

Registered number: 05052874

Jigsaw Insurance Services PLC (Formerly NCI Vehicle Rescue PLC)

Annual Report and Financial Statements

For Year Ended 31 March 2020





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PKF LITTLEJOHN LLP

Statutory auditor
15 Westferry Circus
Canary Wharf
London
E14 4HD

Financial Statements

Contents	Page
Company Information	1
Group Strategic Report	2
Directors' Report	4
Directors' Responsibilities Statement	6
Report of the Independent Auditor	7
Consolidated Profit and Loss Account	10
Consolidated Balance Sheet	11
Company Balance Sheet	12
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	13
Company Statement of Changes in Equity	14
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	15
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements	16

Company Information

The Board of Directors Mr N M Richards-Smith (Managing Director)

Mr C R Jackson (Non-Executive Chairman)

Mr R P Sharman (Sales Director)
Mr P M Barrett (Finance Director)

Mr C Astbury (IT Director)

Company Secretary Mr P M Barrett

Business Address 4th Floor, Clarendon House

Victoria Avenue Harrogate HG1 1JD

Registered Office 4th Floor, Clarendon House

Victoria Avenue Harrogate HG1 1JD

Independent Auditor PKF Littlejohn LLP

Statutory Auditor 15 Westferry Circus Canary Wharf

London E14 4HD

Bankers Lloyds Bank PLC

8-11 Cambridge Street

Harrogate HG1 1PQ

Solicitors Clarions Solicitors Limited

Elizabeth House 13-19 Queen Street

Leeds LS1 2TW

Company Number 05052874

Group Strategic Report

Year ended 31 March 2020

The Directors, in preparing this Strategic Report, have complied with s414C of the Companies Act 2006.

Business Review and Future Developments

The principal activity of the group in the year under review was the provision of vehicle breakdown and insurance services.

Group Result & Business Review

The year ended 31st March 2020 has seen the company continue to grow its business, following the loss of our largest motor insurance account in September 2014. This has now seen continued improvements in trading for the fourth year in succession, which resulted in the Group increasing profit on ordinary activities before taxation to £1,501,292 compared to £782,377 in the previous year. Gross Sales (Gross Premiums written plus the value of the vehicle breakdown policies) increased by 20.4% from £29.11 to £35.04m, though due to the make-up of our sales statutory turnover (commission and fees) increased by 5.2% from £11,521,096 to £12,122,513.

The Group places considerable value on the involvement of its employees and continues to provide a framework for the development of staff.

Covid-19 and Future Outlook

Due to the impact of COVID-19, the Group is expecting our Gross Sales (Gross Premiums written plus the value of vehicle breakdown policies) to reduce next year by 10-20%, mainly due to reductions in Motor Premiums; however due to consistent retention rates, a growing Pet Book, reduced breakdown claims costs and other cost saving measures continuing growth in Operating Profit is expected to continue for the foreseeable future.

We have implemented our Business Continuity plan so that the majority of our colleagues have been working from home since 23rd March 2020 with the initial national lockdown, though over recent month a small number of colleagues are working from the office. With changes in working procedures we are still managing customer calls, sending and receiving post, dealing with customers by telephone and email and paying claims in a timely fashion. Our operational resilience has been proved to be robust in this challenging period.

Trading will still continue to be challenging for the whole of 2020/21, as the Group continues to develop and grow its core businesses. However, results for the first eight months to 30th November 2020 are encouraging, with growing profitability continuing throughout the period. Sales and Profit from our Pet Business continues to grow, though the current environment is more challenging for the two other business units of Private Motor Insurance and Breakdown and Roadside Assistance. Though the latter has been aided by lower breakdown claims costs due to some of the restrictions imposed on driving and changing attitudes to work from home, which has reduced the number of miles that are currently being driven.

Principal Risks and Uncertainties

The Group operates a risk management system that evaluates and prioritises risks and uncertainties. This is principally a function of the Board of Directors lead by the Executive team.

The Group has a simple capital structure and its principal financial asset is cash. In addition, various other financial assets and liabilities (e.g. trade debtors, trade creditors, accruals and prepayments) arise directly from the Group's operations.

The Group has no material exposure to market risk or currency risk. The Group monitors credit risk closely and considers that its current policy of credit checks meets its objectives of managing exposure to credit risk.

Additional risks and uncertainties, which are not currently known or are deemed immaterial, may also have a material impact on the Group. The following have been identified as the more significant risks to the Group:

Group Strategic Report (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2020

We are subject to a broad spectrum of regulatory requirements in each of the markets in which we operate and failure to comply with these regulatory requirements could result in us having to suspend either temporarily or permanently certain activities.

A significant reduction in our main routes to market could have a significant impact on customer and policy numbers.

If we were unable to access sufficient insurance capacity for our products, this could have a significant impact on future commission income.

Our reputation is heavily dependent on the quality of our customer service. Any failure to meet our service standards or negative media coverage of poor service could have a detrimental impact on customer and policy numbers.

