

Company Registration No. 07432479 (England and Wales)

POCKET APP LTD
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

POCKET APP LTD

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Mr P S Swaddle Mr J H Leathers Mr A W Hull
Company number	07432479
Registered office	22-25 Portman Close London United Kingdom W1H 6BS
Accountants	Azets Ashcombe Court Woolsack Way Godalming Surrey United Kingdom GU7 1LQ

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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

		2022	2021
	Notes	£	£
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	4	114,507	156,843
Tangible assets	5	6,934	3,733
Investments	6	65,945	34,852
		<u>187,386</u>	<u>195,428</u>
Current assets			
Debtors	7	292,206	157,705
Cash at bank and in hand		196,730	120,966
		<u>488,936</u>	<u>278,671</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	<u>(305,013)</u>	<u>(269,037)</u>
Net current assets		<u>183,923</u>	<u>9,634</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>371,309</u>	<u>205,062</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9	<u>(168,812)</u>	<u>(46,250)</u>
Net assets		<u><u>202,497</u></u>	<u><u>158,812</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	10	38,257	38,523
Share premium account		1,403,998	1,404,529
Capital redemption reserve		266	-
Profit and loss reserves		<u>(1,240,024)</u>	<u>(1,284,240)</u>
Total equity		<u><u>202,497</u></u>	<u><u>158,812</u></u>

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 31 March 2022 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.

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BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 18 July 2022 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr P S Swaddle

Director

Company Registration No. 07432479

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Pocket App Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 22-25 Portman Close, London, United Kingdom, W1H 6BS.

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 items at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 399 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts, on the basis that the group of which this is the parent qualifies as a small group. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

1.2 Going concern

We have paid particular attention to the likely effects on the business of the current Covid-19 outbreak and the world economic uncertainty, and the directors remain confident that sufficient funding is in place and that the company has adequate resources to enable the company to continue as a going concern for the foreseeable future.

The company has received Government support during the period in the form of the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme grant which has been accounted for under the accruals method within other operating income.

The company has also received Government support during the period in the form of the Recovery Loan Scheme (RLS).

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes.

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 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.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.4 Research and development expenditure

Research expenditure is written off against profits in the year in which it is incurred. Identifiable development expenditure is capitalised to the extent that the technical, commercial and financial feasibility can be demonstrated.

1.5 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date where it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the fair value of the asset can be measured reliably; the intangible asset arises from contractual or other legal rights; and the intangible asset is separable from the entity.

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:

Development costs	20% straight line
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1.6 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:

Fixtures and fittings	3 years straight line
Computers	3 years 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.

1.7 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at transaction price excluding transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at fair value at each reporting date. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss. Transaction costs are expensed to profit or loss as incurred.

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.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.8 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.

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.

1.9 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.

1.10 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.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.11 Taxation

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

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.

Research and development tax credits are recognised on an accruals basis.

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 Retirement benefits

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

1.14 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

1.15 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 in the period are included in profit or loss.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.16 Work in progress

Revenue from long term contracts is recognised by stage of completion. Stage of completion is measured by reference to costs incurred to date as a percentage of total estimated costs for each contract. Where the contract outcome cannot be measured reliably, revenue is measured only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable. Full provision is made for losses on all contracts in the year in which they are first foreseen.

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.

Development projects

The amortisation rates of development projects are based on the directors judgements as to how long the projects will provide economic benefit to the company.

3 Employees

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

	2022 Number	2021 Number
Total	9	9
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

4 Intangible fixed assets

	Development costs £
Cost	
At 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022	499,393
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 April 2021	342,550
Amortisation charged for the year	42,336
At 31 March 2022	384,886
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2022	114,507
At 31 March 2021	156,843

5 Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures and fittings £	Computers £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 April 2021	6,218	30,398	36,616
Additions	-	5,928	5,928
Disposals	(3,991)	(26,464)	(30,455)
At 31 March 2022	2,227	9,862	12,089
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 April 2021	4,678	28,205	32,883
Depreciation charged in the year	1,540	1,187	2,727
Eliminated in respect of disposals	(3,991)	(26,464)	(30,455)
At 31 March 2022	2,227	2,928	5,155
Carrying amount			
At 31 March 2022	-	6,934	6,934
At 31 March 2021	1,540	2,193	3,733

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

6 Fixed asset investments

	2022 £	2021 £
Shares in group undertakings and participating interests	1,984	2,010
Other investments	63,961	32,842
	<u>65,945</u>	<u>34,852</u>

Movements in fixed asset investments

	Shares in subsidiaries and associates	Other investments	Total
	£	£	£
Cost or valuation			
At 1 April 2021	2,010	32,842	34,852
Valuation changes	-	31,119	31,119
	<u>2,010</u>	<u>63,961</u>	<u>65,971</u>
At 31 March 2022	2,010	63,961	65,971
Impairment			
At 1 April 2021	-	-	-
Impairment losses	26	-	26
	<u>26</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>26</u>
At 31 March 2022	26	-	26
Carrying amount			
At 31 March 2022	<u>1,984</u>	<u>63,961</u>	<u>65,945</u>
At 31 March 2021	<u>2,010</u>	<u>32,842</u>	<u>34,852</u>

7 Debtors

	2022 £	2021 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	203,090	57,690
Corporation tax recoverable	67,000	56,893
Other debtors	9,100	38,195
Prepayments and accrued income	13,016	4,927
	<u>292,206</u>	<u>157,705</u>

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

8 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Bank loans	30,473	3,750
Trade creditors	14,326	18,520
Amounts owed to group undertakings	74,446	69,143
Taxation and social security	62,087	93,632
Other creditors	4,744	2,359
Accruals and deferred income	118,937	81,633
	<u>305,013</u>	<u>269,037</u>

9 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Bank loans	168,812	46,250
	<u>168,812</u>	<u>46,250</u>
Amounts included above which fall due after five years are as follows:		
Payable by instalments	46,922	25,000
	<u>46,922</u>	<u>25,000</u>

10 Called up share capital

	2022 Number	2021 Number	2022 £	2021 £
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary of 1p each	3,825,702	3,852,265	38,257	38,523
	<u>3,825,702</u>	<u>3,852,265</u>	<u>38,257</u>	<u>38,523</u>

During the year the company repurchased 26,563 Ordinary shares of £0.01 for an amount of £797.

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.