

**Company Registration No. 05278856 (England and Wales)**

**HAT TRICK SOFTWARE LIMITED**  
**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2018**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

# **HAT TRICK SOFTWARE LIMITED**

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# HAT TRICK SOFTWARE LIMITED

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 NOVEMBER 2018

	Notes	2018 £	£	2017 £	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	3		-		732
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	4	30,710		209,743	
Cash at bank and in hand		10,466		289	
		<u>41,176</u>		<u>210,032</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	5	<u>(227,085)</u>		<u>(196,964)</u>	
<b>Net current (liabilities)/assets</b>			(185,909)		13,068
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>(185,909)</u>		<u>13,800</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	6		11,191		13,199
Share premium account			608,987		731,982
Profit and loss reserves			<u>(806,087)</u>		<u>(731,381)</u>
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>(185,909)</u>		<u>13,800</u>

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

For the financial year ended 30 November 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges his 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 24 August 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr M Paull  
**Director**

**Company Registration No. 05278856**

# HAT TRICK SOFTWARE LIMITED

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2018

	Notes	Share capital £	Share premium account £	Profit and loss reserves £	Total £
<b>Balance at 1 December 2016</b>		13,199	731,982	(779,052)	(33,871)
<b>Year ended 30 November 2017:</b>					
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	47,671	47,671
<b>Balance at 30 November 2017</b>		13,199	731,982	(731,381)	13,800
<b>Year ended 30 November 2018:</b>					
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	(199,709)	(199,709)
Reduction of shares	6	(2,008)	(122,995)	-	(125,003)
Transfers		-	-	125,003	125,003
<b>Balance at 30 November 2018</b>		11,191	608,987	(806,087)	(185,909)

# HAT TRICK SOFTWARE LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2018

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### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Hat Trick Software Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is New Derwent House, 69-73 Theobalds Road, London, WC1X 8TA.

#### 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 Going concern

At the balance sheet date the company has net current liabilities of £185,909 which suggests the going concern basis may not be applicable. As £200,000 of the liability is a loan from a shareholder of the company of which the terms of repayment are flexible and repayment is unlikely to be demanded in the next 12 months, the director believes the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements, apply

#### 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.

#### 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:

Plant and machinery	25% straight line method
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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.

# HAT TRICK SOFTWARE LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2018

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible 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.

#### 1.6 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include deposits held at call with banks.

#### 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.

##### **Basic financial assets**

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. 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.

# HAT TRICK SOFTWARE LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2018

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

##### **Basic financial liabilities**

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for 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.

#### 1.8 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs.

#### 1.9 Taxation

The company over provided for R&D tax credit in last year's accounts by £7,746 (2017:£27,162)

#### 2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons employed by the company during the year was 1 (2017 - 2).

#### 3 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery £
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 December 2017 and 30 November 2018	12,385
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>	
At 1 December 2017	11,653
Depreciation charged in the year	732
At 30 November 2018	12,385
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 30 November 2018	-
At 30 November 2017	732

#### 4 Debtors

	2018 £	2017 £
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Corporation tax recoverable	-	27,162
Other debtors	30,710	32,581
Prepayments and accrued income	-	150,000
	30,710	209,743

## HAT TRICK SOFTWARE LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2018

**5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade creditors	-	29,214
Taxation and social security	10,571	-
Other creditors	200,000	162,000
Accruals and deferred income	16,514	5,750
	<u>227,085</u>	<u>196,964</u>

**6 Called up share capital**

	2018 £	2017 £
<b>Ordinary share capital</b>		
<b>Issued and fully paid</b>		
1,119,100 Ordinary shares of 1p each	<u>11,191</u>	<u>13,199</u>

The company cancelled 200,800 ordinary shares which had a nominal value of 1p per share and a premium of 61.25p per share

**7 Related party transactions**

At the balance sheet date the company owes £200,000 (2017: £162,000) to a shareholder who was also a former director of the company, the loan is interest free and repayable on demand; also, the company is owed £30,710 (2017: £22,944) by Anquiro Holdings Limited a company registered in the Republic of Ireland of which M Paull is both a Director and shareholder.



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