Our ability to meet growth expectations and compete effectively is, in part, dependent on the skills, experience and performance of our personnel. The ability to attract, motivate or retain key talent could impact on our overall business performance.

The Group depends on the continued contribution of key management, and the loss of a significant member of the management team could adversely affect the business.

Key Performance Indicators

The directors monitor the Group's progress against its strategic objectives and the financial performance of the Group's operations on a regular basis. Details of the most significant key performance indicators (KPIs) used by the Group are as follows:

Gross Sales (growth)

The Group views changes in the market as an opportunity to grow, and to use its retained profits and its ability to develop and produce innovative products, services and solutions that satisfy emerging customer needs. Growth comes from taking considered risks, based on the state of the industry and the market that we operate in. The Group measures gross sales by reference to the gross premiums written under the various insurance products offered by the Group, plus the value and number of the vehicle breakdown policies entered into in the year.

Profitability

In order to be successful, the Group needs to achieve sufficient profits over a medium to long term to finance growth, create value for the Group's shareholders and provide resource to achieve any of the Group's other objectives.

Cash at bank and in hand

Increasing available cash is key to achieving our long term goals, whether making corporate acquisitions or acquiring books of business.

Brexit

The directors have considered the impact on the Group of the United Kingdom's likely exit from the European Union at the end of 2021 and are of the opinion that there will be no material effect on the Group's future trading.

This report was approved by the board of directors on 29. New 2020...and signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr P M Barrett Director

Directors' Report

Year ended 31 March 2020

The Directors present their report and the audited financial statements of the Group and Company for the year ended 31 March 2020.

Principal activities and business review

The principal activity of the Company was that of a holding company.

The principal activities of the Group are the provision of vehicle breakdown and insurance services.

A review of the Group's activities and performance for the year and its prospects for 2020 to 2021 is contained in the Group Strategic Report in pages 2 and 3.

Directors

The Directors who served during the year were as follows:

Mr N M Richards-Smith Mr C R Jackson Mr R P Sharman Mr P M Barrett Mr C Astbury

Results and dividends

The Group's profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £1,263,998 (2019: £694,089). Particulars of dividends paid in 2020 are detailed in note 12 to the financial statements.

Future developments

A review of the business and future prospects is set out in the Group Strategic Report on pages 2 and 3

Financial risk management

The Group has a simple capital structure and its principal financial asset is cash. In addition, various other financial assets and liabilities (e.g. trade debtors, trade creditors, accruals and prepayments) arise directly from the group's operations.

The Group has no material exposure to market risk or currency risk.

The Group monitors credit risk closely and considers that its current policy of credit checks meets its objectives of managing exposure to credit risk.

The Group has no significant concentrations of credit risk. Amounts shown in the balance sheet best represent the maximum credit risk exposure in the event other parties fail to perform their obligations.

Directors' Report (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2020

Going concern

The Group achieved a profit in the year and is in a net asset at the year end. The Directors have at the time of approving the financial statements, a reasonable expectation that the Group has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future, and for at least the next 12 months.

Accordingly, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Group will continue in operational existence and this adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

Post year-end the developments and circumstances around COVID-19 have been assessed by the Directors. In making this assessment the Directors have considered the impact of COVID-19 on the Company's results, its clients and insurers and other suppliers and do not believe a material uncertainty exists in respect of going concern and the impact of COVID-19. The period of assessment covers a period of twelve months from the date of the approval of these financial statements. As such the Directors are satisfied that the company remains a going concern and the financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis.

Post balance sheet events

Subsequent to the year-end, the COVID-19 Coronavirus pandemic has affected the UK economy and Business Environment. The speed and severity of the impact has been unprecedented, but the UK government has introduced considerable measures to help businesses through this extremely challenging time. The Group has a strong net current asset and net asset position as well as a significant cash balance. As such the Company does not rely on external finance to support its working capital. At the time of approval of these accounts, the full effect of the pandemic is uncertain. However, as noted above, the Directors consider that the Company & Group remain a going concern and the financial statements have been prepared on such a basis.

Provision of information auditors

So far as each of the Directors is aware at the time this report is approved:

- there is no relevant audit information of which the Group's auditors are unaware; and
- the Directors have taken all steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any
 relevant audit information and to establish that the auditors are aware of that information.

Auditor

PKF Littlejohn LLP has signified its willingness to continue in office as auditor.

This report was approved by the Board on 29 December 2000 and signed on its behalf.

