

Company registration number 08502423 (England and Wales)

MICROPPLY LTD
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MAY 2023
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

MICROPPLY LTD

CONTENTS

	Page
Company information	1
Balance sheet	2 - 3
Statement of changes in equity	4
Notes to the financial statements	5 - 10

MICROPPLY LTD

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Mr A D G Rhoades Mr G V Pateras
Company number	08502423
Registered office	1-2 Atlantic Street Broadheath Altrincham UK WA14 5FA
Accountants	Hallidays Riverside House Kings Reach Business Park Yew Street Stockport Cheshire SK4 2HD

MICROPPLY LTD

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MAY 2023

		31 May 2023	31 August 2022
	Notes	£	£
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	5	188,972	67,549
Tangible assets	4	30,862	97,529
		<u>219,834</u>	<u>165,078</u>
Current assets			
Stocks		131,444	215,785
Debtors	6	421,233	50,233
Cash at bank and in hand		28,022	561,183
		<u>580,699</u>	<u>827,201</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	<u>(367,484)</u>	<u>(112,795)</u>
Net current assets		<u>213,215</u>	<u>714,406</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>433,049</u>	<u>879,484</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8	<u>(350,000)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net assets		<u><u>83,049</u></u>	<u><u>879,484</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		94	94
Share premium account		4,583,681	4,583,681
Profit and loss reserves		(4,500,726)	(3,704,291)
Total equity		<u><u>83,049</u></u>	<u><u>879,484</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 Period ended 31 May 2023 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 Period 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.

MICROPPLY LTD

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 MAY 2023

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 26 June 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr A D G Rhoades
Director

Company Registration No. 08502423

MICROPPLY LTD

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MAY 2023

	Share capital	Share premium account	Profit and loss reserves	Total
Notes	£	£	£	£
Balance at 1 February 2022	92	3,583,683	(2,553,201)	1,030,574
Period ended 31 August 2022:				
Loss and total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	(1,151,090)	(1,151,090)
Issue of share capital	2	999,998	-	1,000,000
Balance at 31 August 2022	94	4,583,681	(3,704,291)	879,484
Period ended 31 May 2023:				
Loss and total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	(796,435)	(796,435)
Balance at 31 May 2023	94	4,583,681	(4,500,726)	83,049

MICROPPLY LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MAY 2023

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Micropply Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 1-2 Atlantic Street, Broadheath, Altrincham, UK, WA14 5FA.

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 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Separately acquired trademarks and licences are shown at historical cost.

Trademarks, licences (including software) and customer-related intangible assets acquired in a business combination are recognised at fair value at the acquisition date.

Trademarks, licences (including software) and customer-related intangible assets have a finite useful life and are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

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.

MICROPPLY LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MAY 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives.

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.

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.

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.

MICROPPLY LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MAY 2023

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.

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.

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.

MICROPPLY LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MAY 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

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.

3 Employees

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

	2023 Number	2022 Number
Total	33	28
	==	==

MICROPPLY LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MAY 2023

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc
	£
Cost	
At 1 September 2022	246,997
Disposals	(60,095)
	<u>186,902</u>
At 31 May 2023	
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 September 2022	149,468
Depreciation charged in the Period	43,770
Eliminated in respect of disposals	(37,198)
	<u>156,040</u>
At 31 May 2023	
Carrying amount	
At 31 May 2023	<u>30,862</u>
At 31 August 2022	<u>97,529</u>

5 Intangible fixed assets

	Trademarks, patents and licences £	Other intangible assets £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 September 2022	66,074	1,475	67,549
Additions	115,428	5,995	121,423
	<u>181,502</u>	<u>7,470</u>	<u>188,972</u>
At 31 May 2023			
Amortisation and impairment			
At 1 September 2022 and 31 May 2023	-	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Carrying amount			
At 31 May 2023	<u>181,502</u>	<u>7,470</u>	<u>188,972</u>
At 31 August 2022	<u>66,074</u>	<u>1,475</u>	<u>67,549</u>

MICROPPLY LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MAY 2023

6 Debtors

	2023	2022
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	18,482	-
Corporation tax recoverable	361,403	-
Other debtors	41,348	50,233
	<u>421,233</u>	<u>50,233</u>

7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Trade creditors	163,343	60,719
Taxation and social security	184,627	40,403
Other creditors	19,514	11,673
	<u>367,484</u>	<u>112,795</u>

8 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Other creditors	350,000	-
	<u>350,000</u>	<u>-</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.