

GIGLETS LIMITED

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

Martin Aitken & Co Ltd
Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants
Caledonia House
89 Seaward Street
Glasgow
G41 1HJ

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

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GIGLETS LIMITED (REGISTERED NUMBER: SC395574)**BALANCE SHEET
31 DECEMBER 2022**

	Notes	2022 £	£	2021 £	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Intangible assets	4		762,832		675,453
Tangible assets	5		<u>6,547</u>		<u>6,015</u>
			769,379		681,468
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors	6	142,849		109,492	
Cash at bank		<u>64,401</u>		<u>708,536</u>	
		207,250		818,028	
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year	7	<u>598,409</u>		<u>465,781</u>	
NET CURRENT (LIABILITIES)/ASSETS			<u>(391,159)</u>		<u>352,247</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			378,220		1,033,715
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due after more than one year	8		<u>146,799</u>		<u>295,710</u>
NET ASSETS			<u>231,421</u>		<u>738,005</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital			133		133
Capital redemption reserve			67		67
Retained earnings			<u>231,221</u>		<u>737,805</u>
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			<u>231,421</u>		<u>738,005</u>

The financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Profit and Loss Account has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 28 September 2023 and were signed on its behalf by:

C G S Johnstone - Director

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

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Giglets Limited is a private company, limited by shares, registered in Scotland. The company's registered office address is 44 Bank Street, Kilmarnock, East Ayrshire, United Kingdom, KA1 1HA.

The presentation currency of the financial statements is Sterling (£).

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" of Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006. There were no material departures from that standard. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Going concern

At the year end the company had net current liabilities. The directors have reviewed the company's financial position and forecasts and have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources, expected future trading and support from its parent company to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

Actual turnover and sales after the year end remain strong, whilst at the same time, support in the forms of; resources, marketing reach and funding assistance are all being provided by the parent company and the wider group. These reasons all factor in the directors' consideration of going concern.

Judgements

The company considers on an annual basis the judgements that are made by management when applying its significant accounting policies that would have the most significant effect on amounts that are recognised in the financial statements. The directors consider there are no such significant judgements.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a legal or constructive obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the company will be required to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated. Provisions are recognised at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date.

Turnover

Turnover comprises the invoiced value of services rendered during the year, excluding value added tax. The company's policy is to recognise a sale when substantively all the risks and rewards in connection with the services have been passed to the buyer.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially measured at cost. After initial recognition, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets are being written off in equal instalments over the following periods:

Patents and licences - 20 years

Computer software - 10 years

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off the cost less estimated residual value of each asset over its estimated useful life.

Plant and machinery etc - 33.3% on cost and 15% on reducing balance

Tangible fixed assets are included at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date non-financial assets not carried at fair value, like intangibles, plant and equipment, are reviewed to determine whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If there is an indication of possible impairment, the recoverable amount which is the higher of value in use and the fair value less cost to sell, is estimated and compared with the carrying amount. If the recoverable amount is lower, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount and an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit and loss.

Government grants

Government grants relating to revenue expenditure are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the periods in which the entity recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that become receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs shall be recognised in the income in the period in which it becomes receivable.

Grants related to the purchase of assets are recognised on a systematic basis over the useful economic life of the underlying assets that were acquired with the grant.

Financial instruments

The company 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 third parties, and loans to and from related parties.

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 debtors and trade creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received.

Financial assets measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for evidence of impairment and if found, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts, when applicable, are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Taxation

Taxation represents the sum of tax currently payable and deferred tax. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

The charge for taxation takes into account taxation deferred as a result of timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes. In general, deferred taxation is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date. However, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted. Deferred taxation is measured on a non-discounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which the timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

With the exception of changes arising on the initial recognition of a business combination, the tax expense is presented either in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or statement of changes in equity depending on the transaction that resulted in the tax expense.

Deferred tax liabilities are presented within provisions for liabilities and deferred tax assets within debtors.

Foreign currencies

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating result.

Operating leasing commitments

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

Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to profit or loss in the period to which they relate.

Deferred income

Deferred income consists of income invoiced in advance where the provision of the service is delivered over a specific contract period. The income is released to the profit and loss in line with the terms of the relevant contract.

3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The average number of employees during the year was 12 (2021 - 10).

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

4. INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Other intangible assets £
COST	
At 1 January 2022	879,502
Additions	173,594
At 31 December 2022	<u>1,053,096</u>
AMORTISATION	
At 1 January 2022	204,049
Charge for year	86,215
At 31 December 2022	<u>290,264</u>
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 December 2022	<u>762,832</u>
At 31 December 2021	<u>675,453</u>

5. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Plant and machinery etc £
COST	
At 1 January 2022	15,048
Additions	4,170
Disposals	(5,032)
At 31 December 2022	<u>14,186</u>
DEPRECIATION	
At 1 January 2022	9,033
Charge for year	3,638
Eliminated on disposal	(5,032)
At 31 December 2022	<u>7,639</u>
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 December 2022	<u>6,547</u>
At 31 December 2021	<u>6,015</u>

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

6. DEBTORS

	2022 £	2021 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	74,190	67,128
Other debtors	<u>65,123</u>	<u>34,117</u>
	<u>139,313</u>	<u>101,245</u>
Amounts falling due after more than one year:		
Other debtors	<u>3,536</u>	<u>8,247</u>
Aggregate amounts	<u>142,849</u>	<u>109,492</u>

7. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2022 £	2021 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	-	10,000
Trade creditors	72,956	91,517
Taxation and social security	21,945	16,305
Other creditors	<u>503,508</u>	<u>347,959</u>
	<u>598,409</u>	<u>465,781</u>

8. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR

	2022 £	2021 £
Bank loans	-	34,167
Other creditors	<u>146,799</u>	<u>261,543</u>
	<u>146,799</u>	<u>295,710</u>

9. DISCLOSURE UNDER SECTION 444(5B) OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2006

The Report of the Auditors was unqualified.

Duncan MacCaig, CA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Martin Aitken & Co Ltd

10. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

During the year, the company paid a management charge totalling £16,668 (2021: £nil) to ILT Education UK Ltd, a group company of ILT Inläsningstjänst AB. At the year end, the company owed ILT Education UK Ltd £20,001 (2021: £nil) included within trade creditors and repayable within one year.

At the balance sheet date, the amount due to the directors was £nil (2021: £4,193). These amounts are interest free, unsecured and have no fixed repayment terms.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

11. FRC ETHICAL STANDARD - PROVISIONS AVAILABLE FOR SMALL ENTITIES

In common with many other businesses of our size and nature we use our auditors to prepare and submit returns to the tax authorities and assist with the preparation of the financial statements.

12. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

The ultimate controlling party of Giglets Limited is a private equity fund.

During the year, the company became a wholly owned subsidiary of ILT Inläsningstjänst AB. The registered office of ILT Inläsningstjänst AB is in Heliosgatan 26, SE-120 78, Stockholm, Sweden.

Consolidated accounts, including the company, are drawn up by Poly IntermediateCo AB a parent company of ILT Inläsningstjänst AB. The registered office of Poly IntermediateCo AB is Heliosgatan 26, 120 78 Stockholm, Sweden. Consolidated accounts are available to the public from the Swedish Companies Registration office.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.