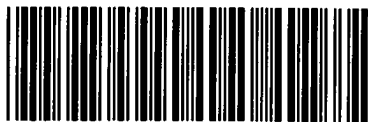


Registration number: 07095154

HYPER ISLAND LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

THURSDAY



AC8563JM

A12

20/07/2023

#7

COMPANIES HOUSE

HYPER ISLAND LIMITED

CONTENTS

Company Information	1
Director's Report	2
Statement of Director's Responsibilities	3
Independent Auditor's Report	4 to 7
Income statement	8
Statement of Financial Position	9
Statement of Changes in Equity	10
Notes to the Financial Statements	11 to 20

HYPER ISLAND LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Director H E Rundt

Registered office 111 Piccadilly
Manchester
M1 2HY

Independent auditor Harmer Slater Limited
Statutory Auditor
Salatin House
19 Cedar Road
Sutton
Surrey
SM2 5DA

HYPER ISLAND LIMITED

DIRECTOR'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

The director presents her report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company is offering advanced vocational education and training through the school's long term programmes in different digital media related areas

Directors of the company

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of authorisation of this report were as follows:

N M R Wright (ceased 17 January 2022)

H E Rundt (appointed 17 January 2022)

Going concern

The director has reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus, the director continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual financial statements.

Events after the financial period

There have been no significant events between the year end and the date of approval of these accounts which would require a change to, or disclosure in, the financial statements.

Statement of disclosure to the auditors

Each director has taken steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information (as defined by section 418 of the Companies Act 2006) and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information. The directors confirm that there is no relevant information that they know of and of which they know the auditors are unaware.

Reappointment of auditors

The auditors Harmer Slater Limited are deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

Small companies provision statement

The director has taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by sections 414B and 415A of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to prepare a strategic report and in preparing the directors' report on the grounds that the company is entitled to prepare its accounts for the year in accordance with the small companies regime.

Approved and authorised by the director on 23 May 2023



.....
H E Rundt
Director

HYPER ISLAND LIMITED

STATEMENT OF DIRECTOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES

The director acknowledges her responsibilities for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the director has elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law), including FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. Under company law the director must not approve the financial statements unless she is satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the director is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The director is responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable her to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. She is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

HYPER ISLAND LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF HYPER ISLAND LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Hyper Island Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2022, which comprise the Income statement, Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Changes in Equity, and Notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2022 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the director's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the original financial statements were authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

HYPER ISLAND LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF HYPER ISLAND LIMITED (CONTINUED)

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Director's Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Director's Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of our knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Director's Report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.
- the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Responsibilities of the director

As explained more fully in the Statement of Director's Responsibilities [set out on page 3], the director is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the director determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the director is responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the director either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor Responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

HYPER ISLAND LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF HYPER ISLAND LIMITED (CONTINUED)

The extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities including fraud

Our approach to identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations, was as follows:

- the engagement partner ensured that the engagement team collectively had the appropriate competence, capabilities and skills to identify or recognise non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- we identified the laws and regulations applicable to the company through discussions with the director and other management, and from our cumulative audit and commercial knowledge and experience of the company and the education sector;
- we focused on specific laws and regulations which we considered may have a direct material effect on the financial statements or the operations of the company, including the Companies Act 2006, The Higher Education & Research Act 2017, The Equality Act 2010, General Data Protection Rules (GDPR), taxation legislation, anti-bribery, employment law and health and safety legislation;
- we assessed the extent of compliance with the laws and regulations identified above through making enquiries of management and inspecting legal correspondence; and
- identified laws and regulations were communicated within the audit team regularly and the team remained alert to instances of non-compliance throughout the audit.

We assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatement, including obtaining an understanding of how fraud might occur, by:

- making enquiries of management as to where they considered there was susceptibility to fraud, their knowledge of actual, suspected and alleged fraud; and
- considering the internal controls in place to mitigate risks of fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations.

We are also required to perform specific procedures to respond to the risk of management bias and override of controls. To address this, we performed analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships and tested journal entries to identify unusual transactions.

