ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2021

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COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors R K Whittle

J R Hughes

M J Farrow (resigned 25 September 2020) D Dudman (appointed 16 June 2021) T J Bodill (appointed 16 June 2021) R F Hicking (appointed 16 June 2021)

Company secretary J R Hughes

Registered number 02682904

Registered office Jigsaw24 The Old Mill

High Church Street New Basford Nottingham NG7 7JA

Independent auditor Cooper Parry Group Limited

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor

Sky View Argosy Road

East Midlands Airport Castle Donington

Derby DE74 2SA

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STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2021

Introduction

The principal activity of the company is that of an authorised reseller of IT solutions and services to the business, creative professional, education and public sector markets. There have not been any significant changes in the company's principal activities in the period under review and the Directors are not aware, at the date of the report, of any likely major changes in the company's activities in the year ahead. The company trades as Jigsaw24.

Directors' statement of compliance with duty to promote the success of the company (Section 172 (1) statement)

The directors have acted in the way they consider, in good faith, promotes the success of the company for the benefit of its members as a whole, and in doing so have also given regard to the impact of their decisions upon other stakeholders such as employees, suppliers, customers and the communities in which we operate. Further detail is given in the sections below:

1. Business review

1.1 Business strategy and objectives

The objective of Jigsaw Systems Limited (trading as Jigsaw24) is to be the go-to Workplace and Media and Entertainment (M&E) service and solutions provider in the UK. The business is the leading, Apple-specialist, cross-platform solutions and services provider, with 30 successful years of trading and extensive experience of integrating Apple products into existing Apple estates or alongside legacy Microsoft systems. Key priorities for the business are to:

- continue to grow our successful, value-added-reseller business, providing best-in class product and software solutions, with Apple products as our leading offer into UK-corporate, the M&E, SMB and the public sector.
- rapidly develop our managed service business, providing specialist, professional service and managed services support.
- leverage our expertise and position in the M&E sector, providing expert product and service solutions to the growing media production segment in the UK.

In each area Jigsaw24 will deliver world-class service and solutions within an agile and customer-focussed manner.

1.2 Business model

Providing end-point user technology has always been central to Jigsaw24, through a combination of in-house capability and third-party distribution partners. The company's customers are engaged through a highly-professional and customer-focussed account management and support team, with technical execution delivered by service and technology professionals.

A high level of agility and a deep understanding of customer needs allows Jigsaw24 to partner closely with customers, systems integrators and consultants to add real value to customer's deployment and use of end-user and workplace technology.

Jigsaw24 is passionate about providing the highest possible service levels to customers. This is delivered through combining a deep customer understanding with the collaboration of internal teams and partners to deliver professional service, managed service, technical support, delivery and logistics services that delight the customer.

Jigsaw24's vendor and technology brand partnerships are deep, with Apple as the bedrock of the business, benefitting from Authorised Enterprise Reseller, Apple Premium Service Provider and Authorised Education Specialist accreditations. Strong relationships and accreditations are maintained with other key partners, notably Adobe, Avid, Jamf, Microsoft, HP and Cisco. The business has over 100 technical experts and the highest number of manufacturer technical certifications in the UK.

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2021

2. Business Environment and Performance

2.1 Trends and factors

The technology environment is always fast-moving and current trends that provide opportunity for the business are:

- Apple is having continued success and growth in the UK and business leaders are increasingly comfortable with the use fo Apple technology in the workplace.
- The way organisations and their end-users work continues to evolve at pace, including the demand for mobile and cloud-based or virtual solutions, which has accelerated during the course of the Covid-19 pandemic.
- Customer concerns regarding data security, privacy, compliance with changing regulation require
 guidance and confidence in technology-based solutions. Apple products are well-placed to take advantage
 of this dynamic.
- The UK is increasingly benefitting from a return of investment as the risks and uncertainties of both Covid-19 and Brexit begin to subside. This is particularly true for the M&E sector, which is seeing strong investment from overseas in UK media production.
- Pressure on cash budgets is driving demand for finance options and alternative ownership models for equipment and software solutions.
- Budget pressure and a desire for expertise and flexibility is increasingly driving business leaders to consider outsourced models for all aspects of technology provision.

2.2 Performance and position

2020/21 was a strong financial year for Jigsaw24, with increased sales, profit and cash creation. Covid-19 caused severe disruption in the market, which impacted Jigsaw24 in a number of ways:

- A short, initial period of investing in mobile technologies to enable home working;
- Followed by a significant reduction across non-essential spend from a wide range of corporates.
- A severe contraction in activity in some of the company's traditional customer segments, including M&E, design and publishing, and other commercially-significant segments such as leisure, travel and retail.
- Increased opportunities in public sector as health and education bodies sought to respond to the changing demands of the pandemic.

