
SAPPHIRE SYSTEMS LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

SAPPHIRE SYSTEMS LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	V O'Neill I E Caswell (resigned 1 February 2022) P Rode (appointed 10 August 2021, resigned 25 January 2022) M Royle (resigned 10 August 2021) V De Luca (appointed 1 April 2022) L D Goodman (appointed 1 April 2022)
Registered number	02777799
Registered office	The Shard 32 London Bridge Street London SE1 9SG
Independent auditor	CLA Evelyn Partners Limited Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor 45 Gresham Street London EC2V 7BG

SAPPHIRE SYSTEMS LIMITED

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**STRATEGIC REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

Introduction

The directors present their Strategic Report together with the audited financial statements for the period ended 31 December 2021.

Sapphire Systems Limited is a subsidiary of Muscovite Topco Limited, which prepares accounts on a group basis. Please see this set of accounts (available on Companies house) for details on the whole group's performance.

Business Review

Sapphire had a healthy start to 2021, continuing the strong trading momentum built through 2020. This momentum was slowed as the effects of the COVID 19 pandemic were felt, however due to our industry diverse customer base and resilient recurring revenue streams, the business was able to finish 2021 strongly and is well placed to accelerate through the economic recovery.

Our recurring revenue was 55% (2020 - 59%) of the total revenue during 2021, as the business focuses on selling subscription based revenue streams around licensing, support and hosting. We see this trend continuing in the future, as we further build on this resilient recurring revenue base. Although this move from perpetual to SaaS based revenue flattens the growth profile of working patterns, the group and directors are encouraged by the better security and visibility over future revenues.

There were business acquisitions made by the wider Group in 2021 to grow the customer base, enable Sapphire to diversify and complement its products offered to the market and achieve back of house synergies. Information regarding the acquisitions can be found in the consolidated accounts of Muscovite Topco Limited.

Sapphire's strategic vendor partnerships with SAP, ServiceNow, Automation Anywhere, AWS, Infor and Hexagon have all continued to extend our relevance to the market and our customers. Sapphire is now well positioned to offer holistic solutions across a customer's digital transformation journey, delivering seamless digital operating capabilities through in-depth understanding and execution of operational fundamentals.

Our partnership with Automation Anywhere, one of the world's leading intelligent automation/RPA vendors has accelerated positively through 2021, with a high degree of engagement with our installed base customers in Financial Management and ERP systems making them the highest adoption target market for this technology. Our close alignment with Automation Anywhere's ambitions in the mid-market to mid- enterprise makes us a highly strategic partner for growth through 2022 and beyond.

During 2021 we also accelerated our partnership with Amazon WEB Services (AWS) and signed a multi-year strategic partnership to re-platform our current cloud service infrastructure enhancing the service reliability, security, scalability and added value portfolio we can offer our existing and new customers. With cloud adoption of our traditional perpetual software platforms (SAP Business One, Infor SunSystems, and Hexagon EAM) offering a considerable growth opportunity, our partnership with AWS will further accelerate our growth and future profitability of our cloud service revenues, and enable us to further entangle ourselves in our customers digital operating strategy.

**STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

Business review (continued)

Our EAM practice continued to perform well, and with the sale of Infor EAM to Hexagon, and the pivot to cloud 1st adoption, we have engaged with Hexagon to cement our partnership and ensure that we can continue to grow our market share in this market opportunity.

In January 2021 we undertook a major re-brand of the business, refreshing our brand and positioning in the market, building on the market positioning activity we had started earlier in the year. Combining our new portfolio, strong and current brand identify, and clear market positioning, our re-brand has been well received by our employees, our customers, our vendor partners, and by key market analyst and commentators.

Overall, our pivot to a digital operations platform provider to the mid-market to mid-enterprise has made Sapphire more relevant, better engaged, and more strategically aligned to our installed base customers than ever before, and is presenting a greater opportunity for multi-platform transformation in net new accounts.

