

Company Registration No. 02936365 (England and Wales)

MICROSS APPS LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

MICROSS APPS LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Mr D N O Williams Mr G Morgan Ms K M Williams	(Appointed 26 February 2018)
Secretary	Mr P G Hannah	
Company number	02936365	
Registered office	The Maltings East Tyndall Street Cardiff CF24 5EA	
Accountants	Baldwins (Cardiff) Limited Ceffyl Gwyn Chambers 3 Victoria Square Aberdare CF44 7LA	

MICROSS APPS LIMITED

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MICROSS APPS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

	Notes	2018 £	£	2017 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		3,304		3,538
Current assets					
Stocks		15,000		16,000	
Debtors	4	134,055		144,226	
		<u>149,055</u>		<u>160,226</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>(378,680)</u>		<u>(487,663)</u>	
Net current liabilities			(229,625)		(327,437)
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>(226,321)</u>		<u>(323,899)</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		(105,000)		-
Net liabilities			<u>(331,321)</u>		<u>(323,899)</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	9	20,000		20,000	
Profit and loss reserves		<u>(351,321)</u>		<u>(343,899)</u>	
Total equity			<u>(331,321)</u>		<u>(323,899)</u>

MICROSS APPS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

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.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 13 March 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:

.....
Mr G Morgan
Director

Company Registration No. 02936365

MICROSS APPS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Micross Apps Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is The Maltings, East Tyndall Street, Cardiff, CF24 5EA.

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, modified to include certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

During the year, the company recorded a pre-tax loss of £6,998 (2017: £7,171) and has both net current and overall net liabilities at the balance sheet date. The company is financed through cash generated from operations and finance provided by its immediate parent undertaking, Techsol Group Limited and its bankers in order to meet its financial liabilities as they fall due.

Techsol Group Limited has pledged its support for at least 12 months from the date of signing these financial statements and the company's bankers, HSBC Bank Plc, have also extended the company's bank facility until 31 August 2019.

The directors have assessed the company's financial position at the balance sheet date, taking into account the factors noted above and have concluded that the company has sufficient resources in order to meet its financial liabilities as they fall due. Consequently, the directors have prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis.

1.3 Turnover and revenue recognition

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. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade and settlement discounts. Revenue is recognised in the period to which it relates.

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	20% - 33% 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.

MICROSS APPS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 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.

1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

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.

1.7 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.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where 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 have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

MICROSS APPS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.8 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.

1.9 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.

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.

MICROSS APPS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) **FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018**

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.10 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.

1.11 Retirement benefits

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

1.12 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to the profit and loss account so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the lease asset are consumed.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 5 (2017 - 6).

MICROSS APPS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Computer equipment £
Cost	
At 1 October 2017	10,024
Additions	2,306
Disposals	(1,531)
	<hr/>
At 30 September 2018	10,799
	<hr/>
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 October 2017	6,486
Depreciation charged in the year	2,540
Eliminated in respect of disposals	(1,531)
	<hr/>
At 30 September 2018	7,495
	<hr/>
Carrying amount	
At 30 September 2018	3,304
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At 30 September 2017	3,538
	<hr/>

4 Debtors

	2018 £	2017 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	47,685	29,363
Amounts owed by group undertakings	4,940	6,789
Other debtors	2,091	28,311
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	54,716	64,463
Deferred tax asset	79,339	79,763
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	134,055	144,226
	<hr/>	<hr/>

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Bank overdraft	35,601	38,666
Trade creditors	90	-
Amounts due to group undertakings	320,000	425,000
Other taxation and social security	15,296	16,246
Other creditors	7,693	7,751
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	378,680	487,663
	<hr/>	<hr/>

MICROSS APPS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

6 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Amounts owed to group undertakings	105,000	-
	<u>105,000</u>	<u>-</u>

7 Loans and overdrafts

	2018 £	2017 £
Bank overdraft	35,601	38,666
	<u>35,601</u>	<u>38,666</u>
Payable within one year	35,601	38,666
	<u>35,601</u>	<u>38,666</u>

On 26 July 2011, HSBC Bank Plc secured a fixed and floating charge over the company and all property and assets, present and future.

8 Deferred taxation

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the company and movements thereon:

	Assets 2018 £	Assets 2017 £
Balances:		
Accelerated capital allowances	3,337	3,761
Tax losses	76,002	76,002
	<u>79,339</u>	<u>79,763</u>
		2018 £
Movements in the year:		
Liability/(Asset) at 1 October 2017		(79,763)
Charged to profit and loss account		424
		<u>(79,339)</u>
Liability/(Asset) at 30 September 2018		<u>(79,339)</u>

MICROSS APPS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) *FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018*

9 Called up share capital

	2018	2017
	£	£
Ordinary share capital		
Issued and fully paid		
20,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	20,000	20,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	20,000	20,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>