Jigsaw24 was able to show agility and resilience during the year, ultimately delivering positive financial results against this turbulent backdrop. Key actions to deliver this success included: refocussing on larger corporate and partner opportunities where customer investment spending was largely maintained; accessing market opportunities with iPhone trading partners to maintain volume in the Apple business; and achieving procurement framework status to enable access to key, public sector opportunities, including those with the Department of Health and Social Care.

This agility enabled Jigsaw24 to access a range of opportunities and continue the company's year-on-year growth, including impressive growth in product revenues and improving revenues and profits from managed and professional services. Working capital continues to be well managed and the business ended the year with a healthy cash balance.

2.3 Key financial performance indicators

- Revenue of £156m, up 19% from £131m in FY 2020.
- Services revenue of £10.3m, up by 16% from £8.9m in FY 2020.
- Gross margin of £22.9m, up 9% from £21.0m in FY 2020.
- Services now represent 36% of total gross margin.
- EBITDA of £5,886k, up from £5,247k FY 2020.
- Net Cash Balance after CID Borrowings of £4,829k, down from £6,577k FY2020.
- Net current assets of £13.9m up from £10.3m in FY 2020.

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2021

2.4 Principal risks and uncertainties

The company operates in a competitive market and so is at risk from the pressures of such a market and, as the pandemic has shown, the business can be impacted by changes in the economic environment. As the economy emerges from Covid-19 it remains to be seen what the longer-term prospects for recovery will be. Any uncertainty is mitigated, to an extent, by Jigsaw24's proposition being suitable across a range of industry segments, including the public sector.

The company is reliant on its principal vendors to develop innovative new products and to maintain their reputation in the marketplace. There is a continual challenge to manage stock availability, which enables the company to offer a wide range of products and provide a fast, reliable product delivery service. The directors have put in place controls to monitor and manage these systems closely.

The company is heavily focused around Apple products and there is therefore not only a dependency on the continued adoption of Apple products by customers, but also upon the commercial relationship with Apple with whom management has liaised closely for over 28 years. The company retains a close relationship and formal accreditations with this key vendor and long-term trends show a continued trend of increasing Apple adoption.

The company's financial model and working capital cycle is, in part, based upon strong business relationships with certain key suppliers and business partners who provide credit and product inventory availability. The Directors monitor performance and manage these relationships closely, ensuring a strong partnership; delivering growth and opportunities for these product distribution partners.

The company's growth in professional and managed services will require a sustained investment in people to build capacity to deliver these services. The labour market for technology service professionals is extremely competitive, making resourcing and retention more difficult. The Directors are committed to providing a positive work environment and development opportunities to all employees to maintain and build Jigsaw24's reputation as an employer of choice.

2.5 Environment, social and governance

The directors have acted in the way they consider, in good faith, promotes the success of the company for the benefit of its members as a whole, and in doing so have also given due regard to the impact of their decisions upon other stakeholders such as employees, suppliers, customers and the communities in which we operate.

Shareholders and governance

The directors work closely with the shareholders of the business, including board-representation of the majority shareholder. There is an appropriate delegation of authority to ensure the day-to-day decision-making within the business is managed at the appropriate level and the directors endeavour to ensure appropriate management is in place to run the business effectively and diligently.

Business relationships

The company maintains a close working relationship with key customers, suppliers and product/software vendors to ensure objectives are aligned and business is conducted in a positive way. All suppliers and customers are treated fairly and respectfully and the directors endeavour to ensure responsibilities to third-party businesses and contractors are fulfilled in a timely and appropriate manner.

People, health and well-being, diversity and inclusion

The directors are committed to maintain and build a positive working environment for all employees in Jigsaw24, regardless of gender, race, sexual orientation and disability. This includes providing development opportunities for all employees and recruiting according to business need, talent and appropriate representation. The directors endeavour to ensure the workplace is a positive environment, promoting and supporting the health and well-being of employees.

Community and Charity

The business supports employees through workplace giving and charity donation matching. The company also aligns charitable investment in line with it's ESG priorities including the environment, is a corporate partner of The Woodland Trust, and has also supported a Computer Science Bursary Grant in partnership with Nottingham Trent University.

