Registered Number: 00756681 England

ATLANTA INSURANCE INTERMEDIARIES LIMITED
(formerly Swinton Group Limited)

Annual Report and Financial Statements

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Contents

Atlanta Insurance Intermediaries Limited
(formerly Swinton Group Limited)
Company Information Registration number: 00756681

DIRECTORS:	C D Ball I J Donaldson
COMPANY SECRETARY:	D Clarke
REGISTERED OFFICE:	Embankment West Tower 101 Cathedral Approach Salford M3 7FB
INDEPENDENT AUDITORS:	Deloitte LLP The Hanover Building Corporation Street Manchester M4 4AH
BANKERS:	Lloyds Bank plc City Office 11-15 Monument Street London EC2V 9JA
COMPANY NUMBER:	00756681 England

BACKGROUND

Atlanta Insurance Intermediaries Limited (formerly Swinton Group Limited) (the "Company"/"Swinton") is an insurance intermediary that offers a range of insurance products from a panel of UK insurers covering car, bike, home, commercial, taxi and caravan insurance, plus services such as breakdown and home emergency cover. The Company operates an omni-channel distribution model via the internet, contact centre and two specialist units.

On 25th August 2021, the Company changed its name from Swinton Group Limited to Atlanta Insurance Intermediaries, although its main brand continues to be that of Swinton Insurance. The Company has a number of other brands that are used for specialist markets. Swinton is part of the Ardonagh Group ("The Group") and forms part of the Retail segment ("The Segment") of the Ardonagh business, known as "Atlanta".

REVIEW OF PERFORMANCE

These financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020 are the first the Company has prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 ('FRS 101'). For all periods up to and including the year ended 31 December 2019, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 ('FRS 102'). The 2019 comparatives have therefore been restated on an FRS 101 basis.

The Company's key financial and other performance indicators during the year were as follows:

	2020 £'000	2019 Restated £'000
Turnover	113,661	134,707
Operating profit	39,180	18,133
Operating profit before exceptionals	41,424	30,668
Adjusted EBITDA*	47,078	39,041
Profit for the financial year*	29,391	10,613
Total shareholders' funds	178,889	155,858
Total number of trading branches and call centres**	3	3
Number of live policies**	1.1 million	1.3 million
Number of live core policies**	0.8 million	0.9 million

*Adjusted EBITDA is an internal measurement used by the business as an indication of the underlying profitability of the business. EBITDA is calculated as earnings after adding back finance costs (including effective interest on lease liabilities), tax, depreciation (including depreciation of lease right-of-use assets), amortisation, impairment of non-financial assets, profit/loss on disposal of non-financial assets (except for right-of-use assets in the year of transition to IFRS 16) and foreign exchange movements. This is then adjusted further to add back items of an exceptional nature. Refer to note 6 for detail and reconciliation to operating profit.

** As at 31 December. The number of core live policies refers to car and home policies

2020 saw Swinton successfully navigate the challenges presented by the pandemic for our clients and our people delivering an EBITDA of £47.1m which is c£8.1m better than the prior year. As was to be expected, income was affected due to the significant challenges brought from Covid-19 and the resulting macroeconomic pressure. Tactical pricing managed sales volumes throughout the year, delivering the right balance between income protection, new business volume growth and call centre capacity. Live policies have reduced in 2020 versus prior year, this is aligned to a strategic shift to exit lower lifetime value home business, tactical pricing to manage volume through COVID 19 and the transference of the remaining branch based business to Towergate from Q4, 2019. The Company, however, expanded its product portfolio with the transfer in of the Insurance 4 car hire business from Uris Group Limited, a company within the Specialty segment of The Ardonagh Group, for a consideration of £6.4m. In addition, the company acquired customer lists from an external party for a consideration of £0.8m.

Operating costs were a key focus throughout the year, with pro-active decisions through cost governance committee's delivering cost savings and synergies to drive further value to the business. One-off costs and credits amounting to £2,244,000 (2019 restated: £12,535,000) have been incurred in relation to the Company's ongoing strategy and other one off items (see note 6). These included consultancy costs, redundancy costs and IT related spend.

REVIEW OF PERFORMANCE (continued)

Across Atlanta, the following was achieved despite the ongoing difficulties posed by the Covid-19 pandemic:

- Over £2 million invested to enable more than 80% of colleagues to successfully work from home and the delivery of 600 training support sessions to make this happen in a matter of weeks
- 35 new products across all Atlanta
- Data Centre Migration complete for 2020
- COVID Trading and Pricing transformation, which helped us to react quickly to the pandemic and price competitively to support both new and renewal business for our customers
- More customers choosing to self-serve online through our digital

SECTION 172 STATEMENT

The Directors take seriously their obligations under s.172 (1) (a)-(f) of the Companies Act 2006 ("S.172 Duties") to act in a way they consider, in good faith, would be the most likely to promote the success of the Company for the benefit of its members as a whole and in doing so, have regard 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 members of the Company. The day to day Board level governance over the Swinton business is undertaken by the Atlanta Investment Holdings 3 Limited Board ("Atlanta Board"). The directors of the Company are members of the Atlanta Board. The Atlanta Board considers the long-term consequences of its decisions and has identified the following as our key stakeholders and how the Atlanta Board engages with each stakeholder group as set out below.

Employees

Our employees are central to the success of Atlanta and the remuneration structure is designed to reward good performance at the individual and business level and support our culture and non-financial conduct. In addition, our businesses focus on providing working conditions that are Covid-19 safe and providing long-term career prospects for staff with opportunities to up-skill through training and study support and, if appropriate, movement across different businesses within the Atlanta Group or the wider Ardonagh Group. The Atlanta Group delivered IT equipment to over 800 staff to ensure our staff could continue to service our customers in the new homeworking environment. The Board has undertaken a review of management succession and upcoming talent, including a focus on improving diversity of our senior leaders over time. The Employee Group Plan is a new equity scheme established in 2020 to recognise the wider contribution of employees; identifying key talent and future leaders within the wider Ardonagh Group, including Atlanta. The plan has created a more diverse group both in terms of age and gender that now hold equity.

As a Board we believe in the importance of communication and engagement with all employees and this has become increasingly important as the majority of our staff moved to homeworking in 2020. The Business undertook regular communication and engagement activities, including weekly message from the CEO, various competitions and recognition awards for outstanding performers. Staff well-being has been an area of continued focus during Covid-19 and we launched a Wellness4life programme focussed on staff wellbeing throughout the year, There were also a number of Group initiatives that Atlanta took part in, such as Radio Ardonagh that won the IC Brilliance award for top internal communications campaign. Other Group initiatives include 'applause' where employees can give a 'shout out' to their colleagues who have gone above and beyond. The second Ardonagh Group-wide employee pulse survey was undertaken in Q1 2021 in which Atlanta participated. The survey, which achieved an improved 82% response rate from Atlanta (2019: 75%). The results have been promising with an overall Ardonagh Group positivity score of 75% (2019: 69%).

