliers, regulators and the communities we operate in are also important stakeholder groups. All key Board decisions take into account the impact on relevant stakeholders. Increasingly, stakeholders are looking to understand our performance across multiple areas from performance to services, innovation, governance, workplace practices and corporate citizenship. The Board endeavours to gain an understanding of the perceptions and attitude of each stakeholder group and the weight they give to different issues. Where the views of different stakeholder groups do not align, the Board must decide on the best course of action to promote the Company's long-term success. The COVID-19 pandemic required us to adapt our approach to engaging with our stakeholders to reflect their changing needs and expectations in light of the crisis as a result of pandemic restrictions and different ways of working.

Customers

Customers are at the heart of our business. We aim to deliver truly outstanding, customer experiences, ensuring great outcomes.

Key issues for customers include:

- High quality advice with high customer care
- Ongoing advisory care

People

As a service organization, our people are key to our business. We want our people to feel engaged and empowered to deliver great outcomes for our customers and to be healthier and happier themselves. The Directors ensure that they meet up with all staff on a regular basis, and ensure that any issues are identified.

Regulators

The Company is regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA). Regulators ultimately aim to protect customers and ensure that they receive high levels of service. This clearly aligns with our strategy to put our customers front and centre. Our Regulators expect us to:

- Have robust and effective processes and controls in place to mitigate risks and protect our customers.
- Provide a high quality service

Suppliers

Suppliers are critical to delivering high quality service to our customers. We aim to treat our suppliers fairly and pay them within agreed timescales, holding ourselves to high standards of business conduct.

Communities and environment

We play an active role in communities in which we operate and take care of the environment.

LONSIN CAPITAL LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

		2022		2021	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	5		1,579		-
Current assets					
Debtors	6	143,752		112,262	
Cash at bank and in hand		13,183		30,502	
		<u>156,935</u>		<u>142,764</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	<u>(101,801)</u>		<u>(97,716)</u>	
Net current assets			55,134		45,048
Net assets			<u>56,713</u>		<u>45,048</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	8		1,000		1,000
Profit and loss reserves			55,713		44,048
Total equity			<u>56,713</u>		<u>45,048</u>

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 26 July 2022 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr J D C Croft
Director

Company Registration No. 09502842

LONSIN CAPITAL LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	£	£	£
Balance at 1 April 2020	1,000	49,230	50,230
Year ended 31 March 2021:			
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year	-	(5,182)	(5,182)
Balance at 31 March 2021	1,000	44,048	45,048
Year ended 31 March 2022:			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	11,665	11,665
Balance at 31 March 2022	1,000	55,713	56,713

LONSIN CAPITAL LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	Notes	2022 £	£	2021 £	£
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash (absorbed by)/generated from operations			(15,514)		3,467
Investing activities					
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(1,805)		-	
Net cash used in investing activities			(1,805)		-
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents			(17,319)		3,467
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year			30,502		27,035
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year			13,183		30,502

LONSIN CAPITAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Lonsin Capital Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 35 Ballards Lane, London, N3 1XW.

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.

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, [modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value]. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes that the company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The validity of the assumption depends upon the continued financial support of the company's directors and shareholders.

If the company were unable to continue in existence for the foreseeable future, adjustments would have to be made to reduce the balance sheet values of assets to their recoverable amounts and to provide for any further liabilities that might arise.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for fund management, managed accounts and investment advisory services net of VAT and trade discounts.

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.

1.4 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:

Computer equipment	25% on straight line
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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, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

LONSIN CAPITAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1 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.

1.7 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.

1.8 Taxation

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

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.

LONSIN CAPITAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.9 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.

1.10 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.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are 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.

LONSIN CAPITAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

3 Employees

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

2022 Number	2021 Number
3	3

4 Directors' remuneration

2022 £	2021 £
34,320	34,320

5 Tangible fixed assets

	Computer equipment £
Cost	
At 1 April 2021	4,129
Additions	1,805
At 31 March 2022	5,934
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 April 2021	4,129
Depreciation charged in the year	226
At 31 March 2022	4,355
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2022	1,579
At 31 March 2021	-

6 Debtors

	2022 £	2021 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Other debtors	65,388	84,675
Prepayments and accrued income	78,364	27,587
	143,752	112,262

LONSIN CAPITAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Corporation tax	867	-
Other taxation and social security	610	612
Other creditors	84,552	84,552
Accruals and deferred income	15,772	12,552
	<u>101,801</u>	<u>97,716</u>

8 Share capital

	2022	2021	2022	2021
	Number	Number	£	£
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of 1p each	<u>100,000</u>	<u>100,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>

9 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements, the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was David Tropp and the auditor was Berg Kaprow Lewis LLP.

LONSIN CAPITAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

10 Related party transactions

During the year under review, management fees of £79,611 (2021: £90,685) were charged to the company by Bondcroft Limited. During the period Mr J D C Croft was a common director and shareholder of the company and Bondcroft Limited, a company registered in England & Wales.

During the period management fees of £10,645 (2021: £6,115) were charged to the company by Mr M M Elser.

During the period management fees of £4,218 and rent of £9,000 (2021: £10,000) were charged to the company by Mr J D C Croft a director.

At the year end £35,403 was due from Elser Trading Limited, a company in which M M Elser and J D Croft have an interest.

As at the year end the company owed J Croft £17,702 (2021 £17,702) and M M Elser £66,850 (2021 £66,850). No interest has been charged on these balances.

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.