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2021

Environment and sustainability

Jigsaw24 is passionate about reducing the impact of the business on the environment and championing the carbon reduction within the IT industry. The directors measure and take action to reduce the company's carbon footprint. In conjunction with the company's charitable investment via The Woodland Trust from June 2021, the business is endeavouring to achieve net zero carbon status for Scopes 1 and 2 for the next financial year.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.

John Hughes

J R Hughes Director

Date: 20 October 2021

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2021

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 May 2021.

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the strategic report, the directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are 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 directors are required to:

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

The directors are 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 to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are 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.

Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £3,538,000 (2020: £2,950,000).

Dividends of £Nil (2020: £Nil) were paid during the year.

Directors

The directors who served during the year are as stated on the company information page.

Strategic report

The company has chosen in accordance with section 414C(11) of the Companies Act 2006 (Strategic Report and Directors' Report) Regulations 2013 to set out in the company's strategic report information required by the Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 Schedule 7 to be contained in the directors' report.

Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting (SECR)

Information regarding SECR can be found in the consolidated financial statements prepared by the ultimate parent company as detailed in note 22.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2021

Disclosure of information to auditor

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this directors' report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.

Docusigned by:

John Hughes

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J R Hughes Director

Date: 20 October 2021

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF JIGSAW SYSTEMS LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Jigsaw Systems Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 May 2021, which comprise the profit and loss account, the balance sheet and the related notes, 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 May 2021 and of its profit 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's 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 United Kingdom, including the Financial Reporting Council'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 directors' 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 financial statements are 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF JIGSAW SYSTEMS LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. 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. 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 course of 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 this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. 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.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinion on other matters 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 strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report or the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which 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.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement on page 5, the directors are 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 directors determine 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 directors are 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 directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF JIGSAW SYSTEMS LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Auditor's 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 specific procedures for this engagement and the extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud are detailed below.

Our assessment focused on key laws and regulations the entity has to comply with and areas of the financial statements we assessed as being more susceptible to misstatement. These key laws and regulations included but were not limited to compliance with the Companies Act 2006, United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice and relevant tax legislation.

We are not responsible for preventing irregularities. Our approach to detect irregularity included, but was not limited to, the following:

- obtaining an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework applicable to the entity and how the entity is complying with that framework;
- obtaining and understanding of the entity's policies and procedures and how the entity has complied with these, through discussions and sample testing of controls;
- an understanding of the entity's risk assessment process, including the risk of fraud;
- designing our audit procedures to respond to our risk assessment; and;
- performing audit work over the risk of management override of controls, including testing of journal entries
 and other adjustments for appropriateness, evaluating the business rationale of significant transactions
 outside the normal course of business and reviewing accounting estimates for bias, specifically the carrying
 value of stock and recoverability of trade debtors.

Whilst considering how our audit work addressed the detection of irregularities, we also consider the likelihood of detection based on our approach. Irregularities from fraud are inherently more difficult to detect than those arising from error.

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. The risk is also greater regarding irregularities occurring due to fraud rather than error, as fraud involves intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations.

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF JIGSAW SYSTEMS LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, 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 members 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 members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Conference of the Conference o

Peter Sterling (Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of Cooper Parry Group Limited

Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditor

Sky View Argosy Road East Midlands Airport Castle Donington Derby DE74 2SA

Date: 20 October 2021

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2021

Note	2021 £000	2020 £000
3	155,779	131,183
	(132,851)	(110,149)
-	22,928	21,034
	(17,821)	(16,554)
4	(541)	(682)
	(18,362)	(17,236)
5	4,566	3,798
	- (106)	1 (120)
-		(120)
	4,370	3,679
8	(832)	(729)
-	3,538	2,950
	10,776	7,826
	3,538	2,950
-	14,314	10,776
	3 4 - 5	Note £000 3

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2021 or 2020 other than those included in the profit and loss account.

The notes on pages 13 to 28 form part of these financial statements.

JIGSAW SYSTEMS LIMITED **REGISTERED NUMBER: 02682904**

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MAY 2021

	Note		2021 £000		2020 £000
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	9		485		-
Tangible assets	10		770		1,300
Investments	11		1		1
		_	1,256		1,301
Current assets					
Stocks	12	2,244		3,533	
Debtors	13	47,338		35,356	
Cash at bank and in hand		5,612		7,989	
	_	55,194		46,878	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	14	(41,321)		(36,610)	
Net current assets	-		13,873		10,268
Total assets less current liabilities Provisions for liabilities		_	15,129	_	11,569
Deferred tax	15		(65)		(43)
Net assets		-	15,064	_	11,526
Capital and reserves		•	-		
Called up share capital	16		750		750
Profit and loss account			14,314		10,776
Shareholders' funds		=	15,064		11,526

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

John Hughes -8C4633F8355841F...