In response to the risk of irregularities and non-compliance with laws and regulations, we designed procedures which included, but were not limited to:

- agreeing financial statements to disclosures underlying supporting documentation;
- enquiring of management as to actual and potential litigation and claims; and
- reviewing correspondence with HMRC, analysing legal costs to ascertain if there have been instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations.

There are inherent limitations in our audit procedures described above. The more removed that laws and regulations are from financial transactions, the less likely it is that we would become aware of non-compliance. Auditing standards also limit the audit procedures required to identify non-compliance with laws and regulations to enquiry of the directors and other management and the inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any. Material misstatements that arise due to fraud can be harder to detect than those that arise from error as they may involve deliberate concealment or collusion.

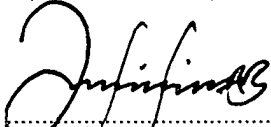
A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

HYPER ISLAND LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF HYPER ISLAND LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's member, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's member those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's member as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Ransford Agyei-Boamah (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Harmer Slater Limited, Statutory Auditor

Salatin House
19 Cedar Road
Sutton
Surrey
SM2 5DA

23 May 2023

HYPER ISLAND LIMITED

INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Revenue	3	828,069	797,445
Cost of sales		<u>(337,728)</u>	<u>(276,762)</u>
Gross profit		490,341	520,683
Distribution costs		(397,974)	(348,374)
Administrative expenses		(156,195)	(211,427)
Other operating income	4	<u>44,819</u>	<u>73,128</u>
Operating (loss)/profit	5	(19,009)	34,010
Interest payable and similar expenses		<u>(27,026)</u>	<u>-</u>
(Loss)/profit before tax		<u>(46,035)</u>	<u>34,010</u>
(Loss)/profit for the financial year		<u>(46,035)</u>	<u>34,010</u>

Continuing operations

The above results were derived wholly from continuing operations.

Total recognised gains and losses

The company has no recognised gains or losses for the year other than the results above. Therefore no separate Statement of Comprehensive Income has been presented.

The notes on pages 11 to 20 form an integral part of these financial statements.

HYPER ISLAND LIMITED

(REGISTRATION NUMBER: 07095154)
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	10	1,018	6,277
Current assets			
Receivables	11	518,107	566,896
Cash at bank	12	90,914	314,794
		609,021	881,690
Payables: Amounts falling due within one year	13	(355,463)	(587,356)
Net current assets		253,558	294,334
Total assets less current liabilities		254,576	300,611
Payables: Amounts falling due after more than one year	13	-	(546,367)
Net assets/(liabilities)		254,576	(245,756)
Equity			
Called up share capital	14	1	1
Capital contribution reserve		546,367	-
Retained earnings	14	(291,792)	(245,757)
Total equity		254,576	(245,756)

The financial statements of Hyper Island Limited were approved and authorised for issue by the director on 23 May 2023



H E Rundt
Director

The notes on pages 11 to 20 form an integral part of these financial statements.

HYPER ISLAND LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Share capital £	Capital contribution reserve £	Retained earnings £	Total £
At 1 January 2022	1	-	(245,757)	(245,756)
Loss for the year	-	-	(46,035)	(46,035)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	(46,035)	(46,035)
Capital contribution reserve	-	546,367	-	546,367
At 31 December 2022	1	546,367	(291,792)	254,576
	Share capital £	Capital contribution reserve £	Retained earnings £	Total £
At 1 January 2021	1	-	(279,767)	(279,766)
Profit for the year	-	-	34,010	34,010
At 31 December 2021	1	-	(245,757)	(245,756)

The notes on pages 11 to 20 form an integral part of these financial statements.

HYPER ISLAND LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 General information

Hyper Island Limited (the 'company') is a private company limited by share capital, registered in England and Wales under the Companies Act. The address of the registered office is given on page 1.

2 Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Going concern

The directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual financial statements.

Statement of compliance

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except that as disclosed in the accounting policies certain items are shown at fair value.

The functional currency of the company is considered to be pound sterling (£) because that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates. The financial statements are presented in pound sterling (£).