Mr P M Barrett Director

Directors' Responsibilities Statement

Year ended 31 March 2020

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Group 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 Group and Parent Company financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). 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 Group and Company and of the profit or loss of the Group for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable Accounting Policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 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 Group 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 Group and Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Group and Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of NCI Vehicle Rescue PLC

Year ended 31 March 2020

We have audited the financial statements of Jigsaw Insurance Services PLC (the 'parent company') and its subsidiaries (the 'group') for the year ended 31 March 2020, which comprise the Consolidated Profit and Loss Account, the Consolidated and Parent Company Balance Sheets, the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows, the Consolidated and Company Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes. 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 group's and of the parent company's affairs as at 31 March 2020 and of the group's 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 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

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material
 uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt
 the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date
 when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the Group Strategic Report and Directors Report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. 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.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of NCI Vehicle Rescue PLC (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2020

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 Group Strategic Report and Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Group Strategic Report and Directors' Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In 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 Group Strategic Report and Directors' 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;

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the group and parent company 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 group and parent company financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the group and parent 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 group or the parent company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of NCI Vehicle Rescue PLC (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2020

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.

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

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.

lan Cowan (Senior statutory auditor)

landon

for and on behalf of PKF Littlejohn LLP Statutory auditor

15 Westferry Circus Canary Wharf London E14 4HD

Date: 29 December 2020

Consolidated Profit and Loss Account

Year ended 31 March 2020

Turnover	Note 5	2020 £ 12,122,513	2019 £ 11,521,096
Cost of sales		(4,908,290)	(5,601,371)
Gross profit		7,214,223	5,919,725
Administrative expenses		(5,716,380)	(5,139,921)
Operating profit	6	1,497,843	779,804
Other interest receivable and similar income Interest payable and similar expenses	10 11	4,394 (945)	2,838 (265)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		1,501,292	782,377
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	13	(237,294)	(88,288)
Profit for the financial year and total comprehensive income		1,263,998	694,089

All the activities of the group are from continuing operations.

The Group has no other comprehensive income other than the amounts recognised in the consolidated profit and loss account.

Consolidated Balance Sheet

31 March 2020

Fixed assets	Note		2020 £	2019 £
Intangible assets Tangible assets	14 15		134,473 236,024	40,531 190,176
			370,497	230,707
Current assets				
Debtors: Amounts falling due within one year Cash at bank and in hand	17 18	8,502,839 3,139,797	•	7,399,922 2,925,036
		11,642,636		10,324,958
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	19	(9,007,659)		(8,582,699)
Net current assets			2,634,977	1,742,259
Total assets less current liabilities			3,005,474	1,972,966
Provisions Taxation including deferred tax	21		(39,613)	(30,617)
_	21			
Net assets			2,965,861	1,942,349
Capital and reserves				
Called up share capital	24		102,802	101,969
Share premium account	25		701,607	677,607
Capital redemption reserve	25		2,581	2,581
Share option reserve	25		57,789	57,789
Profit and loss account	25		2,101,082	1,102,403
Shareholders funds			2,965,861	1,942,349

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 29.0 member 2020..., and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr N M Richards-Smith

Director

Company registration number: 05052874

Parent Company Balance Sheet

31 March 2020

Mada	2020	2019 £
Note Fixed assets	£	L
Tangible assets 15	119,195	109.998
Investments 16	213,003	213,003
	332,198	323,001
Current assets		
Debtors: Amounts falling due within one year 17 650,006		1,142,357
Cash at bank and in hand 419,634		5,664
1,069,640		1,148,021
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year 19 (492,021)		(502,717)
Net current assets	577,619	645,304
Total assets less current liabilities	909,817	968,305
Provisions		
Taxation including deferred tax 21	(17,416)	(15,384)
Net assets	892,401	952,921
Capital and reserves		
Called up share capital 24	102,802	101,969
Share premium account 25	701,607	677,607
Capital redemption reserve 25	2,581	2,581
Share option reserve 25	57,789	57,789
Profit and loss account 25	27,622	112,975
Shareholders funds	892,401	952,921

The profit for the financial year of the parent company was £179,966 (2019: £18,174 loss).

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 29. December 2020, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr N M Richards-Smith

Director

Company registration number: 05052874

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

	Called up	Share premium r	Capital edemption	Share option	Profit and loss	
	share capital	account £	reserve £	reserve £	account £	Total £
At 1 April 2018	101,969	677,607	2,581	57,789	474,593	1,314,539
Profit for the year	-	_	_	_	694,089	694,089
Dividends paid	12 -	-	-	-	(66,279)	(66,279)
At 31 March 2019	101,969	677,607	2,581	57,789	1,102,403	1,942,349
Profit for the year	_	-	_	_	1,263,998	1,263,998
Issue of shares	833	24,000	_	_	-	24,833
Dividends paid	12 –	_		-	(265,319)	(265,319)
At 31 March 2020	102,802	701,607	2,581	57,789	2,101,082	2,965,861