J R Hughes

Director

Date: 20 October 2021

The notes on pages 13 to 28 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2021

1. Accounting policies

1.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

Jigsaw Systems Limited (the 'company') is a limited liability company incorporated and domiciled in the United Kingdom. The address of its registered office is disclosed on the company information page.

The financial statements are prepared in Sterling (£), which is the functional currency of the company and are for the year ended 31 May 2021 (2020: year ended 31 May 2020).

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102), the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement, complexity or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in note 2.

The following accounting policies have been applied:

1.2 Going concern

The company is the principal trading entity of the Insanely Great Company Limited group. The company has reported another strong year of trading performance with EBITDA in excess of £5.8m (2020: £5.2m) and at the balance sheet date had Shareholders Funds in excess of £15m (2020: £11.5m). The company has continued to trade profitably after the year end.

The directors prepare detailed profit and cashflow forecasts for the company and wider group on a regular basis and are in regular dialogue with the group's private equity funders who have provided significant debt facilities to one of the company's parent entities. The forecasts show a continued ability for the company and wider group to meet its obligations as they fall due for a period of at least 12 months from the date of approving these financial statements.

On this basis the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis .

1.3 Disclosure exemptions

As permitted by FRS 102 section 1.12, the company has taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available under that standard in relation to the presentation of a statement of cashflows and aggregate remuneration of key management personnel. Where required, equivalent disclosures are given in the group accounts of Insanely Great Company Limited. The group accounts of Insanely Great Company Limited are available to the public and can be obtained as set out in note 20.

The company has taken advantage of the FRS 102 Section 33.1A exemption from disclosing transactions with wholly owned group companies.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2021

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.4 Turnover

Turnover is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the turnover can be reliably measured. Turnover is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, Value Added Tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before turnover is recognised:

Sale of goods

Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of turnover can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Rendering of services

Turnover from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of turnover can be measured reliably:
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

1.5 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

The estimated useful lives range as follows:

Software development - 3 years

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2021

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.6 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Short-term leasehold property - over the life of the lease

Motor vehicles - 25% per annum

Fixtures and fittings - 20% - 25% per annum Computer equipment - 25% - 33% per annum

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the profit and loss account.

At each balance sheet date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible fixed assets to determine whether there is any indication that any items have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss, if any.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. Any impairment loss is recognised as an expense immediately.

1.7 Operating leases

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the profit or loss account on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

1.8 Exceptional items

Exceptional items are transactions that fall within the ordinary activities of the company but are presented separately due to their size or incidence.

1.9 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are initially valued at cost and reviewed annually for signs of impairment. If an impairment loss is identified this is recognised immediately in the profit and loss account and the value of the investment is reduced accordingly.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2021

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.10 Foreign currency translation

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot rate of exchange at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at the period end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the profit and loss account in the period in which they arise.

1.11 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a weighted average basis.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Any impairment loss is recognised immediately in the profit and loss account.

1.12 Financial instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities such as trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, and loans to related parties.

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

1.13 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the profit and loss account in the year that the company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged against the provision carried in the balance sheet.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2021

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.14 Pensions

The company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the company has no further payments obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the profit and loss account when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

1.15 Current and deferred taxation

The tax charge for the year is comprised of current and deferred tax.

Current tax is recognised for the amount of corporation tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the current or past reporting periods using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date, except as otherwise indicated.

Deferred tax assets are only 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.

Deferred tax is calculated using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

1.16 Research and development

In the research phase of an internal project it is not possible to demonstrate that the project will generate future economic benefits and hence all expenditure on research shall be recognised as an expense when it is incurred. Intangible assets are recognised from the development phase of a project if and only if certain specific criteria are met in order to demonstrate the asset will generate probable future economic benefits and that its cost can be reliably measured. The capitalised development costs are subsequently amortised on a straight line basis over their useful economic lives, which range from 3 to 6 years.

If it is not possible to distinguish between the research phase and the development phase of an internal project, the expenditure is treated as if it were all incurred in the research phase only.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2021

2. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. Management are also required to exercise judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. These are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below.

Depreciation and residual values

The directors have reviewed the asset lives and associated residual values of all fixed asset classes, and have concluded that asset lives and residual values are appropriate.