As the US and UK economies face levels of economic turbulence, inflation, and skills shortages, the opportunity to digitally transform operational efficiency, costs, and streamline business processes, we believe, will become greater priority to organisations and we believe our portfolio is well matched to enable Sapphire to continue to access the spend of customers across sectors and across our transformational portfolio.

Principal risks and uncertainties

Senior management are aware of their responsibility for managing risks within the business. Risk is regularly reviewed at board level to ensure that risk management is being implemented and monitored effectively. The board policy is to ensure that the business is run effectively and appropriately, bearing in mind the requirements for timely decision making and commercial reality.

Insurance policies are regularly reviewed to ensure these are adequate and appropriate, in line with the nature, size and complexity of the business.

Historically, as a software reseller, the Group has been dependent on a small number of software authors to provide the software products it resells. If some of these authors were to develop financial instability this could have an adverse impact on the Company's business results and financial position. The Group mitigates this risk by monitoring financial performance of its authors and having strong, lasting relationships with them. In addition, the Group has diversified its product portfolio throughout the year through expanding

same-author offerings as well as taking on new products from different authors.

Development and performance

The results for the period and the financial position at the period-end were considered satisfactory by the directors who expect continued growth in the foreseeable future.

Key performance indicators

The Directors do not deem it appropriate to monitor the performance of the company through the use of Company only key performance indicators ("KPIs"). Instead, the Directors monitor the KPIs on a Group basis which are stated in the Consolidated financial statements of Muscovite Topco Limited (available on UK Companies House).

**STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

Directors' statement of compliance with duty to promote the success of the Group

The directors have acted in a way that they considered, in good faith, to be most likely to promote the success of the company for the benefit of its members as a whole, and in doing so had regard, amongst other matters to:

- the likely consequences of any decision in the long term;
- the interests of the Company's employees;
- the need to foster the Company's business relationships with suppliers, customers and others;
- the impact of the Company's operations on the community and the environment;
- the desirability of the Company maintaining a reputation for high standards of business conduct; and
- the need to act fairly as between shareholders of the Company

The vast majority of stakeholder engagement is carried out by the Board at the Group level.

The Board considers and discusses information from across the organization to help it understand the impact of the company's operations, and the interests and views of our key stakeholders. It also reviews strategy, financial and operational performance as well as information covering areas such as key risks, and legal and regulatory compliance.

As a result of these activities, the Board has an overview of engagement with stakeholders, and other relevant factors, which enables the directors to comply with their legal duty under section 172 of the Companies Act 2006.

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

V De Luca
Director

Date: 19 December 2022

SAPPHIRE SYSTEMS LIMITED

**DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

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

Principal activity

The principal activity of the Company continues to be the provision of business software, services, maintenance, support and hosting services.

Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £2,452,305 (2020 as restated - £3,154,911).

No dividends have been paid or proposed in the year (2020 - £1,376,690).

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

V O'Neill
I E Caswell (resigned 1 February 2022)
P Rode (appointed 10 August 2021, resigned 25 January 2022)
M Royle (resigned 10 August 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.

Post balance sheet events

As of the 01 April 2022 the trade and assets of 2 fellow subsidiary entities within the Muscovite Bidco Limited Group have been transferred into Sapphire systems limited.

Auditor

The auditor, CLA Evelyn Partners Limited, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

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

V De Luca

Director

Date: 19 December 2022

SAPPHIRE SYSTEMS LIMITED

**DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

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; and

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.



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

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Sapphire Systems Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 December 2021 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 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 UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the 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 SAPPHIRE 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.

Opinions 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 set out 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 SAPPHIRE 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 extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

We obtained a general understanding of the company's legal and regulatory framework through inquiry of management concerning:

- their understanding of relevant laws and regulations;
- the entity's policies and procedures regarding compliance; and
- how they identify, evaluate and account for litigation claims.

We also drew on our existing understanding of the company's industry and regulation. We understand that the company complies with the framework through:

- Ensuring staff are adequately up to date on training.