Ardonagh has issued a series of commitments to employees that outline the Group's ambition for a diverse and fair workforce and an inclusive culture. Our colleagues are looking more than ever to hold frank, straightforward conversations on topics such as well-being, diversity and inclusion and our two-way dialogue with our people has been warmly received. Management are taking actions to improve diversity and inclusion and these actions continue an ongoing process, supported by the Atlanta employee diversity & inclusion forum that were established in 2020. Actions taken to date include mandatory all-staff unconscious bias training, extensive communications to promote awareness, education and allyship, including celebrating International Women's Day and Pride Month and executive members embracing personal objectives that support diversity and inclusion.

SECTION 172 STATEMENT (continued)

Customers

Seeking good customer outcomes is central to the success of the business. Management keep track of how customers perceive our businesses and products and services are periodically reviewed to ensure they continue to meet the needs of our customers. Each Business Segment also undertakes root cause analysis on complaints and errors & omission claims. Management also have in place robust controls regarding the management of actual and potential conflicts of interest. During 2020, our businesses implemented an enhanced conduct risk framework and risk appetite that will support the business in discharging effective oversight over how well we perform against key customer related metrics and evidence how the customer remains at the heart of our decision making. The business fully embraced and complied with the FCA guidance issued in 2020 on treating vulnerable customers and responding to customers under financial hardship due to Covid-19

Regulatory relationships

The FCA is a key stakeholder and the Board prioritises positive, open and transparent engagement with the FCA and with all our regulatory relationships around the world by ensuring the right 'tone from the top', which starts with how the Board engages with regulators. The Atlanta Board also receive regular updates on regulatory interactions and FCA guidance and the business impact. The business regularly participate in regulatory thematic reviews and believe that a strong relationship with our regulators is a source of competitive advantage.

Insurers and Distribution Partners

Our insurance and distribution partners are fundamental to the success of the business. Senior leaders regularly meet with our key partners to discuss performance and ways in which we can enhance cover for customers and feedback on our partner relationships are reported to the Board.

Our Suppliers

Our key suppliers are defined by the Group Outsourcing and Procurement Policy which ensures that all key suppliers are identified and subject to appropriate monitoring and engagement, the level of which is dependent on the size and critical nature of the services supplied. We also have minimum due diligence standards to be performed on key suppliers before they are engaged with a requirement that suppliers have policies on CSR, bribery and corruption and modern slavery.

Community

Since the launch of the Group's UK registered charity, Ardonagh Community Trust (ACT) in 2017, significant progress has been made towards its mission of helping local communities become stronger, better and brighter through its community grant programme, match funding the efforts of Ardonagh employees and via the charity partnership with Mind.

ACT's quarterly community grant programme awards projects submitted by employees from across all Ardonagh businesses with up to £5,000 of funding. In 2020, the commitment was made to award more grants as a direct response to the pandemic and donations surpassed the previous year's total with an additional £50,000 awarded. The £133,135 of funding granted across 30 projects helped get PPE to frontline workers outside the health sector, provide shelter from those fleeing domestic violence situations, support those in their final days and their families to cope with their loss, and give vital mental health support to those in need. The commitment is to continue to offer more projects and more funding into 2021 and beyond. Alongside the community grants, ACT boosts the giving of colleagues through match funding of up to £200 (increased to £500 for 2021 and beyond). With social distancing restrictions in place for most of the year and many planned events postponed, colleagues across the Group become more creative with their events. Through the match funding programme, £40,000 was raised for 34 individual charities with ACT contributing a further £14,000.

On top of this contribution, the focus of ACT's annual fundraising event – Go Green Day – was shifted away from fundraising for the charity itself and instead all offices were encouraged to choose a local charity to fundraise for, with ACT matching that amount. Over £146,000, including match funding was donated to 75 different charities across the UK and Ireland – as chosen by Ardonagh colleagues.
In addition to ACT, the Atlanta Group continued its own community and charity strategy that included support for Football for Change, sponsorship of Signal Radio Local Hero Awards and a number of fundraising activities to support local charities, including a donation of £2,405 in December 2020 to 8 local charities impacted by Covid-19.

In 2021, the Ardonagh Group will establish an ESG strategy that will articulate a clear set of intentions and goals and a scalable framework from which to start measuring milestones that will be reported in the 2021 Ardonagh Group Annual Report.

RISK MANAGEMENT

All of Swinton's employees are responsible for risk management, with ultimate responsibility resting with the Board. Responsibility and accountability for managing risk is shared across all business units within Atlanta (Autonet, Carole Nash and Swinton). The Atlanta Risk & Audit Committee and sub-committees of the Executive Committee provide oversight responsibilities.

A risk management framework is in place which sets out the structure for the governance and oversight of risk and summarises the principles for the management of risks within the Company. The framework is supplemented by a risk management policy which provides detailed guidance for the identification, measurement, monitoring and reporting of risks. Atlanta operate in line with risk management practises and governance requirements as set out by Ardonagh Group.

Atlanta faces a range of risks which have the potential to impact financial performance or the achievement of strategic business objectives. The Ardonagh Risk Management Framework which has been in place throughout the financial year and up to the date that these financial statements were approved. Monitoring of risk is carried out and assurance is gained through financial, operational, compliance and quality-based auditing. The Risk Committee monitors remedial action as part of its wider remit to oversee the internal control environment.

The principal risks and uncertainties facing the Company are discussed below.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The company faces a number of risks and uncertainties which are summarised in the table below:

Risk	*Description*
Decline in economic conditions	There is the risk of an adverse impact on business value or earnings capacity as well as the risk of inadequate cash flows to meet financial obligations. These risks are mitigated by proactive management of the business plan, by regular monitoring of cash flows against risk appetite and by a focus on debt collection. The Company and Group have considered the wider operational consequences and ramifications of the Covid-19 pandemic. Although Covid-19 developments remain fluid, financial stress testing demonstrates the Group's financial resilience and operating flexibility. The Group has sufficient liquidity to withstand a period of potential poor trading resulting from a sustained impact of Covid-19, although this has not materialised to date with the income impacts predominantly limited to the second quarter of 2020 and substantially offset by additional cost savings. The Group had available liquidity of £405.1m at 30 June 2021 and closely monitors available liquidity on an ongoing basis. Insurance broking is a resilient and defensive market, which has historically had limited impact from past economic or capital market downturns. Ardonagh is highly diversified and not materially exposed to a single carrier, customer or market sector.
Brexit	Global political tensions have increased, such as related to Brexit, the US's approach to international trade and protectionism, and China tensions. As the Group expands internationally, they will be factored into investment decisions. Brexit affects the ability of businesses to passport from the UK into other EU states and likewise into the UK from the EU. The Group's plans always assumed a no deal, 'hard' Brexit and as such the Group was prepared for Brexit. The direct impact on the Company's businesses is not significant as business is only conducted in the UK. Brexit could also extend the current Covid-19 induced general decline in economic conditions in the UK where the Group operates predominantly. The diversified business portfolio of the Group continues to mitigate the risk of a general decline in economic conditions and the Group's going concern stressed scenario modelling incorporates general economic declines, including from Brexit and Covid-19.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES (continued)