The actual lives of the assets and residual values are assessed annually and may vary depending on a number of factors. In re-assessing asset lives, factors such as technological innovation, product life cycles and maintenance programmes are taken into account. Residual value assessments consider issues such as future market conditions, the remaining life of the asset and project disposal values.

Impairment of non-current assets

The company assesses the impairment of tangible fixed assets subject to depreciation whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. Factors considered important that could trigger an impairment review include the following:

- Significant underperformance relative to historical or projected future operating results;
- Significant changes in the manner of the use of the acquired assets or the strategy for the overall business; and
- Significant negative industry or economic trends.

Carrying value of stocks

Management review the market value of and demand for the company's stocks on a regular basis to ensure stock is recorded in the financial statements at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Any provision for impairment is recorded against the carrying value of stocks. Management use their knowledge of market conditions, historical experiences and estimates of future events to assess future demand for the company's products and achievable selling prices.

Recoverability of trade debtors

Trade and other debtors are recognised to the extent that they are judged recoverable. Management reviews are performed to estimate the level of provision required for irrecoverable debt. Provisions are made specifically against invoices where recoverability is uncertain.

Management makes allowance for doubtful debts based on an assessment of the recoverability of debtors. Allowances are applied to debtors where events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Management specifically analyse historical bad debts, customer creditworthiness, current economic trends and changes in customer payment terms when making a judgement to evaluate the adequacy of the provision for doubtful debts. Where the expectation is different from the original estimate, such difference will impact the carrying value of debtors and the charge in the profit and loss account.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2021

2. Judgements in applying accounting policies (continued)

Taxation

There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. The company recognises liabilities for anticipated tax issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due, after taking appropriate professional advice.

Management estimation is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon likely timing and level of future taxable profits.

Leases

The company determine whether leases entered into are an operating lease or a finance lease. These decisions depend on an assessment of whether the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred from the lessor to the company on a lease by lease basis based on an evaluation of the terms and conditions of the arrangements, and accordingly whether the lease requires an asset and a liability to be recognised in the balance sheet.

Provisions

A provision is recognised when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event for which it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated.

Whether a present obligation is probable or not requires judgement. The nature and type of risks for these provisions differ and management's judgement is applied regarding the nature and extent of obligations in deciding if an outflow of resources is probable or not. The company does not maintain a dilapidation provision in respect of occupied leasehold properties, as the directors do not believe any such liability would be material to the financial statements.

3. Turnover

An analysis of turnover by class of business is as follows:

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Sale of goods	145,462	122,286
Supply of services	10,317	8,897
	155,779	131,183
Analysis of turnover by country of destination:		
	2021 £000	2020 £000
United Kingdom	149,862	125,113
Rest of Europe	5,182	4,064
Rest of the world	735	2,006
	155,779	131,183

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2021

4. Exceptional items

٦.	Exceptional items		
		2021 £000	2020 £000
	Staff and redundancy costs	409	361
	Legal and professional fees	39	140
	Other	93	181
		541	682
5.	Operating profit		
	The operating profit is stated after charging/ (crediting):		
		2021 £000	2020 £000
	Depreciation of tangible fixed assets owned by the company	544	725
	Amortisation of intangible assets	183	-
	Profit on sale of tangible fixed assets	(12)	(19)
	Operating lease rentals - other	-	5
	Operating lease rentals - land and buildings	452	531
	Management fee payable to ultimate holding company	600	600
	Exchange differences	(79)	(13)
6.	Auditor's remuneration		
		2021 £000	2020 £000
	Fees payable to the company's auditor and its associates for the audit of the company's annual financial statements	26	25
	Auditors' remuneration - non audit	5	5
	Auditors remaineration - Horr audit		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2021

7. Employees

Staff costs were as follows:

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Wages and salaries	12,098	10,298
Social security costs	1,351	1,100
Cost of defined contribution scheme	424	369
	13,873	11,767

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year was as follows:

No.	2020 N o.
219	215
73	57
292	272
	219 73

The directors of Jigsaw Systems Limited are remunerated via a parent company, Insanely Great Holdings Limited.