Company Statement of Changes in Equity

		Called up share capital £	Share premium re account	Capital edemption reserve	Share option reserve £	Profit and loss account	Total
At 1 April 2018		101,969	677,607	2,581	57,789	197,428	1,037,374
Loss for the year		_	_	_	_	(18,174)	(18,174)
Dividends paid	12	- .	-	-	-	(66,279)	(66,279)
At 31 March 2019		101,969	677,607	2,581	57,789	112,975	952,921
Profit for the year		_	-	_	_	179,966	179,966
Issue of shares		833	24,000	-	_	-	24,833
Dividends paid	12	-	-	-	_	(265,319)	(265,319)
At 31 March 2020		102,802	701,607	2,581	57,789	27,622	892,401

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

	2020	2019
Control flows from an areting potinging	£	£
Cash flows from operating activities Profit for the financial year	1,263,998	694,089
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of tangible assets	96,878	105,334
Amortisation of intangible assets	40,373	13,510
Interest receivable and similar income	(4,394)	(2,838)
Interest payable and similar expenses	945	265
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	237,294	88,288
Changes in:		
Trade and other debtors	(1,147,392)	(2,170,484)
Trade and other creditors	277,268	2,779,648
Cash generated from operations	764,970	1,507,812
Interest received	4,394	2,838
Interest paid	(945)	(265)
Tax (paid)/received	(36,131)	31,430
Net cash from operating activities	732,288	1,541,815
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of tangible assets	(142,726)	(87,774)
Investment in intangible assets	(134,315)	_
Net cash used in investing activities	(277,041)	(87,774)
· ·		manufaction and
Cash flows from financing activities		
Dividends paid	(265,319)	(66,279)
Proceeds from issue of ordinary shares	24,833	
Net cash used in financing activities	(240,486)	(66,279)
Not increase in each and each equivalents	214,761	1 207 762
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		1,387,762 1,537,274
odan and caan equivalents at beginning of year	2,925,036	
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	3,139,797	2,925,036

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 March 2020

1. Statement of compliance

The Group and individual financial statements of Jigsaw Insurance Services PLC have been prepared in compliance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102, "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the Companies Act 2006.

2. General information

Jigsaw Insurance Services PLC is a Public Limited Company and is incorporated and domiciled in England. The Group operate in the vehicle breakdown and insurance industry. The address of its registered office is 4th Floor, Clarendon House, Victoria Avenue, Harrogate, North Yorkshire, HG1 1JD.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies

Basis of preparation

These consolidated and separate financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention, as modified by the recognition of certain financial assets and fiabilities measured at fair value.

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of certain accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Group and Company accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in note 4.

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption in section 408 of the Companies Act from disclosing its individual profit and loss accounts.

The following accounting policies have been applied:

Going concern

The Group achieved a profit in the year and is in a positive net asset position at the year end. The Directors have at the time of approving the financial statements, a reasonable expectation that the Group has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future, and for at least the next 12 months.

Accordingly, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Group will continue in operational existence and hence adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

Post year-end the developments and circumstances around COVID-19 have been assessed by the Directors. In making this assessment the Directors have considered the impact of COVID-19 on the Company's results, its clients and insurers and other suppliers and do not believe a material uncertainty exists in respect of going concern and the impact of COVID-19. The period of assessment covers a period of twelve months from the date of the approval of these financial statements. As such the Directors are satisfied that the company remains a going concern and the financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2020

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Disclosure exemptions

The parent company satisfies the criteria of being a qualifying entity as defined in FRS 102. As such, advantage has been taken of the following reduced disclosures available under FRS 102:

- (a) Disclosures in respect of each class of share capital have not been presented.
- (b) No cash flow statement has been presented for the company.
- (c) Disclosures in respect of financial instruments have not been presented.
- (d) No disclosure has been given for the aggregate remuneration of key management personnel.

Consolidation

The Group consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiary undertakings made up to 31 March 2020.

A subsidiary is an entity that is controlled by the Group. The results of subsidiary undertakings are included in the consolidated profit and loss account from the date that control commences until the date control ceases. Control is established when the company has the power to govern the operating and financial policies of an entity to obtain benefits from its activities. All intra-Group transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated on consolidation.

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the Group holds a long-term interest and where the Group has significant influence but not control. The Group considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate. The results of the associates are accounted for using the equity method of accounting.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is derived from ordinary activities, stated net of VAT and comprises the sale of vehicle breakdown assistance contracts, commissions and fees due on insurance policies sold during the year and claims administration services.

Income is recognised at the earlier of the date of breakdown cover being provided to the customer or when the provision of breakdown cover has been completed and confirmed to the customer.

Brokerage in respect of insurance business is recognised when the Group's contractual right to such income is established and to the extent that the group's relevant obligations under the contracts concerned have been performed. Credit is generally taken at the earlier of either the date of the policy incepting or when the policy placement has been completed and confirmed to the client, subject to a deferral of brokerage in respect of post-placement services that constitute obligations of the group under those contracts.

Coverholder's commission arising from the exercise of an underwriting agency by the company is recognised when the right to such commission is established through a contract.