Summary of disclosure exemptions

The company meets the definition of a qualifying entity under FRS 102 and has therefore taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available to it in respect of its separate financial statements. The company is consolidated in the financial statements of its parent, Hyper Island Capital AB, which may be obtained from Virkesvägen 2, 120 30 Stockholm, Sweden. Exemptions have been taken in these separate company financial statements in relation to financial instruments, presentation of a cash flow statement, transactions with group entities and remuneration of key management personnel.

HYPER ISLAND LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022 (CONTINUED)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make estimates, assumptions and judgements that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the balance sheet date and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year. However, the nature of estimation and judgements means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates. The following judgement have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

At the year end, the company has unrelieved tax losses of approximately £93,819 (2021: £80,886).

No deferred tax asset has been recognised in respect of these tax losses. In the director's judgement, there may not be other future taxable profits against which the tax losses will be relieved and consequently have not recognised any deferred tax asset..

Revenue recognition

Revenue represents amounts chargeable, net of value added tax, in respect of courses provided to students. The company recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company and specific criteria have been met. Where payments are received from students in advance of services provided, the amounts are received as deferred income and released as services are provided. Where services have already been provided, but not invoiced, the amounts receivable are estimated and recorded as accrued income.

Foreign currency transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the functional currency rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated into the respective functional currency of the entity at the rates prevailing on the reporting period date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the initial transaction dates. Non-monetary items measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Taxation

The tax expense for the period comprises current tax. Tax is recognised in the income statement, except that a change attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

Current tax is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end.

HYPER ISLAND LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022 (CONTINUED)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date. Timing differences are differences between the company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that, on the basis of all available evidence, it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Property, plant and equipment

Property plant and equipment are recorded at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any provision for impairment. Cost comprises the purchase price together with all expenses directly incurred in bringing the asset to its location and condition ready for use.

Depreciation is provided on all property, plant and equipment at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset on a straight-line basis over its expected useful life, as follows:

Asset class	Depreciation method and rate
Office equipment	Straight line over 5 years
Computer equipment	Straight line over 3 years
Short leasehold improvements	Straight line over 3 years

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise of bank current account balances and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Receivables

Receivables are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Payables

Payables are obligations to pay for services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Payables are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged in the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the lease term.

HYPER ISLAND LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022 (CONTINUED)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

Defined contribution pension obligation

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company. Contributions are recognised in the income statement in the period in which they become payable.

Financial instruments

The company only has financial assets and financial liabilities of a kind that qualify as basic financial instruments. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at transaction value and subsequently measured at their settlement value.

3 Revenue

The analysis of the company's Revenue for the year from continuing operations is as follows:

	2022 £	2021 £
Rendering of services	<u>828,069</u>	<u>797,445</u>

4 Other operating income

The analysis of the company's other operating income for the year is as follows:

	2022 £	2021 £
Sub lease rental income	-	7,325
Recharged rental expenditure	<u>44,819</u>	<u>65,803</u>
	<u>44,819</u>	<u>73,128</u>

HYPER ISLAND LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022 (CONTINUED)

5 Operating (loss)/profit

Arrived at after charging/(crediting)

	2022 £	2021 £
Depreciation expense	3,424	4,422
Foreign exchange losses	102	369
Operating lease expense - property	96,376	103,280
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	<u>1,835</u>	<u>-</u>

6 Staff costs

The aggregate payroll costs (including directors' remuneration) were as follows:

	2022 £	2021 £
Wages and salaries	348,326	302,919
Social security costs	33,249	33,021
Pension costs, defined contribution scheme	13,453	11,877
Other employee expense	<u>-</u>	<u>1,408</u>
	<u>395,028</u>	<u>349,225</u>

The average number of persons employed by the company (including the director) during the year, analysed by category was as follows:

	2022 No.	2021 No.
Administration and support	5	4
Sales	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
	<u>8</u>	<u>7</u>

7 Director's remuneration

The director did not receive any remuneration for services to the company during the year or preceding year. The director is remunerated by other group companies.

HYPER ISLAND LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022 (CONTINUED)

8 Auditors' remuneration

	2022 £	2021 £
Audit of the financial statements	<u>3,600</u>	<u>1,500</u>
Other fees to auditors		
All other non-audit services	<u>2,940</u>	<u>3,350</u>

9 Taxation

Tax charged/(credited) in the income statement

	2022 £	2021 £
Current taxation		
UK corporation tax	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

The tax on profit before tax for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2021 - lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK) of 19% (2021 - 19%).

The differences are reconciled below:

	2022 £	2021 £
(Loss)/profit before tax	<u>(46,035)</u>	<u>34,010</u>
Corporation tax at standard rate	(8,747)	6,462
Effect of tax losses	<u>8,747</u>	<u>(6,462)</u>
Total tax charge/(credit)	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

The company has tax losses which are available to be carried forward and utilised against future trading profits of approximately £90,633 (2021: £81,887). No deferred tax asset has been recognised in respect of these losses.

HYPER ISLAND LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022 (CONTINUED)

10 Property, plant and equipment

	Short leasehold improvement £	Office Equipment £	Computer Equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation				
At 1 January 2022	6,592	798	10,396	17,786
Disposals	(6,592)	-	-	(6,592)
At 31 December 2022	-	798	10,396	11,194
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2022	3,658	320	7,531	11,509
Charge for the year	-	160	2,165	2,325
Eliminated on disposal	(3,658)	-	-	(3,658)
At 31 December 2022	-	480	9,696	10,176
Carrying amount				
At 31 December 2022	-	318	700	1,018
At 31 December 2021	2,934	478	2,865	6,277

11 Receivables

	2022 £	2021 £
Current		
Trade receivables	3,625	42,918
Amounts owed by group undertakings	466,230	447,356
Other receivables	102	1
Prepayments & accrued income	48,150	76,621
	518,107	566,896

Other receivables includes unpaid share capital of £1.

The amount owed by group undertakings disclosed as falling within one year is unsecured, payable on demand and is non-interest bearing.

HYPER ISLAND LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022 (CONTINUED)

12 Cash and cash equivalents

	2022 £	2021 £
Cash at bank	<u>90,914</u>	<u>314,794</u>

13 Payables

	2022 £	2021 £
Due within one year		
Trade payables	17,819	46,453
Social security and other taxes	6,031	10,442
Other payables	1,935	2,293
Accrued expenses and deferred income	<u>329,678</u>	<u>528,168</u>
	<u>355,463</u>	<u>587,356</u>
Due after one year		
Other non-current financial liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>546,367</u>

14 Share capital and reserves

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	2022		2021	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary share of £1	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

The company has one class of share capital which carries no right to fixed income.

HYPER ISLAND LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022 (CONTINUED)

14 Share capital and reserves (continued)

Reserves

The retained earnings reserve represents cumulative profit or losses net of dividends paid and other adjustments.

The capital contribution reserve represents a loan conversion agreed with the immediate parent undertaking. As such, the company has treated the loan conversion as a capital contribution by the shareholder and recognised £546,368 directly in equity within a separate Capital contribution reserve.

15 Pension and other schemes

Defined contribution pension scheme

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The pension cost charge for the year represents contributions payable by the company to the scheme and amounted to £13,453 (2021 - £11,877). Contributions totalling £1,935 (2021 - £2,293) were payable to the scheme at the end of the year and are included in creditors.

16 Obligations under leases

Operating leases

The total of future minimum lease payments is as follows:

	2022 £	2021 £
Not later than one year	-	61,957

The amount of non-cancellable operating lease payments recognised as an expense during the year was £78,557 (2021 - £103,280). The company has not entered into any operating lease commitment from 1 Aug 2022.

17 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

The company's immediate and ultimate parent undertaking is Hyper Island Capital AB, incorporated in Sweden.

The parent of the largest and smallest group in which these financial statements are consolidated is Hyper Island Capital AB, registered in Sweden. These financial statements are available upon request from Virkesvägen 2, 120 30 Stockholm, Sweden

HYPER ISLAND LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022 (CONTINUED)**

18 Events after the financial period

There have been no significant events between the year end and the date of approval of these accounts which would require a change to, or disclosure in, the financial statements.