In the context of the audit, we considered those laws and regulations:

- which determine the form and content of the financial statements;
- which are central to the company's ability to conduct its business; and
- where failure to comply could result in material penalties.

We identified the following laws and regulations as being of significance in the context of the company:

- The Companies Act 2006 and FRS 102 in respect of the preparation and presentation of the financial statements.

The senior statutory auditor led a discussion with senior members of the engagement team regarding the susceptibility of the entity's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur.

The areas identified in this discussion were:

- manipulation of the financial statements, especially revenue and early recognition of revenue and fraudulent journal entries.

These areas were communicated to the other members of the engagement team not present at the discussion.

The procedures we carried out to gain evidence in the above areas included:

- Substantive audit testing of a sample of revenue transactions to underlying documentation to ensure

appropriate revenue recognition;

- testing journal entries, focusing particularly on postings to unexpected or unusual accounts including unexpected double entries; and
- reviewing and challenging significant estimates made by management.

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

SAPPHIRE SYSTEMS LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SAPPHIRE 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.

Nicholas Jacques (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of

CLA Evelyn Partners Limited

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

45 Gresham Street
London
EC2V 7BG

20 December 2022

SAPPHIRE SYSTEMS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Note	2021 £	<i>As restated</i> 2020 £
Turnover	4	29,635,877	27,412,613
Cost of sales		(9,705,773)	(8,620,116)
Gross profit		19,930,104	18,792,497
Distribution costs		(530,823)	(728,384)
Administrative expenses		(17,428,908)	(14,787,564)
Other operating income		4,176	2,550
Operating profit	5	1,974,549	3,279,099
Interest receivable and similar income	8	677,788	346,465
Interest payable and expenses		(51,164)	(4,490)
Profit before taxation		2,601,173	3,621,074
Tax on profit	9	(148,868)	(466,163)
Profit for the financial year		2,452,305	3,154,911

The notes on pages 14 to 31 form part of these financial statements.

SAPPHIRE SYSTEMS LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER:02777799

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Note	2021 £	2021 £	<i>As restated</i> 2020 £	<i>As restated</i> 2020 £
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	11		284,700		-
Tangible assets	12		2,110,847		2,479,999
Investments	13		2,495		2,495
			<u>2,398,042</u>		<u>2,482,494</u>
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due after more than one year	14	1,257,163		1,257,163	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	14	18,529,881		16,959,597	
Cash at bank and in hand		3,348,246		2,405,336	
		<u>23,135,290</u>		<u>20,622,096</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	15	<u>(20,515,338)</u>		<u>(20,501,870)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>2,619,952</u>		<u>120,226</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>5,017,994</u>		<u>2,602,720</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	16		<u>(168,378)</u>		<u>(168,378)</u>
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred taxation	17		-		(37,031)
Net assets			<u><u>4,849,616</u></u>		<u><u>2,397,311</u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	18		38,000		38,000
Capital redemption reserve	19		12,000		12,000
Profit and loss account	19		4,799,616		2,347,311
Shareholders' funds			<u><u>4,849,616</u></u>		<u><u>2,397,311</u></u>

SAPPHIRE SYSTEMS LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER:02777799

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021

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

V De Luca
Director

Date: 19 December 2022

The notes on pages 14 to 31 form part of these financial statements.

SAPPHIRE SYSTEMS LIMITED

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

	Called up share capital £	Capital redemption reserve £	Profit and loss account £	Total equity £
At 1 January 2020	38,000	12,000	569,090	619,090
Comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the year (as restated)	-	-	3,154,911	3,154,911
Contributions by and distributions to owners				
Dividends	-	-	(1,376,690)	(1,376,690)
At 1 January 2021 (as previously stated)	38,000	12,000	2,006,386	2,056,386
Prior year adjustment (See Note 20)	-	-	340,925	340,925
At 1 January 2021 (as restated)	38,000	12,000	2,347,311	2,397,311
Comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the year	-	-	2,452,305	2,452,305
At 31 December 2021	38,000	12,000	4,799,616	4,849,616

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

1. General information

Sapphire Systems Limited is a private company, limited by shares, domiciled and incorporated in England and Wales (Registered number: 02777799). The registered office address is The Shard, 32 London Bridge Street, London, SE1 9SG.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Financial reporting standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by the FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17(d);
- the requirements of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7.

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of Muscovite Topco Limited as at 31 December 2021 and these financial statements may be obtained from Companies House.

2.3 Exemption from preparing consolidated financial statements

The Company is exempt from the requirement to prepare consolidated financial statements as all of its subsidiaries are excluded from being consolidated by section 400 of the Companies Act 2006.

2.4 Going concern

The directors have made an assessment in preparing these financial statements, including a review of forecasted cashflows, as to whether the Company is a going concern and have concluded that there are no material uncertainties that may cast doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates 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 and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Statement of Comprehensive Income within 'Administration expenses'.

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Turnover

Turnover is recognised to the extent that it is probable that economic benefits will flow to the Company and that it can be reliably measured. Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

The Company recognises revenue in line with the below FRS102 compliant policies:

Perpetual licence revenue

The full fair value of the consideration received or receivable is recognised at the date of sale, whereby the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred to the customer as they have irrevocable use of the asset post-transaction.

Subscription based turnover streams (software licences, support and maintenance and hosting)

The fair value of the consideration received or receivable for subscription based turnover streams is recognised on a straight-line basis in line with the period of validity of the contract. This aligns with the period of obligation that the Company has to provision, deliver and/or maintain the service for the customer.

Consultancy

Turnover from implementations, upgrades and other service contracts is recognised in line with the period and obligation of delivery of these services to the customer. Depending on the customer contract, this may take the form of milestone billing, percentage of completion or recognising consultancy days delivered at a pre-determined day-rate.

Customer relationships typically involve the provision of more than one of the above services under one contract governing the implementation and ongoing service, however management views each component as a separate performance obligation that could be (and often is) sold separately.

Turnover will not be recognised under any of the above turnover streams unless they satisfy the below criteria:

1. There is a clearly identifiable contract in place that is enforceable, has commercial substance and is approved by all parties to the contract
2. There is an obligation to deliver a service for a fair value of consideration for that service;
3. The consideration amount under (2) can be measured reliably
4. The directors apply recognition criteria to the separately identifiable components of a single transaction when necessary to reflect the substance of the transaction. Management does not view there to be any variance between commercial pricing of the separate services and the allocation of revenue between these components; and
5. It is probable that economic benefits will flow to the Company.

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

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

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

2.8 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

2.9 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.10 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:

Developed Software	-	3 years
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2.11 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.

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Freehold land	Nil
Leasehold improvements	Over the term of the lease
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	25% per annum reducing balance method
Computer equipment	5 years straight-line

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 profit or loss.

2.12 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

2.13 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the net asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent that the impairment loss has been recognised for the asset (or cash generating-unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increased.

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.14 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

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 payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in profit or loss 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.

2.15 Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the Balance Sheet when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Trade and other debtors and creditors are classified as basic financial instruments and measured at initial recognition at transaction price. Debtors and creditors are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. A provision is established when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due.

Cash and cash equivalents are classified as basic financial instruments and comprise cash in hand and at bank, short-term bank deposits with an original maturity of three months or less and bank overdrafts which are an integral part of the Company's cash management.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.16 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except that:

The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and

Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

2.17 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

SAPPHIRE SYSTEMS LIMITED

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

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

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Bad debt provision

The Company has a bad debt provision of £354,009 (2020 - £262,207) at the balance sheet date. The recoverability of trade debtors is monitored frequently by the Group Finance and Credit Control teams, and where there is sufficient doubt about the recoverability of a debt balance a specific bad debt provision is recognised. The business also carries a general doubtful debt provision so to provide a prudent estimate of unexpected default from customers based on past experience. Whilst every attempt is made to ensure that the bad debt provisions are as accurate as possible, there remains a risk that the provisions do not match the level of debts which ultimately prove to be uncollectible.

4. Turnover

The whole of the turnover is attributable to the Company's principal activity.

The Company's turnover by region is included within the parent company's Group financial statements.

5. Operating profit

The operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2021	2020
	£	£
Exchange differences	48,378	(21,490)
Other operating lease rentals	1,037,823	986,085
Provision for impairment of financial assets	1,034,996	-
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	903,973	946,221
Amortisation of intangible fixed assets	11,832	-
Loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets	1,862	580

The "Provision for impairment of financial assets" within the table above relates to an intercompany loan balance with Argentis Limited which has been provided for based on the current recoverability assessment performed.

SAPPHIRE SYSTEMS LIMITED

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

6. Auditor's remuneration

	2021 £	2020 £
Fees payable to the Company's auditor and its associates for the audit of the Company's annual financial statements	41,900	42,450

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption not to disclose amounts paid for non-audit services as these are disclosed in the Group financial statements of the parent company.

7. Employees

Staff costs were as follows:

	2021 £	2020 £
Wages and salaries	9,578,632	9,448,513
Social security costs	1,186,442	1,011,853
Cost of defined contribution scheme	290,357	305,598
	<u>11,055,431</u>	<u>10,765,964</u>

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

	2021 No.	2020 No.
Directors	4	3
Services	61	53
Sales	21	23
Support	34	31
Marketing	13	16
Administrative	35	21
	<u>168</u>	<u>147</u>

The Company's directors were remunerated within a fellow group company and no charges were recharged to the entity.

SAPPHIRE SYSTEMS LIMITED

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

8. Interest receivable

	2021	<i>As restated</i>
	£	2020 £
Interest receivable from group companies	673,534	344,398
Interest on bank deposits	211	2,067
Other interest receivable	4,043	-
	<u>677,788</u>	<u>346,465</u>

9. Taxation

	2021	2020
	£	£
Corporation tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	347,253	249,184
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	(147,142)	346,243
Foreign tax relief	(29,959)	(10,719)
	<u>170,152</u>	<u>584,708</u>
Foreign tax suffered	31,684	11,429
Total current tax	<u>201,836</u>	<u>596,137</u>
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(51,767)	(104,202)
Adjustment in respect of previous periods	2,625	(40,639)
Effect of changes in tax rates	(3,826)	14,867
Total deferred tax	<u>(52,968)</u>	<u>(129,974)</u>
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	<u>148,868</u>	<u>466,163</u>

SAPPHIRE SYSTEMS LIMITED

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

9. Taxation (continued)

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

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

	2021 £	<i>As restated</i> 2020 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	<u>2,601,173</u>	<u>3,621,074</u>
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2020 -19%)	494,223	688,004
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than amortisation and impairment	35,005	93,371
Unrelieved tax losses carried forward	-	(65,436)
Effects of overseas tax rates	1,725	710
Adjustments in respect to prior periods	(144,517)	305,604
Tax rate changes	(3,826)	14,867
Group relief	(213,612)	(570,957)
Gains/rollover relief	(20,130)	-
Total tax charge for the year	<u>148,868</u>	<u>466,163</u>

Factors that may affect future tax charges

In the March 2020 Budget it was announced that the main rate of UK corporation tax will not reduce to 17% from 1 April 2020 and the Corporation Tax Rate will be held at 19%. The Provisional Collection of Taxes Act was used to substantively enact the revised 19% tax rate on 17 March 2020 and accordingly the deferred tax balances at 31 December 2020 were calculated at 19%.

In the Spring Budget 2021, the Government announced an increase in the corporation tax rate from 19% to 25% from 1 April 2023. The rate was substantively enacted on 24 May 2021 and as such the deferred tax balances have been calculated in full on temporary differences under the liability method using the rate expected to apply at the time of the reversal of the balance. As such, the deferred tax assets and liabilities have been calculated using a mixture of 19% and 25% (2020 - 19%) as appropriate.

SAPPHIRE SYSTEMS LIMITED

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

10. Dividends

	2021 £	2020 £
Dividend paid	<u>-</u>	<u>1,376,690</u>

11. Intangible assets

	Developed Software £
Cost	
Additions	296,532
At 31 December 2021	<u>296,532</u>
Amortisation	
Charge for the year	11,832
At 31 December 2021	<u>11,832</u>
Net book value	
At 31 December 2021	<u>284,700</u>
<i>At 31 December 2020</i>	<u>-</u>

SAPPHIRE SYSTEMS LIMITED

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

12. Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold land £	Leasehold improvements £	Fixtures, fittings & equipment £	Computer equipment £	Total £
Cost					
At 1 January 2021	5,000	1,031,344	262,156	4,767,966	6,066,466
Additions	-	166,760	31,615	339,714	538,089
Disposals	-	-	-	(42,755)	(42,755)
At 31 December 2021	<u>5,000</u>	<u>1,198,104</u>	<u>293,771</u>	<u>5,064,925</u>	<u>6,561,800</u>
Depreciation					
At 1 January 2021	-	549,070	239,615	2,797,782	3,586,467
Charge for the year	-	130,392	13,425	760,156	903,973
Disposals	-	-	-	(39,487)	(39,487)
At 31 December 2021	<u>-</u>	<u>679,462</u>	<u>253,040</u>	<u>3,518,451</u>	<u>4,450,953</u>
Net book value					
At 31 December 2021	<u>5,000</u>	<u>518,642</u>	<u>40,731</u>	<u>1,546,474</u>	<u>2,110,847</u>
<i>At 31 December 2020</i>	<u>5,000</u>	<u>482,274</u>	<u>22,541</u>	<u>1,970,184</u>	<u>2,479,999</u>

SAPPHIRE SYSTEMS LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

13. Fixed asset investments

	Investments in subsidiary companies
	£
Cost	
At 1 January 2021 (as previously stated)	2,502
Prior Year Adjustment	(7)
	2,495
At 1 January 2021 (as restated)	2,495
	2,495
At 31 December 2021	2,495

Subsidiary undertakings

The following were subsidiary undertakings of the Company:

Name	Registered office	Class of shares	Holding
Argentis Systems Limited	The Shard, London Bridge Street, London, SE1 9SG	Ordinary	100 %
Argentis Systems Srl *	Av La Voz Del Interior 7000 5000, Cordoba, Argentina	Ordinary	100 %
Sapphire ERP Systems Private Limited	Tradeworld Tower, Mumbai 400 013, India	Equity	100 %
Sapphire Systems Inc.	The Chrysler Building, 405 Lexington Avenuc, New York, USA	Equity	100 %
Pioneer B1 LLC *	The Chrysler Building, 405 Lexington Avenuc, New York, USA	Ordinary	100 %

* Investment held indirectly

SAPPHIRE SYSTEMS LIMITED

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

14. Debtors

	2021 £	2020 £
Due after more than one year		
Other debtors	<u>1,257,163</u>	<u>1,257,163</u>

The other debtors balance relates to rental deposits.

	2021 £	<i>As restated</i> 2020 £
Due within one year		
Trade debtors	5,783,025	5,479,285
Amounts owed by group undertakings	8,340,822	7,439,836
Other debtors	189,294	6,020
Prepayments and accrued income	4,200,803	4,034,456
Deferred taxation (note 17)	15,937	-
	<u>18,529,881</u>	<u>16,959,597</u>

15. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2021 £	<i>As restated</i> 2020 £
Trade creditors	1,687,266	2,383,973
Amounts owed to group undertakings	139,489	112,774
Corporation tax	456,113	333,841
Other taxation and social security	2,257,604	2,580,418
Other creditors	26,681	126,279
Accruals and deferred income	15,948,185	14,964,585
	<u>20,515,338</u>	<u>20,501,870</u>

16. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2021 £	2020 £
Other creditors	<u>168,378</u>	<u>168,378</u>

SAPPHIRE SYSTEMS LIMITED

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

17. Deferred taxation

	2021 £	2020 £
At beginning of year	(37,031)	(167,005)
Credit to profit or loss	52,968	129,974
At end of year	<u><u>15,937</u></u>	<u><u>(37,031)</u></u>

The deferred taxation balance is made up as follows:

	2021 £	2020 £
Accelerated capital allowances	(25,877)	(55,691)
Short-term timing differences	41,814	18,660
At 31 December	<u><u>15,937</u></u>	<u><u>(37,031)</u></u>

18. Share capital

	2021 £	2020 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
149,675 (2020 - 149,675) Ordinary shares of £0.25 each	37,418	37,418
2,325 (2020 - 2,325) "A" Ordinary shares of £0.25 each	582	582
	<u><u>38,000</u></u>	<u><u>38,000</u></u>

All shares are fully paid up at par value.

Each ordinary share and ordinary A share is entitled to one vote, has equal rights to dividends and is entitled to participate in a distribution arising from winding up of the Company.

19. Reserves

Capital redemption reserve

This reserve relates to the nominal value of shares that the Company has bought back.

Profit and loss account

This reserve relates to the cumulative retained earnings less amounts distributed to shareholders.

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

20. Prior year adjustment

A prior year adjustment has been made to account for interest receivable on "Amounts owed by group undertakings" and interest payable on amounts "Amounts owed to group undertakings" both of which were understated in the prior period.

There was also a reclassification of £7 from "Investments in subsidiary companies" to 'Amounts owed to group undertakings'.

These adjustments had no impact on earlier periods and impacted the following line items:

Originally Adjustment Restated

stated value

Statement of Comprehensive Income

Interest receivable and similar income 2,067 344,398 346,465

Interest payable and expenses (1,017) (3,473) (4,490)

Balance Sheet

Investments 2,502 (7) 2,495

Debtors: Amounts owed by group undertakings 7,095,431 344,405 7,439,836

Creditors: Amounts owed to group undertakings (109,301) (3,473) (112,774)

21. Contingent liabilities

Microsoft Licenses form part of the solution that Sapphire sells to end users. These licenses are acquired via a third party from Microsoft (Bytes group), post year end, Microsoft notified Sapphire of its intent to carry out an audit of all installed licenses on Sapphire customers. Management have engaged a third party to represent Sapphire interests and to assist on the audit as required. At this stage management can not determine the potential financial impact, if any, of such audit on the current year accounts.

22. 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 £290,357 (2020 - £305,598). Contributions totalling £89,550 (2020 - £87,695) were payable to the fund at the reporting date.

SAPPHIRE SYSTEMS LIMITED

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

23. Commitments under operating leases

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

	2021 £	2020 £
Not later than 1 year	1,107,416	1,111,219
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	3,216,057	4,079,980
	<u>4,323,473</u>	<u>5,191,199</u>

24. Related party transactions

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption in FRS 102 Section 33.1A to not disclose transactions with wholly owned group entities.

25. Post balance sheet events

As of the 01 April 2022 the trade and assets of 2 fellow subsidiary entities within the Muscovite Bidco Limited Group have been transferred into Sapphire systems limited.

26. Controlling party

The immediate parent undertaking is Muscovite Bidco Limited, a company registered in England and Wales.

The smallest and largest group of undertakings for which group accounts for the year ending 31 December 2021 have been drawn up, is that headed by Muscovite Topco Limited. The registered office address of Muscovite Topco Limited is The Shard, 32 London Bridge Street, London, SE1 9SG. Copies of the group accounts are available from Company's House website.

The ultimate parent undertaking and ultimate controlling party is Horizon Capital LLP, a company registered in England and Wales.

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