Profit commission arising from the placement of insurance contracts or the exercise of an underwriting agency by the group is recognised when the right to such profit commission is established through a contract, but only to the extent that a reliable estimate of the amount due can be made. Such estimates are made on a prudent basis that reflects the level of uncertainty involved.

Income from claims administration services are recognised when the right to such income is established through a contract and in line with the provision of services to which they relate.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2020

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Taxation

Taxation expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the year or prior years. Tax is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end.

Deferred tax arises from timing differences that are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income as stated in the financial statements. These timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements.

Deferred tax is recognised on all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are only recognised when it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

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

Goodwill

Goodwill is the difference between amounts paid in the acquisition of a business and the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities. It is amortised to the profit and loss account over its estimated economic life of 10 years.

Goodwill is assessed for impairment when there are indicators of impairment. Any provision for impairment is charged to the income statement. Reversals of impairment are recognised when the reasons for the impairment no longer apply.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Amortisation of development costs are calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated life of 5 years.

The carrying values are reviewed for impairment if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they may not be recoverable.

Tangible 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.

The Group adds to the carrying amount of an item of fixed assets the cost of replacing part of such an asset when the cost is incurred, if the replacement part is expected to provide incremental future benefits to the Group. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. Repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the period in which they are incurred.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2020

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Tangible assets (continued)

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 within 'other operating income' in the Profit and Loss account.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Improvements to leasehold property

- Over the period of the lease

Software and website development

- 5 years

Equipment

- 25% reducing balance

Investments

Investments in subsidiary companies are held at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Investments in associates are held at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the balance sheet and the amount of the provision as an expense.

Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2020

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Dividends

Dividends on ordinary shares are recognised in the group's financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the shareholders of the Company (generally in the case of the final dividend) or paid (in the case of interim dividends).

Cost of sales

Cost of sales in relation to vehicle breakdown comprises the total of amounts paid or payable in respect of breakdown assistance obligations and commissions due on the obligations, including an estimate of future amounts payable under assistance contracts in force at the year end.

Cost of sales in relation to insurance business comprises commissions and fees payable to third party intermediaries relating to the provision of such business and costs to cover post placement obligations under these contracts.

Insurance assets and liabilities

The Group acts as an agent in broking the insurable risks of its clients and generally is not liable as a principal for premiums due to underwriters or for claims payable to clients. Notwithstanding the Group's legal relationship with clients and underwriters and since in practice premium and claim monies are usually accounted for by insurance intermediaries it has shown cash, debtors and creditors relating to insurance business as assets and liabilities of the Group.

Operating leases

Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognised as a reduction to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

Employee benefits

The Group provides a range of benefits to employees, including annual bonus arrangements and defined contribution pension plans.

Short term benefits, including holiday pay and other similar non-monetary benefits, are recognised as an expense in the period in which the service is received.

The Group operates a number of defined contribution plans for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Group pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Group has no further payment obligations. The contributions are recognised as an expense when they are due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals in the balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Group in independently administered funds.

The Group operates an annual bonus plan for employees. An expense is recognised in the profit and loss account when the Group has a legal or constructive obligation to make payments under the plan as a result of past events and a reliable estimate of the obligation can be made.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2020

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Share based payments

The Group provides share-based payment arrangements to certain employees, the fair value of the options at the date of grant is charged to Profit and loss over the vesting period within administrative expenses, the corresponding entry is treated as a capital contribution within other reserves. Non-market vesting conditions are taken into account by adjusting the number of equity instruments expected to vest at each Balance Sheet date so that, ultimately, the cumulative amount recognised over the vesting period is based on the number of options that eventually vest. Market vesting conditions are factored into the fair value of the options granted. The cumulative expense is not adjusted for failure to achieve a market vesting condition.

The fair value of the award also takes into account non-vesting conditions. These are either factors beyond the control of either party (such as a target based on an index) or factors which are within the control of one or other of the parties (such as the Company keeping the scheme open or the employee maintaining any contributions required by the scheme).

Where the terms and conditions of options are modified before they vest, the increase in the fair value of the options, measured immediately before and after the modification, is also charged to Profit and loss over the remaining vesting period.

Where equity instruments are granted to persons other than employees, the Profit and loss is charged with the fair value of goods and services received.

Financial instruments

The Group only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other accounts receivable and payable, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Short term debtors are measured at the transaction price, less impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method less any impairment.

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Debt instruments, like loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future payments and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade payables or receivables, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration, expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially and subsequently, at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2020

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Profit and loss account.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

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, which is an approximation of the amount that the Group would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance sheet when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

4. Critical accounting judgements and estimation uncertainty

Estimates and judgements 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.

Critical judgements in applying the entity's accounting policies

No judgements have been made in applying the entities accounting policies that would have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in these financial statements.

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The Group makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. 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.

Post placement activities provision

The Group has an obligation to provide services following the placement of insurance policies under certain contracts and under breakdown and roadside assistance contracts, including the handling of claims arising on these contracts. The cost of these services depends on a number of factors, including the number, nature and complexity of claims received and anticipated cost base for handling such claims. In order to recognise the post placement obligation an amount of income is deferred. The amount of income deferred is estimated by management after taking into account the factors noted previously. The assumptions reflect historical experience, current trends and management's best estimate.

At 31 March 2020, the Company has deferred £726,000 (2019: £775,000) in respect of post placement activities; this amount is included within accruals and deferred income.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2020

4. Critical accounting judgements and estimation uncertainty (continued)

Accrued profit commission receivable

The Group is entitled to profit commission arising from the placement of insurance under certain contracts. The profit commission earned by the Group is dependent upon the underlying profitability of the book of business written, which given the tail of claims arising may not be payable to the Group for a period of time following completion of the contract on which profit commission is earned. Due to the unexpired risk on those contracts, the uncertain assessment of any final losses, including an assessment of any IBNR, and the impact of any loss deficit clauses, the Directors are not able to reliably estimate profit commission due at 31 March 2020 and have therefore not recognised such income.

Current value of investments

The Directors have assessed the current value of the investment in Follifoot Lane Limited at the year end and can confirm that no amounts have been or are expected to be recovered, accordingly, the investment continues to be fully impaired.

Goodwill

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually and whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of goodwill has been impaired, for example due to a changed business climate or a decision taken either to sell or close down certain operations. Where an indication of impairment is identified the estimation of recoverable value requires estimation of the recoverable value of the cash generating units (CGUs). This requires estimation of the future cash flows from the CGUs and also selection of appropriate discount rates in order to calculate the net present value of those cash flows. No impairment is required at 31 March 2020.

Recoverability of trade debtors

Outstanding trade debtor balances are reviewed on a line by line basis by management to identify possible amounts where an impairment provision is required. When assessing recoverability the directors have considered factors such as the ageing of the debts, past experience of recoverability, and the credit profile of individual customers.

5. Turnover

Turnover arises from:

	2020 £	2019 £
Breakdown and roadside assistance Insurance commissions	6,571,948 5,550,565	6,923,765 4,597,331
	12,122,513	11,521,096

2240

The whole of the turnover is attributable to the principal activity of the Group and is wholly undertaken in the United Kingdom.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2020

6. Operating Profit

Operating	profit is	stated	after	charging:
	P. C			U

	2020	2019
	£	£
Amortisation of intangible assets	40,373	13,510
Depreciation of tangible assets	96,878	105,334
Defined contribution pension cost	107,329	67,179
Operating lease charges - land and buildings	186,717	177,246
Operating lease charges - motor expenses	5,712	3,278
Wages and salaries	3,946,865	3,439,403
-		

7. Auditor's remuneration

The total remuneration incurred by Jigsaw Insurance Services PLC, excluding VAT, was:

	2020	2019
	£	£
Audit of financial statements	18,695	13,875
Audit of subsidiaries	32,380	33,500
	51,075	47,375

8. Staff costs

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

	2020	2019
	No.	No.
Administrative staff	120	106
Management staff	4	, 5
-		
	124	111

The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the year, relating to the above, were:

	2020	2019
	£	£
Wages and salaries	3,504,866	3,090,779
Social security costs	334,670	281,445
Other pension costs	107,329	67,179
	3,946,865	3,439,403

9. Directors' remuneration

The directors aggregate remuneration in respect of qualifying services was:

	2020	2019
	£	£
Remuneration	641,979	547,663
Company contributions to defined contribution pension plans	42,984	32,400
	684,963	580,063

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2020

9. Directors' remuneration (continued)

Remuneration of the highest paid director in respect of qualifying services:

Aggregate remuneration Company contributions to defined contribution pension plans	2020 £ 175,398 12,241	2019 £ 162,929 9,558
	187,639	172,487
Post-employment benefits are accruing for 4 directors (2019: 4) unde schemes.	er defined contribu	tion pension
Other interest receivable and similar income		
	2020	2019
	£	£
Interest on bank deposits	4,221	2,820
Other interest receivable and similar income	173	18

2,838

2019

4,394

2020

11. Interest payable and similar expenses

£	£
195	265
750	-
945	265
	750

12. Dividends

10.

	2020	2019
	£	£
Dividends paid	265,319	66,279

13. Taxation

Major components of tax income	2020	2019
Corner t town	£	£
Current tax: UK current tax	191,196	110,602
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(7,372)	(47,307)
Total current tax	183,824	63,295
Deferred tax:		

Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	53,470	(2,735)
Tax losses	<u>-</u>	27,728
Impact of change in tax rate	_	-
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	237,294	88,288

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2020

13. Taxation (continued)

Reconciliation of tax charge

The tax assessed on the profit on ordinary activities for the year is lower than (2019: lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2019: 19%).