8. Taxation

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Corporation tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	627	460
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	(14)	(4)
Group taxation relief	197	230
Total current tax	810	686
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	35	47
Adjustment in respect to prior periods	(20)	(4)
Effect of tax rate change on opening balance	7	<u>-</u>
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	832	729

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2021

8. Taxation (continued)

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2020: higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2020: 19%). The differences are explained below:

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	4,370	3,679
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2020: 19%) Effects of:	830	699
Fixed asset differences	3	14
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	13	27
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods	(14)	(4)
Adjustments to deferred tax charge in respect of prior periods	(20)	(4)
Adjustments to deferred tax rate	16	(3)
Other movements .	4	
Total tax charge for the year	832	729

Factors that may affect future tax charges

On 3 March 2021, the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced that the corporation tax rate would increase to a maximum of 25% from 1 April 2023.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2021

9. Intangible assets

	Software Development £000
Cost	
At 1 June 2020	-
Additions	400
Disposals	(425)
Reclassified from tangible asets	1,298
At 31 May 2021	1,273
Amortisation	
At 1 June 2020	-
Charge for the year	183
On disposals	(425)
Reclassified from tangible assets	1,030
At 31 May 2021	788
Net book value	
At 31 May 2021	485
At 31 May 2020	-

Intangible assets relate to capitalised software development expenditure, and are amortised on a straight line basis over their estimated useful life of 3 years.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2021

10. Tangible fixed assets

	Short-term leasehold improvements £000	Motor vehicles £000	Fixtures and fittings £000	Computer equipment £000	Total £000
Cost or valuation					
At 1 June 2020	1,120	300	742	2,800	4,962
Additions	55	-	4	248	307
Disposals	-	(51)	(248)	(313)	(612)
Reclassified to intangible assets	-			(1,298)	(1,298)
At 31 May 2021	1,175	249	498	1,437	3,359
Depreciation At 1 June 2020 Charge for the year Disposals Reclassified to intangible assets	-	170 50 (38)	638 51 (238)	2,158 266 (311) (1,030)	3,662 544 (587) (1,030)
At 31 May 2021	873	182	451	1,083	2,589
Net book value					
At 31 May 2021	302	67	47	354	770
At 31 May 2020	424	130	- 104	642	1,300

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2021

11. Fixed asset investments

Investments in subsidiary companies £000

Cost and net book value

At 1 June 2020 and 31 May 2021

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Subsidiary undertaking

The following was a subsidiary undertaking of the company:

Country of incorporation		Principal activity	Class of shares	Holding	
Jigsaw24 Limited	United Kingdom	Dormant	Ordinary	100%	

The registered office of Jigsaw24 Limited is 40 High Church Street, New Basford, Nottingham, NG7 2SA.

12. Stocks

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Finished goods and goods for resale	2,244	3,533

An impairment loss of £106,000 (2020: £221,000) was recognised in cost of sales against stock during the year.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2021

13. Debtors

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Trade debtors	17,258	10,790
Amounts owed by group undertakings	28,511	22,556
Other debtors	1,569	2,010
	47,338	35,356

An impairment loss of £36,000 (2020: £66,000) was recognised in administrative expenses against trade debtors.

14. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Invoice discounting	783	1,412
Trade creditors	24,430	20,129
Amounts owed to group undertakings	5,927	5,927
Corporation tax	241	101
Other taxation and social security	2,765	3,445
Other creditors	79	71
Accruals and deferred income	7,096	5,525
	41,321	36,610

Invoice discounting amounts are secured by a fixed and floating charge over the company's assets present and future.

15. Deferred taxation

		2021 £000
At beginning of year		43
Charged to the profit and loss account		22
At end of year		65
The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:		
	2021 £000	2020 £000
Origination and reversal of timing differences	65	43

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2021

16. Share capital

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
750,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	750	750

17. Contingent liabilities

A debenture including a fixed and floating charge over all assets of the group has been registered in relation to the bank borrowings of the group totalling £2,881,000 (2020: £4,676,000).

18. Pension commitments

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company to the fund and amounted to £424,000 (2020: £369,000). Contributions totalling £67,000 (2020: £60,000) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date and are included within creditors.

19. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 May 2021 the company had future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

•	2021 £000	£000
Not later than 1 year	287	396
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	560	1,007
	847	1,403

20. Related party transactions

During the period the group paid a market rate rent and insurance to a company with common directors of £65,000 (2020: £65,000).

21. Post balance sheet events

Since the year end the company has entered into a new property lease for additional space in Nottingham. The lease is for 10 years at an average rental of £118,000 per annum.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2021

22. Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The immediate parent undertaking is Jigsaw Holdings Limited, and the ultimate parent undertaking is Insanely Great Company Limited. Both companies are registered in England and Wales. The ultimate controlling party is Alcuin GP IV LLP as a result of its majority shareholding in the group.

The parent undertaking of the largest and smallest group for which consolidated accounts are prepared is Insanely Great Company Limited. Consolidated accounts are available from Companies House, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ.