

APPURITY LIMITED
Unaudited Financial Statements
For the financial year ended 30 June 2024
Pages for filing with the registrar

APPURITY LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 30 June 2024

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APPURITY LIMITED
BALANCE SHEET
As at 30 June 2024

	Note	2024	2023
		£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	3	7,279	18,530
		7,279	18,530
Current assets			
Debtors	4	227,578	160,976
Cash at bank and in hand		60,121	146,963
		287,699	307,939
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(276,355)	(215,420)
		11,344	92,519
Net current assets		11,344	92,519
Total assets less current liabilities		18,623	111,049
Provision for liabilities		(1,820)	(3,521)
		16,803	107,528
Net assets		16,803	107,528
Capital and reserves			
Called-up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account		16,703	107,428
		16,803	107,528
Total shareholders' funds		16,803	107,528

For the financial year ending 30 June 2024 the Company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- The members have not required the Company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the financial year in accordance with section 476;
- 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; and
- These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and a copy of the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings has not been delivered.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A – small entities. The financial statements of Appurity Limited (registered number: 07664543) were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 27 January 2025. They were signed on its behalf by:

C A Foster
Director

APPURITY LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 30 June 2024

1. Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies are summarised below. They have all been applied consistently throughout the financial year and to the preceding financial year, unless otherwise stated.

General information and basis of accounting

Appurity Limited (the Company) is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act 2006 and is registered in England and Wales. The address of the Company's registered office is 2 The Courtyard Upper Clare Park Farm, Crondall, Farnham, GU10 5DT, United Kingdom.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include certain items at fair value, and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' issued by the Financial Reporting Council and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements are presented in pounds sterling which is the functional currency of the Company and rounded to the nearest £.

Turnover

Turnover is stated net of VAT and trade discounts and is recognised when the significant risks and rewards are considered to have been transferred to the buyer. Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the goods are physically delivered to the customer. Revenue from services is recognised as they are delivered.

Employee benefits

Defined contribution schemes

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

Taxation

Current tax

Current tax is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recoverable) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the Balance Sheet date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax arises as a result of including items of income and expenditure in taxation computations in periods different from those in which they are included in the Company's financial statements. Deferred tax is provided in full on timing differences which result in an obligation to pay more or less tax at a future date, at the average tax rates that are expected to apply when the timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any provision for impairment. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than investment property and freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation, less estimated residual value, of each asset on a straight-line, reducing balance basis over its expected useful life, as follows:

Fixtures and fittings	25 % reducing balance
Office equipment	3 years straight line

Residual value represents the estimated amount which would currently be obtained from disposal of an asset, after deducting estimated costs of disposal, if the asset were already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life.

Leases

The Company as lessee

Assets held under finance leases, hire purchase contracts and other similar arrangements, which confer rights and obligations similar to those attached to owned assets, are capitalised as tangible fixed assets at the fair value of the leased asset (or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments as determined at the inception of the lease) and are depreciated over the shorter of the lease terms and their useful lives. The capital elements of future lease obligations are recorded as liabilities, while the interest elements are charged to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings over the period of the leases to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rentals under operating leases are charged on a straight-line basis over the lease term, even if the payments are not made on such a basis. Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are similarly spread on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Impairment of assets

Assets, other than those measured at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each Balance Sheet date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings as described below.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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.

Financial assets and liabilities are only offset in the Balance Sheet when, and only when there exists a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the Company intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets receivable within one year, such as trade debtors and bank balances, are measured at transaction price less any impairment.

Basic financial assets receivable within more than one year are measured at amortised cost less any impairment.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities that have no stated interest rate and are payable within one year, such as trade creditors, are measured at transaction price.

Other basic financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the Balance Sheet date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

2. Employees

	2024	2023
	Number	Number
Monthly average number of persons employed by the Company during the year, including directors	10	11

3. Tangible assets

	Fixtures and fittings	Office equipment	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 01 July 2023	26,035	95,070	121,105
Additions	237	4,087	4,324
At 30 June 2024	26,272	99,157	125,429
Accumulated depreciation			
At 01 July 2023	22,729	79,846	102,575
Charge for the financial year	866	14,709	15,575
At 30 June 2024	23,595	94,555	118,150
Net book value			
At 30 June 2024	2,677	4,602	7,279
At 30 June 2023	3,306	15,224	18,530

4. Debtors

	2024	2023
	£	£
Trade debtors	213,885	142,206
Other debtors	13,693	18,770
	227,578	160,976

5. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2024	2023
	£	£
Trade creditors	197,833	121,831
Corporation tax	47,546	47,049
Other taxation and social security	21,888	32,859
Other creditors	9,088	13,681
	276,355	215,420

6. Financial commitments**Commitments**

	2024	2023
	£	£
Total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating lease	17,583	12,221