	2020 £	2019 £
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	1,501,292	782,377
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of tax Effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes Rate difference Adjustment to tax charge in respect of prior period Utilisation of tax losses Adjustment to deferred tax charge in respect of prior periods Unused tax losses	285,245 4,431 (32) (7,372) (89,452) 44,474	148,652 4,196 (3) (47,307) (44,978) - 27,728
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	237,294	88,288

Factors that may affect future tax charges

A UK corporation tax rate of 19% (effective 1 April 2020) was substantively enacted on 17 March 2020, reversing the previously enacted reduction in the rate from 19% to 17%.

14. Intangible assets

	Development			
Group	Goodwill £	costs £	Total £	
Cost				
At 1 April 2019	167,068		167,068	
Additions	_	134,315	134,315	
At 31 March 2020	167,068	134,315	301,383	
Amortisation				
At 1 April 2019	126,537		126,537	
Charge for the year	13,510	26,863	40,373	
At 31 March 2020	140,047	26,863	166,910	
Carrying amount			120 m	
At 31 March 2020	27,021	107,452	134,473	
At 31 March-2019	40,531	-	40,531	
				

The goodwill is being amortised evenly over the directors' estimate of its expected useful life of 10 years.

Development costs are being amortised evenly over the directors' estimate of its expected useful life of 5 years.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

15.	Tangible assets				
	Group	·	Website Development		Total
	Cost At 1 April 2019 Additions Disposals	£ 179,973 7,504 —		£ 358,392 44,033 (12,988)	£ 868,091 142,726 (50,898)
	At 31 March 2020	187,477	383,005	389,437	959,919
	Depreciation At 1 April 2019 Charge for the year Disposals	175,930 3,226	•	250,849 40,984 (12,988)	677,915 96,878 (50,898)
	At 31 March 2020	179,156	265,894	278,845	723,895
	Net Book Value At 31 March 2020	8,321	117,111	110,592	236,024
	At 31 March 2019	4,043	78,590	107,543	190,176
	Company	improvements to Leasehold	Website		
	Cost At 1 April 2019 Additions	Property £ 179,973 7,504	Development £ 5,664 —	Equipment £ 302,354 44,033	Total £ 487,991 51,537
	At 31 March 2020	187,477	5,664	346,387	539,528
	Depreciation At 1 April 2019 Charge for the year	175,930 3,226	5,664	196,399 39,114	377,993 42,340
	At 31 March 2020	179,156	5,664	235,513	420,333
	Net Book Value At 31 March 2020	8,321	·	110,874	119,195
	At 31 March 2019	4,043	-	105,955	109,998
16.	Investments				
	Group				its in other dertakings
	Cost At 1 April 2019 and 31 March 2020				£ 250,000
	Impairment At 1 April 2019 and 31 March 2020				250,000
	Net book value At 31 March 2020				_
	At 31 March 2019				

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2020

16. investments (continued)

Company	Shares in group undertakings £	Interests in other undertakings £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 April 2019 and 31 March 2020	213,003	250,000	463,003
Impairment At 1 April 2019 and 31 March 2020		250,000	250,000
Net book value			
At 31 March 2020	213,003		213,003
At 31 March 2019	213,003		213,003
	•		

Subsidiaries and associates

Details of the investments in which the Group and the parent company have an interest of 20% or more are as follows:

more are as rememe.	Country of			
Subsidiary undertakings	•	Nature of business	Interest	
NCI Consultants Limited	England & Wales	Vehicle Rescue	100% Ordinary Shares	
NCI Insurance Services Limited	England & Wales	Insurance Broking	100% Ordinary Shares	
Vehicle Rescue Network Limited	England & Wales	Vehicle Rescue	100% Ordinary Shares	
Sterling Rock Limited	England & Wales	Vehicle Rescue	100% Ordinary Shares	
NCI Biker Rescue Limited	England & Wales	Non-Trading	100% Ordinary Shares	
Other undertakings				
Follifoot Lane Limited	England & Wales	Investment Company	33% Ordinary Shares	

17. Debtors

	Group		Company	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	£	£	£	£
Trade debtors	8,136,453	6,927,932	-	_
Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	-	398,890	946,433
Deferred tax asset	_	44,474	_	-
Prepayments and accrued income	295,482	295,334	209,808	187,807
Directors loan account	1,176	2,411	1,176	2,411
Other debtors	69,728	129,771	40,132	5,706
	8,502,839	7,399,922	650,006	1,142,357

Amounts owed by Group undertakings are unsecured, interest free, have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2020

18. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	2020	2019
	£	£
Cash at bank and in hand	3,139,797	2,925,036

Cash at bank and in hand includes £1,899,231 (2019: £2,014,678) held in insurer trust money bank accounts, which is not available to the Group for working capital purposes.

19. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Group		Company	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	£	£	£	£
Trade creditors	7,347,002	6,866,781	197,267	135,906
Accruals and deferred income	1,062,285	1,180,987	139,365	94,681
Corporation tax	294,447	146,754	. -	_
Social security and other taxes	185,134	203,121	90,752	203,097
Other creditors	118,791	185,056	64,637	69,033
	9,007,659	8,582,699	492,021	502,717

20. Deferred tax

The deferred tax included in the balance sheet is as follows:

	Group	Group		ny
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	£	£	£	£
Included in debtors (note 17)	_	44,474		-
Included in provisions (note 21)	(39,613)	(30,617)	(17,416)	(15,384)
	(39,613)	13,857	(17,416)	(15,384)
			7 - 12 - 2	

The deferred tax account consists of the tax effect of timing differences in respect of:

Group		Company	
2020	2019	2020	2019
£	£	£	£
(39,613)	(30.617)	(17,416)	(15,384)
· · ·	`44,474	_	· · -
(39,613)	13,857	(17,416)	(15,384)
	2020 £ (39,613)	2020 2019 £ £ (39,613) (30,617) - 44,474 (39,613) 13,857	2020 2019 2020 £ £ £ (39,613) (30,617) (17,416) - 44,474 - (39,613) 13,857 (17,416)

21. Provisions

Group	Deferred tax (note 20) £
At 1 April 2019	30,617
Additions Charge against provision	9,351 (355)
At 31 March 2020	39,613

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2020

21. Provisions (continued)

Deferred tax (note 20)
£
15,384
2,032
17,416

22. Post-employment benefits

Defined contribution plans

The amount recognised in profit or loss as an expense in relation to defined contribution plans was £107,329 (2019: £67,179).

23. Share based payments

The Company has granted options over shares in the company to a number of directors. Any options granted are exercisable on the third anniversary of the date of grant. No share options were granted in the year. During the year two share options were exercised.

Details of the number of share options and the weighted average exercise price (WAEP) outstanding at the end of the year are as follows:

		No. of Ordi	No. of Ordinary Shares and Price			
Grant Date	Expiry Date	49.5p	110.5p	Total		
5 Feb 2013	4 Feb 2023	119,950	-	119,950		
24 Sep 2013	23 Sep 2023	-	8,358	8,358		
		119,950	8,358	128,308		

These options have been valued, using the Black Scholes method, using the following assumptions:

Grant date	5 Feb 2013	24 Sep 2013
Expiry dated	4 Feb 2023	23 Sep 2023
Contract term (years)	10	10
Vesting period (years)	3	3
Exercise price	49.5p	110.5p
Share price at granting	49.5p	110.5p
Annual risk free rate (%)	2%	2%
Annual expected dividend yield (%)	0%	0%
Volatility	50%	50%
Fair value per option	30.17p	67.35p

The Group and Company recognised a charge to expenses of £nil (2019: £nil) relating to equity-settled share-based payment transactions during the year.

The volatility measured at the standard deviation of continuously compounded share returns is based on expectations about volatility and the correlation of share prices in the ISDX market.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2020

24. Share capital

Allotted,	called-up	and	fully	paid
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	2020		2019	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £0.01 each	10,280,231	102,802	10,196,898	101,969
		1 40 50 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100		

There is a single class of Ordinary shares. There are no restrictions on the distribution of dividends and the repayment of capital.

25. Reserves

Capital redemption reserve - this represents the nominal value of shares repurchased by the company.

Share premium account – includes any premium received on the issue of share capital. Any transaction costs associated with the issuing of shares are deducted from share premium.

Share option reserve - this reserve records the value of any share options issued that remain unexercised at the balance sheet date.

Profit and loss account – this represents cumulative profits and losses net of dividends and other adjustments.

26. Analysis of changes in net funds

	At		At
	1 April 2019	Cash flows 31	March 2020
	£	£	£
Cash at bank and in hand	2,925,036	214,761	3,139,797

27. Operating leases

The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

Group and Company	Motor vehicles		Land and buildings	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	£	£	£	£
Within one year	9,598	4,217	192,029	184,471
One to five years	19,656	7,732	· -	192,029
	29,254	11,949	192,029	376,500

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2020

28. Directors' advances, credits and guarantees

During the year the Directors entered into the following advances and credits with the Company and its subsidiary undertakings:

Mr N Richards-Smith Mr R Sharman Mr C Astbury	Balance brought forward £ 1,633 768 10 2,411	2020 Advances/ (credits) to the directors £ 688 364 5,000 6,052	Amounts repaid £ (1,170) (1,117) (5,000) (7,287)	Balance outstanding £ 1,151 15 10 1,176
Mr N Richards-Smith Mr R Sharman Mr C Astbury	Balance brought forward £ 2,471 (80) 6 2,397	Advances/ (credits) to the directors £ 297 848 4 1,149	Amounts repaid £ (1,135) - - (1,135)	Balance outstanding £ 1,633 768 10 2,411

29. Related party transactions

The Company's related party transactions were with wholly owned subsidiaries and so have not been disclosed.

30. Controlling party

In the opinion of the Directors there is no overall controlling party.