Insurance market volatility	Volatility or declines in premiums, as well as declines in commission rates, may seriously undermine our business and results of operations. We derive most of our revenue from commissions and fees for broking services. Our commissions are generally based on insurance premiums, which are cyclical in nature and may vary widely based on market conditions. A significant reduction in commissions, along with general volatility or declines in premiums, could have a significant adverse effect on our business. On a longer time horizon, the insurance markets might be disrupted by new technologies, "open finance" or new distribution structures, which may give rise to both risks and opportunities for the Company.
Breach of regulatory requirements	If we fail to comply with regulatory requirements, we may not be able to conduct our business or may be subject to substantial fines or other sanctions that may have an adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition. The Group and Company operate a robust risk and control framework (underpinned by the three line of defence governance model) and closely monitors changes to the regulatory environment.
Changes to regulatory environment	Our business is primarily regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA). The rules also impose certain minimum capital and liquidity requirements on the Group as well as a Senior Managers and Certification Regime (SMCR) for key control owners and our Senior Management team. In 2021 and 2022, changes to the regulation of general insurance pricing are due to come into effect. These regulatory interventions are anticipated to have a significant impact on the consumer general insurance market. As all participants will be impacted, including competitors, this is anticipated to give rise to both risks and opportunities for the Company.
Litigation	We are subject to various actual and potential claims, lawsuits and other proceedings relating principally to alleged errors, omissions or unfair provisions in connection with the placement of insurance or the provision of financial services advice in the ordinary course of business. We maintain professional indemnity insurance for errors and omissions claims. The terms of this insurance vary by policy year and our ability to obtain professional indemnity insurance in the future may be adversely impacted by general developments in the market for such insurance, or by our own claims experience. If our insurance coverage proves inadequate or unavailable, there is an increase in liabilities for which we self-insure.
Cyber-security and data protection	Our computer systems store information about our customers and employees, some of which is sensitive personal data. Although we have taken reasonable and appropriate security measures to prevent unauthorised access to information stored in our databases and to ensure that our processing of personal data complies with the General Data Protection Regulations (GDPR), our technology may, on occasion, fail to adequately secure the private information we maintain in our databases and protect it from theft or inadvertent loss. Our systems, and the wider public infrastructure they rely on, may also be subject to attack preventing use and disrupting business operations. The Group has robust policies, business standards and control frameworks in place for both cyber security and data protection. Following the appointment of the Group CISO at 2019 year-end, a 3-year group-wide Cyber Resilience Strategy was established, with all major areas of the Group developing related cyber remediation roadmaps (with a particular focus on related IT control environments) where required, to further review and enhance the maturity and capability of cyber and information security processes and controls across the Group. Appropriate mechanisms have also been embedded to help effectively track and manage related cyber risk across the Group. The Group continues to have a cyber insurance policy in place to mitigate financial risks associated with data breaches and cyber-attacks.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES (continued)

Relationships with key suppliers, including outsource partners and insurers / other insurance intermediaries	The Group constantly reviews its activities and engages with specialists to improve delivery to its clients and increase efficiencies. This can result in outsourcing certain functions and such transitions are managed by robust governance with senior management oversight. A withdrawal by insurance companies of underwriting capacity or products in circumstances where no replacement underwriting capacity or products can be procured, or an excessive increase in the rates charged by an insurance company, would impact our business performance. Capacity, business performance and distribution are kept under proactive management, as appropriate for operations and needs.
Credit risk	Insurance contracts entered into by customers requiring credit are funded by a third party premium credit provider. Under the terms of these arrangements, the premium credit provider will pay over to the Company the insurance premium due once a successful collection has been made from the customer. The credit risk remains with the Company. Procedures are in place to actively monitor outstanding amounts and minimise exposure. Under these arrangements the Company retains the right to set off any returned premium due from the insurer on cancellation of a policy.

The Strategic Report was approved by Order of the Board

C D Ball
Director
30 September 2021

The directors submit their annual report and the audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2020.

CHANGE OF NAME

The Company changed its name to Atlanta Insurance Intermediaries Limited on 25 August 2021.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The Company's principal activities during the year continued to be operating as an insurance intermediary.

DIRECTORS

The directors of the Company who were in office during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements were:

C D Ball
I J Donaldson

RESULTS AND DIVIDEND

The results for the year are set out in the statement of comprehensive income on page 14. The directors declared and paid dividends of £Nil in the year (2019: £Nil). The directors do not recommend any final dividend for 2020 (2019: £Nil).

OUTLOOK AND FUTURE READING

2020 saw Swinton successfully navigate the challenges presented by the pandemic for our clients and our people. The coming year will build on these strong foundations and deliver growth through leveraging advanced consumer data and pricing analytics, investing in our digital capabilities to further advance customer experience and a continued focus on driving efficiencies.

GOING CONCERN

Following work undertaken and enquiries made, the directors believe that the Company is well placed to manage the risks facing it and are satisfied that the Company has adequate resources for at least 12 months from the date of these financial statements. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and financial statements (see note 2b).

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Details of financial risk management can be found in the Strategic Report on page 6.

EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES

The Company is committed to providing an environment in which everyone is treated equally and where individual success depends solely on personal ability and contribution. Promoting and supporting diversity in the workplace is important as we value everyone in the organisation as an individual. The Company operates a fair and consistent recruitment policy and process, which gives full consideration to applicants that are disabled. Training, development, and promotion are, as far as reasonably practicable, identical for all employees according to their abilities and skills. Employees who become disabled during their working life will be retrained if necessary and wherever possible will be given help with any necessary rehabilitation and training. The Company is prepared to modify procedures or equipment, wherever practicable, so that full use can be made of an individual's abilities.

EMPLOYEE INVOLVEMENT

Employee involvement is discussed in detail in the Strategic Report.

DONATIONS

The Company made donations of £33,187 (2019: £34,827) to a number of charities during the year. The Group made no political contributions during the year (2019: £Nil).

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The Company continues to build on its information technology systems to enhance performance and functionality and ensure that employees have access to the most innovative and effective trading platforms and management reporting tools.

ENERGY AND CARBON REPORTING

The Company has not separately reported its energy and carbon information. Instead, this information has been reported at group level and details can be found in the 2020 annual report and financial statements of Ardonagh Midco 2 plc, published on its website.

DIRECTORS' QUALIFYING THIRD PARTY INDEMNITY PROVISIONS

Insurance has been purchased by the Ardonagh Group to indemnify the Company's directors against liability in respect of proceedings brought by third parties, against them in their capacity as a director, subject to the conditions set out in the Companies Act 2006. Such qualifying third party indemnity provision was in place during the financial year and remained in force as at the date of approving the report of the directors.

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual 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 United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law), including FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework". 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 and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments 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 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.

Directors' confirmations

In the case of each director in office at the date the Directors' Report is approved:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware; and
- they have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

The auditors, Deloitte LLP, have indicated their willingness to continue in office, and are deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

The Directors' Report was approved by Order of the Board

C D Ball
Director
30 September 2021

Independent auditor's report to the members of Atlanta Insurance Intermediaries Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion
In our opinion the financial statements of Atlanta Insurance Intermediaries Limited (the 'company'):
- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2020 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, including Financial Reporting Standard 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework"; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements which comprise:
- the statement of comprehensive income;
- the statement of financial position;
- the statement of changes in equity; and
- the related notes 1 to 29.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework".

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 Financial Reporting Council's (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.

Other information
The other information comprises the information included in the report of the directors, 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.

Responsibilities of directors
As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, 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.

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 the audit of the financial statements is located on the FRC's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud
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 considered the nature of the company's industry and its control environment, and reviewed the company's documentation of their policies and procedures relating to fraud and compliance with laws and regulations. We also enquired of management about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities.

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework that the company operates in, and identified the key laws and regulations that:

- had a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. These included UK Companies Act 2006, Corporation Tax Act 2010 and Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) regulations; and
- do not have a direct effect on the financial statements but compliance with which may be fundamental to the company's ability to operate or to avoid a material penalty.

We discussed among the audit engagement team including relevant internal specialists regarding the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the organisation for fraud and how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements.

As a result of performing the above, we identified the greatest potential for fraud in the following areas, and our specific procedures performed to address them are described below:

- in the recognition of monthly product income. The revenue recognised is calculated as the present value of expected cash flows, taking into consideration past experience and management's best estimates. The valuation of the accrued income asset, and the related revenue that arises as a result of this, is a key judgement area given the key assumptions involved. In response to this, we have utilised Data Analytics in order to rebuild the model and have compared the outputs to management's model to determine if a material difference arises. We have also performed sensitivity analysis over all judgemental inputs to determine the impact of changes.
- in the recognition of other assets (i.e. incremental fees paid to distributors). These relate to amounts due to insurance comparison sites which are capitalised over the expected life of a customer relationship. The expected life is estimated based on historical data and there is judgement involved in respect of the amortisation period and there is a risk of manipulation of the accounting records through inappropriate lives applied to the asset. In response to this, we have performed analysis and testing over the historical life of the products including performing testing on the historical data as well as sensitivity analysis.

In common with all audits under ISAs (UK), we are also required to perform specific procedures to respond to the risk of management override. In addressing the risk of fraud through management override of controls, we tested the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments; assessed whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias; and evaluated the business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of business.

In addition to the above, our procedures to respond to the risks identified included the following:

- reviewing financial statement disclosures by testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with provisions of relevant laws and regulations described as having a direct effect on the financial statements;
- performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud;
- enquiring of management and external legal counsel concerning actual and potential litigation and claims, and instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations; and
- reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance, reviewing correspondence with HMRC and FCA.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

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.

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 any material misstatements in the strategic report or the directors' report.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception
Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report in respect of the following matters 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.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

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.

David Heaton

David Heaton (Senior statutory auditor)
For and on behalf of Deloitte LLP
Statutory Auditor
Manchester, United Kingdom
30 September 2021

Atlanta Insurance Intermediaries Limited
(formerly Swinton Group Limited)
Statement of Comprehensive Income

Registration number: 00756681

	Note	2020 £'000	Restated 2019 £'000
Turnover	5	113,661	134,707
Other income	6	1,385	-
Administrative expenses		(70,212)	(108,200)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of non-financial assets		(5,654)	(8,374)
OPERATING PROFIT	6	39,180	18,133
Finance Income	8	1,123	1,690
Finance costs	9	(1,677)	(4,473)
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION		38,626	15,350
Tax on profit	10	(9,235)	(4,737)
PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		29,391	10,613

All results relate to continuing operations. There was no other comprehensive income in the year.

Atlanta Insurance Intermediaries Limited
(formerly Swinton Group Limited)
Statement of Financial Position

Registration number: 00756681

	Note	2020 £'000	Restated 2019 £000£'000
NON CURRENT ASSETS			
Intangible assets	11	4,614	6,982
Property, plant and equipment	12	5,064	6,300
Right of use assets	13	4,938	5,814
Investments	14	3	3
Other receivables	16	16,464	19,917
Deferred tax assets	10	-	2,188
		31,083	41,204
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash at bank and in hand	15	55,828	33,462
Trade and other receivables	16	206,940	192,108
		262,768	225,570
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	17	(95,248)	(91,760)
Lease liabilities	13	(1,697)	(1,790)
Corporation tax		(7,237)	(189)
Premium financing liability	18	-	(4,592)
Provisions	19	(2,512)	(2,923)
		(106,694)	(101,254)
NET CURRENT ASSETS		156,074	124,316
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		187,157	165,520
NON CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Provisions	19	(2,293)	(2,801)
Lease liabilities	13	(5,975)	(6,861)
		(8,268)	(9,662)
NET ASSETS		178,889	155,858
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital	20	15,128	15,128
Merger reserve	21	(392)	6,000
Capital contribution reserve	21	88,715	88,715
Retained earnings		75,438	46,015
TOTAL EQUITY		178,889	155,858

The notes on pages 17 to 49 are an integral part of these financial statements. The financial statements on pages 14 to 49 were approved by the Board of Directors on 30 September 2021 and signed on their behalf by:

C D BALL - DIRECTOR
Company number 00756681

Atlanta Insurance Intermediaries Limited
(formerly Swinton Group Limited)
Statement of Changes in Equity

Registration number: 00756681

	Called up share capital	Other reserves (note 21)	Retained earnings (restated)	Total equity (restated)
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Balances as at 1 January 2019	15,128	88,715	35,402	139,245
Profit for the financial year	-	-	10,613	10,613
Consideration for transfer of business to fellow Group undertaking	-	6,000	-	6,000
Balance as at 31 December 2019	15,128	94,715	46,015	155,858

	Called up share capital	Other reserves (note 21)	Retained earnings	Total equity
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Balances as at 1 January 2020	15,128	94,715	46,015	155,858
Profit for the financial year	-	-	29,391	29,391
Consideration for transfer of business from fellow Group undertaking	-	(6,392)	-	(6,392)
Share based payments	-	-	32	32
Balance as at 31 December 2020	15,128	88,323	75,438	178,889

Employees of the Company participate in share-based payment schemes operated by The Ardonagh Group Limited

1) GENERAL INFORMATION

Atlanta Insurance Intermediaries Limited (formerly Swinton Group Limited) is an insurance intermediary that offers a range of insurance products from a panel of UK insurers covering car, bike, home, commercial, taxi and caravan insurance, plus services such as breakdown and home emergency cover.

The Company is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated in the United Kingdom. The address of its registered office is Embankment West Tower, 101 Cathedral Approach, Salford M3 7FB.

2) STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A summary of the principal accounting policies, which have been applied consistently throughout the year, is set out below:

a) Basis of Preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' ('FRS 101').

The financial statements are presented in GBP sterling (£), which is also the Company's functional currency.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, as modified to use a different measurement basis where necessary to comply with FRS 101. No amendments to standards and interpretations that are mandatorily effective for annual periods beginning on 1 January 2020 have had a material effect on the Company's financial statements.

These financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020 are the first the Company has prepared in accordance with FRS 101. For all periods up to and including the year ended 31 December 2019, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 ('FRS 102').

The prior year financial statements were restated for material adjustments on adoption of FRS 101 in the current year. An explanation of how the transition has impacted the reported financial position and financial performance of the company is provided in note 29.

In preparing these financial statements, the Company applies the recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements of international accounting standards in conformity with Companies Act 2006 , and has set out below where advantage of the FRS 101 disclosure exemptions has been taken.

In these financial statements, the Company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions available in FRS 101, where relevant:

- the requirements of IFRS 7 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures';
- the requirements of paragraphs 45(b) and 46 to 52 of IFRS 2 'Share-Based Payments' because the arrangement concerns equity instruments of the Group;
- The requirements of paragraphs 91 to 99 of IFRS 13 'Fair Value Measurement';
- the requirements in paragraph 10(f), 39(c) and 134-136 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements, which includes the need to provide details on capital management;
- the requirements of paragraphs 134(d) - 134(f) and 135(c) - 135(e) of IAS 36 Impairment of Assets in respect of disclosure of assumptions on which projections used in the impairment review are based and sensitivity analysis;
- the requirements in paragraphs 17 and 18A of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures around the need to disclose information on key management personnel and details on related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary which is party to the transaction is wholly owned by such a member;

2) STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

a) Basis of Preparation (continued)

- the requirements of paragraphs 30 and 31 in IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors regarding disclosure of new IFRS standards not yet effective at the reporting date and their potential impact;

- the requirements in paragraph 10(d) and 111 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements to prepare a Cash flow statement and the requirements in IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows regarding the same.

Equivalent disclosures are included in the Group's consolidated financial statements as required by FRS 101, where exemptions have been applied.

Judgements made by the directors in the application of these accounting policies that have a significant effect on the financial statements, and estimates with a significant risk of material adjustment in the next year, are discussed in the Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty disclosure on page 32.

As a wholly owned subsidiary of The Ardonagh Group Limited, the Company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare group accounts, and its results are included in the consolidated accounts of its ultimate parent.

b) Going concern

As shown in account note 28, the Company is a member of a group ("the Group") of which The Ardonagh Group Limited ("TAGL") is the ultimate parent company and the highest level at which results are consolidated.

The financial statements of the Company set out on pages 14 to 49 have been prepared on a going concern basis. At 31 December 2020, the Company had net assets of £178.9m (31 December 2019: £155.9m) and net current assets of £156.1m (31 December 2019: £124.3m). The Company reported an operating profit of £39.2m for the year ended 31 December 2020 (31 December 2019: £18.1m).

The Directors consider the going concern basis to be appropriate following their assessment of the Company's financial position and its ability to meet its obligations as and when they fall due. In making the going concern assessment the Directors have taken into account the following:

- The current capital structure and liquidity of the Company and the Group, that the Group manages its cash and funding requirements on a Group-wide basis, as well as the assessment that the Group continues to be a going concern.
- Following the Group's 14 July 2020 issuance of new borrowings, which the Group used to repay its existing borrowings and to fund acquisitions: (a) the Group will continue to benefit from a £191.5m Revolving Credit Facility that remained undrawn on 18 August 2021 being the date of TAGL's Q2 2021 interim report, and (b) payment-in-kind interest options are utilised.
- The change in the Group's capital structure, operations and liquidity following the 14 July 2020 issuance of new borrowings, which the Group used to repay its existing borrowings and to fund acquisitions. These are reflected in the adjusted base case and stressed cash flow forecasts over the calendar years 2021 and 2022.
- The impact on the base case cashflow forecasts arising from material acquisitions since the finalisation of the Group's base case budget.
- The principal risks facing the Group, including the potential financial impacts of Covid-19 as lockdown restrictions are eased in the UK, and its systems of risk management and internal control.
- Actual trading and cashflows that arose in the seven months ended July 2021, with continued positive financial results.
- Client retention and renewal rates continue to be robust, despite the current economic uncertainty, as the 2021 trading performance continues to demonstrate resilience across the Group.

2) STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

b) Going concern (continued)

Key stress scenarios that TAGL considered as part of the Group's 2020 and Q2 2021 Going Concern assessments include shortfalls to the Group's base plan projected income throughout 2021 and 2022 and deterioration in the base case cash conversion rates over and above the shortfalls in income. The Group also modelled reverse stress scenarios, including assessing those that result in a default on the Group's term debt facilities that would require a technical repayment obligation and those that would exhaust available liquidity. The stresses needed for these outcomes to happen significantly exceed the key stress scenarios above and the TAGL Directors considered such conditions to be a remote possibility. Other mitigations which may be possible in the stress scenarios but have not been included in the analysis include seeking shareholder support, securitising premium receivables and further incremental and more prolonged cost reductions.

Further details can be found in the 2020 Annual Report and Financial Statements and the Q2 2021 Interim Report of TAGL, which are published on its website.

The Directors of the Company and the Group have also considered the wider operational consequences and ramifications of the Covid-19 pandemic. In particular:

- The Group has demonstrated the efficiency and stability of the Group's infrastructure and the ability for home working for a significant portion of its employee base.
- Insurance broking is a resilient and defensive market, which has historically had limited impact from past economic or capital market downturns. The Group is highly diversified and not materially exposed to a single carrier, customer or market sector.
- Although Covid-19 developments remain fluid, the stress testing demonstrates the Group's financial resilience and operating flexibility.
- The impact of Covid-19 on the Group has been very limited.
  Following the assessment of the Company's ability to meet its obligations as and when they fall due and the Group's financial position and liquidity, including the further potential financial implications of the Covid-19 pandemic included in Group stress tests, and the wider operational consequences and ramifications of the pandemic, the Directors are not aware of any material uncertainties that cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

2) STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

c) Revenue recognition

Commission income is recognised at the point that the Company has fulfilled its obligations to the insurer through the arrangement of an underlying insurance policy, being at the date the underlying policy takes effect. In cases where customers are directed to a third-party premium credit provider, the Company is entitled to additional commission that is recognised at policy inception.

Where the provision of credit to customers has been provided internally, finance fees charged are recognised over the credit period to which they relate on an effective interest rate basis approximated by the sum of digit basis. Other fee income is recognised at the point of sale when the Company has fulfilled its obligations to customers through the arrangement of the underlying insurance policy.

Some contracts with customers include cancellation rights, whereby the consideration receivable by the Company is subject to a clawback. If no claims are made under the policy, then cancellations usually entitle the policyholder to a proportional refund of the consideration. When the effect is material, the Company adjusts the estimated consideration for the expected clawback based on historical experience of average cancellations and recognises revenue only on the amount that is not expected to be refunded. The Company reassesses at the end of the reporting period whether the estimated clawback needs to be revisited. Amounts that are expected to be refunded for consideration that has been received or invoiced are recognised in trade and other payables.

The amount of income recognised in relation to monthly policies is calculated as the present value of expected cash flows over the expected life of the product taking into consideration past experience and management's best estimate of any associated risks. This is revised as more evidence is obtained relating to the expected cancellation profile and potential persistency of products. Expected cashflows are calculated based on agreed commission rates with insurers. The discounted commission receivable is recognised within prepayments and accrued income.

Expected cashflows are discounted to their present value using an appropriate discount rate and thus take into account the time value of money. Management's current view is that using a weighted average cost of capital ('WACC') to discount cashflows to their present value is appropriate. Discount rates are reviewed annually with the impact of a change recognised in turnover. The WACC used to discount the expected cashflows is consistent with The Ardonagh Group Limited WACC of 15%, which reflects the effective borrowing rate for the Company as at the reporting date.

There have been no changes to the underlying assumptions in respect of the product lifetimes over which cashflows are expected to be generated, being 3 years, 2 years and 1 year, depending on the product. A one year increase in the product lifetimes across the products would give rise to a £6.8m increase in income in 2020. A 1% increase in the discount rate would give rise to a £0.3m decrease in income in 2020.

The unwind of the discount rate, is recognised within turnover, except for the element relating to the risk free time value of money, which is recognised within other finance income.

Other income streams are recognised in the period to which they relate.

2) STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d) Employee benefits

The Company provides a range of benefits to employees, including annual bonus arrangements, paid holiday arrangements and defined contribution pension plans. The Company operates a defined contribution scheme, which is a stakeholder scheme, covering the majority of its employees. The funds are administered independently of the Company's finances. Once the contributions have been paid, the Company has no further obligations. The charge to the statement of comprehensive income comprises the total contributions payable to the scheme in the financial year.

e) Taxation

The charge for current tax is based on the results for the period after making allowance for non-assessable or disallowable items. It is calculated using rates of tax that have been enacted at the balance sheet date.

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 except for certain exceptions. 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.

f) Exceptional items

The Company classifies certain one off charges or credits that have a material impact on the Company's financial results as exceptional items. Exceptional items are charged or credited to operating profit/loss but are separately identified in the notes to the accounts, in order to give a clearer understanding of the Company's underlying performance.

g) Business combinations and goodwill

The Company uses the acquisition method of accounting to account for business combinations, where it acquires a business that is not incorporated as a legal entity. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a business is the fair value of the assets transferred, the liabilities incurred, and the equity interest issued by the Company. The consideration transferred includes the fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement. Identifiable assets acquired, and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed, in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. Acquisition-related costs, except to issue debt or equity securities, are expenses as incurred.

Subsequent changes to the fair value of contingent consideration that is deemed to be an asset or liability are recognised in accordance with IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not remeasured, and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity.

2) STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

h) Intangible Assets

Customer relationships

Customer relationship intangible assets are recognised on a business combination because the acquirer is able to benefit from selling future new business through existing relationships. Their fair value is calculated as the sum of the present value of projected cash flows in excess of returns on contributory assets over the life of the relationship with the customers. These assets are amortised over their estimated useful lives of between 6 and 17 years, which is estimated by reference to the history of the relationships and levels of attrition.

Computer software

Acquired computer software licences are recognised when they are purchased separately or are recognised on a business combination. Their fair value is calculated by reference to the net book value acquired. These costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives of between 2 and 5 years.

Internally generated intangible assets arising from the development of computer software (or from the development phase of an internal project) are recognised if, and only if, all the following conditions have been demonstrated:

- It is technically feasible to complete the software so that it will be available for use;
- Management intends to complete the software and use or sell it;
- There is an ability to use or sell the software;
- It can be demonstrated how the software will generate probable future economic benefits;
- Adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the software are available; and
- The expenditure attributable to the software during its development can be reliably measured.

The amount initially recognised is the sum of the expenditure incurred from the date when the intangible asset first meets the recognition criteria listed above and is classified as an asset under construction. Where no internally generated intangible asset can be recognised, development expenditure is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the year when it is incurred.

Amortisation commences when they are ready for use as intended by management and is calculated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives of between 2 and 5 years.

Derecognition of intangible assets

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income when the asset is derecognised.

2) STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

h) Intangible Assets (continued)

Impairment of assets

Intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to amortisation or depreciation are reviewed for impairment at each Statement of Financial Position date or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. If it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the recoverable amount of the 'cash generating unit' to which the asset belongs is determined, being the lowest level for which there are separately identifiable cash flows.

Any impairment charges arising from the review of the carrying value of goodwill and intangible assets are, where material, presented separately on the face of the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

i) Investments

Investments are valued at cost less any provision for impairment.

j) Tangible Assets

- **Cost or valuation**

Assets are included at cost, which includes the original purchase price of the asset and any costs attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use, or deemed cost as at the point of transition to FRS 101.

- **Depreciation**

Freehold and long leasehold properties, are maintained to a high standard. As a result, the directors are of the opinion that the residual values, estimated at the date of acquisition or subsequent valuation, are such that depreciation is not significant. Accordingly, freehold and long leasehold properties are not depreciated. Annual impairment reviews are performed on these assets.

The costs of maintenance and repair of freehold and long leasehold property are charged through the statement of comprehensive income as they arise. Improvements to these properties are capitalised and written off over their estimated useful life.

Depreciation is provided so as to write off the cost of all other tangible fixed assets over their expected useful economic lives, which are estimated to be:

• Short leasehold property	The period of the lease
• Equipment, furniture and vehicles	3-10 years

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. Property, plant and equipment is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of property, plant and equipment, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

2) STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

k) Leases

The Company as lessee

The Company assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the contract. The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets (such as tablets and personal computers, small items of office furniture and telephones). For these leases, the Company recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise:

- Fixed lease payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable;
- Variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date;
- The amount expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- The exercise price of purchase options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options; and
- Payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease.

The lease liability is presented as a separate line in the balance sheet.

The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

The Company remeasures the lease liability (and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset) whenever:

- The lease term has changed or there is a significant event or change in circumstances resulting in a change in the assessment of exercise of a purchase option, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate.
- The lease payments change due to changes in an index or rate or a change in expected payment under a guaranteed residual value, in which cases the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using an unchanged discount rate (unless the lease payments change is due to a change in a floating interest rate, in which case a revised discount rate is used).
- A lease contract is modified and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease liability is remeasured based on the lease term of the modified lease by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate at the effective date of the modification.

The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, lease payments made at or before the commencement day, less any lease incentives received and any initial direct costs. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Whenever the Company incurs an obligation for costs to dismantle and remove a leased asset, restore the site on which it is located or restore the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, a provision is recognised and measured under IAS 37. To the extent that the costs relate to a right-of-use asset, the costs are included in the related right-of-use asset, unless those costs are incurred to produce inventories.

2) STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

k) Leases (continued)

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter period of lease term and useful life of the right-of-use asset. If a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company expects to exercise a purchase option, the related right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset. The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease.

The right-of-use assets are presented within the tangible fixed assets line in the balance sheet.

The Company applies IAS 36 to determine whether a right-of-use asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss as described in the 'impairment of tangible and intangible assets' policy.

Variable rents that do not depend on an index or rate are not included in the measurement the lease liability and the right-of-use asset. The related payments are recognised as an expense in the period in which the event or condition that triggers those payments occurs and are included in the administrative expenses line item.

As a practical expedient, IFRS 16 permits a lessee not to separate non-lease components, and instead account for any lease and associated non-lease components as a single arrangement. The Company has not used this practical expedient. For a contracts that contain a lease component and one or more additional lease or non-lease components, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components.

l) Government grants

Government grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and that the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Company recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate. Specifically, government grants whose primary condition is that the Company should purchase, construct or otherwise acquire fixed assets are recognised as deferred income in the balance sheet and transferred to profit or loss on a systematic and rational basis over the useful lives of the related assets.

Government grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the Company with no future related costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they become receivable.

The benefit of a government loan at a below-market rate of interest is treated as a government grant, measured as the difference between proceeds received and the fair value of the loan based on prevailing market interest rates.

Government grants towards staff re-training costs are recognised as income over the periods necessary to match them with the related costs and are presented as a credit in the profit and loss account within 'other operating income'.

m) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, deposits held with banks, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within bank loans and overdrafts in current liabilities. Certain monies are held in separate Trust accounts on behalf of insurers and customers.

2) STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

n) Asset backed financing

Asset backed financing is secured on certain insurance debtors which are subject to instalment collection arrangements. Such debtor balances are held on balance sheet as, despite their sale to a third party, the Company retains the associated risks and rewards of the receivables. The receivables are disclosed within debtors falling due within one year and the financing liability is disclosed within creditors falling due within one year.

o) Contract costs - costs to obtain

Incremental fees paid to distributors (usually aggregator websites) for obtaining new business are amortised, on a systematic basis that is consistent with the transfer to the customer of the goods or services to which the asset relates, over the average life of the relationship with the customer.

p) Provisions and contingencies

- Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Restructuring provisions are recognised when the company has a detailed, formal plan for the restructuring and has raised a valid expectation in those affected by either starting to implement the plan or announcing its main features to those affected and therefore has a legal or constructive obligation to carry out the restructuring.

The Company provides for future costs associated with properties which it has ceased to use and is unlikely to re-occupy. This provision encompasses all net rent and other outgoings based on an estimate of the length of time properties will continue to be vacant.

The Company provides for expected dilapidation costs for occupied leasehold properties. The provision encompasses estimated costs to remedy dilapidation in line with the lease agreements. Dilapidation costs related to wear and tear are recognised as an expense. The provision also encompasses an initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing leasehold improvements. This is recognised as an expense over the life of the lease term.

- Contingencies

Contingent liabilities, arising as a result of past events, are not recognised when (i) it is not probable that there will be an outflow of resources or that the amount cannot be reliably measured at the reporting date or (ii) when the existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of uncertain future events not wholly within the company's control. Contingent liabilities are disclosed in the financial statements unless the probability of an outflow of resources is remote.

q) Financial instruments

Recognition and initial measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument, and they are measured initially at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Derecognition

Financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or the Company transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred.

2) STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

q). Financial instruments (continued)

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. On derecognition of an investment in an equity instrument which the Company has elected on initial recognition to measure at fair value through other comprehensive income, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investment revaluation reserve is not reclassified to the Statement of Comprehensive Income, but is transferred to retained earnings.

Financial liabilities
A financial liability is derecognised when it is extinguished, discharged, cancelled or expires. The difference between the carrying value of the original financial liability and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability.

Offsetting
Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the Statement of Financial Position when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets
Financial assets are classified into one of the following three categories:
• Amortised cost;
• Fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI"); or
• Fair value through the profit or loss ("FVTPL").

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on their classification.

Financial assets classified as amortised cost
Financial assets that meet both of the following conditions are classified and subsequently measured at amortised cost:

• the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
• the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

The amortised cost of a financial asset is the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount, adjusted for any loss allowance.

The Company's financial assets measured at amortised cost include trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents and other financial assets.

The Company's trade receivables do not generally have a significant financing component, so and as such their transaction (invoiced) price is considered to be their amortised cost.

Insurance brokers act as agents in placing the insurable risks of their clients with insurers and, as such, are not usually liable as principals for amounts arising from such transactions. In recognition of this relationship, debtors from insurance broking transactions are not, in general, included as an asset of the Company. Other than the receivable for fees and commissions earned on a transaction, recognition of the insurance transaction does not, in general, occur until the Company receives cash in respect of premiums or claims, at which time a corresponding liability is established in favour of the insurer or the client.

2) STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

q) Financial instruments (continued)

In certain circumstances, the Company advances premiums, refunds or claims to insurance underwriters or clients prior to collection. These advances are reflected in the Statement of Financial Position as part of trade receivables.

Financial assets classified as FVTOCI
Financial assets are classified and subsequently measured at FVOCI if they meet the criteria to be classified at amortised cost except that the business model is to sell financial assets as well as to hold financial assets to collect contractual cash flows.

The Company may also irrevocably elect to classify and subsequently measure equity investments at FVOCI. Gains and losses on these equity instruments are never recycled to profit or loss. Dividend income from equity instruments measured at FVTOCI is recognised in profit or loss as part of investment income when the right to payment has been established (provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and that the amount of income can be measured reliably), except when the Company benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the instrument, in which case such gains are recorded in other comprehensive income. The right to payment is established on the ex-dividend date for listed equity securities, and usually on the date when shareholders approve the dividend for unlisted equity securities. Equity instruments at FVTOCI are not subject to an impairment assessment.

Financial assets classified as FVTPL
Financial assets that do not meet the criteria for being measured at amortised cost or FVTOCI are measured at FVTPL. Specifically:

• Investments in equity instruments are classified as at FVTPL, unless the Company designates an equity investment as at FVTOCI on initial recognition.

Financial assets at FVTPL are recorded in the Statement of Financial Position at fair value. Changes in fair value are recorded in profit and loss to the extent they are not part of a designated hedging relationship. Interest earned on assets mandatorily required to be measured at FVTPL is recognised using a contractual interest rate.

Other financial assets measured at FVTPL include receivables recognised on a business combination in relation to the Company's right to variable consideration on rolling contracts with customers for which the performance obligation was satisfied prior to the acquisition. These financial assets are not classified at amortised cost or FVOCI because their cash flows do not represent solely payments of principal and interest.

Reclassifications
Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition. They would only be reclassified if the Company were to change its business model for managing its financial assets, in which case the affected financial assets would be reclassified in the year following that change.

2) STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

q) Financial instruments (continued)

Impairment of financial assets
The Company assesses, on a forward-looking basis, the expected credit losses ("ECL") associated with its financial assets carried at amortised cost and FVTOCI. The Company recognises a loss allowance for such losses at each reporting date.

The Company recognises lifetime ECL for trade and other receivables. The expected credit losses on these financial assets are estimated using a provision matrix based on the Company's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors and by scalar factors to reflect differences between economic conditions during the period over which the historical data was collected versus current conditions and the Company's view of economic conditions over the expected lives of the receivables, including the time value of money where appropriate. Scalar factors are typically based on GDP and unemployment rate forecasts.

For all other financial instruments, the Company recognises lifetime ECL when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. If, on the other hand, the credit risk on the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12 months ECL.

The Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition if the financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date. A financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk if; i) the financial instrument has a low risk of default, ii) the borrower has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term and iii) adverse changes in economic and business conditions in the longer term may, but will not necessarily, reduce the ability of the borrower to fulfil its contractual cash flow obligations.

Cash and cash equivalents represent cash and deposits held with bank and financial institution counterparties. All cash and cash equivalents are assessed to have low credit risk at each reporting date as they are held with reputable banks and financial institution counterparties with, wherever possible, a minimum single A credit rating from both Moody's and S&P. The Company measures the loss allowance for such assets at an amount equal to 12 months ECL.

ECL is estimated as the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

Lifetime ECL represents the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. 12 months ECL represents the portion of lifetime ECL that is expected to result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

Lifetime ECL is measured on a collective basis to cater for cases where evidence of significant increases in credit risk at the individual instrument level may not yet be available.

Definition of default
The Company considers the following as constituting an event of default for internal credit risk management purposes as historical experience indicates that receivables that meet either of the following criteria are generally not recoverable:

• when there is a breach of financial covenants by the counterparty; or
• information developed internally or obtained from external sources indicates that the debtor is unlikely to pay its creditors, including the Company, in full.

Irrespective of the above analysis, the Company considers that default has occurred when a financial asset is more than 90 days past due unless the Company has reasonable and supportable information to demonstrate that a longer or shorter default criterion is more appropriate.

2) STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

q) Financial instruments (continued)

Credit-impaired financial assets
A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes observable data about the following events:

• significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the counterparty;
• a breach of contract, such as a default or past due event;
• the lender(s) of the counterparty, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the counterparty's financial difficulty, having granted to the counterparty a concession that the lender(s) would not otherwise consider;
• it is becoming probable that the counterparty will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
• the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of the financial difficulties.

Write-off policy
The Company writes off a trade receivable when there is information indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery,. A write-off constitutes a derecognition event. Financial assets written off may still be subject to enforcement activities under the Company's recovery procedures, taking into account legal advice where appropriate. Any recoveries made are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method or at FVTPL.

Financial liabilities at fair value through the profit or loss
Financial liabilities are classified and measured at FVTPL when:

• the financial liability is contingent consideration relating to a business combination to which IFRS 3 applies; or
• it is a derivative.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value with any gains or losses arising on changes in fair value recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income to the extent that they are not part of a designated hedging relationship. The net gain or loss recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income incorporates any interest paid on the financial liabilities.

The Company's financial liabilities include borrowings, and trade and other payables.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the Statement of Financial Position date. Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transactions costs incurred. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Trade payables are initially recognised at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

2) STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

r) Share capital

Ordinary shares are included in equity. Other instruments are classified as liabilities if they contain an obligation to transfer economic benefits and if not they are included in shareholders' funds. The finance cost recognised in the statement of comprehensive income in respect of capital instruments other than equity shares is allocated to periods over the term of the instrument at a constant rate on the carrying amount.

s) Share based payments

The Group operates equity-settled share-based payment schemes. The fair value of the services received in exchange for the grant of the shares is recognised as an expense by the Company, measured based on the grant date fair value of the shares and recognised on a straight-line basis over the vesting period.

The shares issued under the schemes do not generally have dividend or voting rights, and they cannot be sold. They are convertible to ordinary shares of the Group on the occurrence of a crystallisation event, being the earlier of a liquidity event, an Initial Public Offering (IPO) of the Group and a winding-up. The Company has the option to repurchase the shares if an employee leaves the Group prior to the occurrence of a crystallisation event.

t) Distributions to equity holders

Dividends and other distributions to company's shareholders are recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the period in which the dividends and other distributions are approved by the company's shareholders. These amounts are recognised in the statement of changes in equity.

u) Accounting for business combinations under common control

Business combinations under common control are outside the scope of IFRS 3. The consideration for a transfer of business and net assets is determined by calculating the fair market value of the business and net assets, so as to ensure that the transfer does not constitute a distribution. The transferee derecognises the existing assets and liabilities. The transferor recognises the existing assets and liabilities at the 'predecessor' carrying amounts at which they were recognised by the transferor immediately prior to the transfer. The transferee and the transferor recognise the difference between the consideration paid and sum of the carrying amounts of the assets and liabilities in a merger reserve (no goodwill is recognised).

v) Finance income and costs policy

The Company's finance income and finance costs include:
• interest income
• unwind of discount on provisions
• unwind of discount on financial assets or liabilities, including lease liabilities and lease receivables

Interest income and expense are recognised using the effective interest method for debt instruments classified as amortised cost and as FVTOCI.

Interest earned on assets mandatorily required to be measured at FVTPL is recorded using the contractual interest rate.

w) Related party transactions

The Company discloses transactions with related parties which are not wholly owned within the same group. It does not disclose transactions with members of the same group that are wholly owned.

x) Group Financial Statements

The Company is exempt by virtue of s400 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to prepare consolidated financial statements. These financial statements present information about the Company as an individual undertaking and not about its group.

3) 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.

a) Critical judgements in applying the entity's accounting policies

Recognition of insurance debtors – the Company does not derecognise insurance debtor assets upon their sale to a third party under the asset backed financing arrangement, as the Company retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of these assets.

b) Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The company 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.

i) Provisions

Provision is made, where necessary, for onerous contracts, errors and omissions, long term incentive schemes and amounts relating to costs associated with property. These provisions require managements best estimates of any costs that are expected to be incurred based on legislative and contractual requirements.

ii) Valuation of monthly products

At each reporting date, the monthly products portfolio is valued based on the present value of expected cash flows, taking into consideration past experience and management's best estimate of any associated risks. This is revised as more evidence is obtained relating to the expected cancellation profile and potential persistency of products.

In arriving at the present value of the monthly products portfolio a number of estimations are made. These include i) the future level of persistency, i.e. the level of cancellations which are expected over either a one, two or three year period and are based on historic levels of cancellations and revised as more evidence becomes available related to the historic cancellation profile and persistency of products; ii) the discount rate used in the calculation of the net present value which is The Ardonagh Group Limited WACC and reflects the inherent borrowing rate for the Company. The value of the monthly products portfolio as at 31 December is £24.8m (2019: £32.1m).

iii) Contract costs - costs to obtain

Management review the average life of the relationship with the customer over which the transfer of the goods or services relates, to determine over what period the costs to obtain are recognised. This is currently a 36 month period.

i) Leases – determination of the discount rate

Under IFRS 16 the Company is required to measure the lease liabilities at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. In substantially all leases the Group uses the incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. The determination of the incremental borrowing rate has a material impact on the amounts initially recognised as a lease liability and as a corresponding right-of-use asset. It also impacts the amounts that are subsequently recognised as amortisation and interest expense in the statement of profit or loss. The discount rate is the interest rate that the Group would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to a right-of-use asset, and it is applied to new leases and certain modifications to existing leases. For the first half of 2020, the Group used an average discount rate of 11.7%.

From 14 July 2020, following changes to the Group's borrowing arrangements, the Group used an average discount rate of 9.5%.

3) CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY (continued)

ii) Deferred tax assets

Significant estimation is required in determining the asset recognised in respect of deferred tax. A deferred tax asset is recognised for temporary timing differences, but management's best estimate is used to determine the extent to which it is probable that taxable profits will be available in the future against which the temporary differences can be utilised and to determine the amount of this taxable profit.

Deferred tax assets are measured at the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The deferred tax asset as at 31 December 2020 is £Nil (2019: £2,188k)

4) BUSINESS COMBINATIONS

As part of the Group's strategy to align the legal entity structure with its operating segments. the Company has acquired one operation via business and asset transfer transactions under common control. Being common control transactions, these are outside the scope of IFRS 3. No goodwill is recognised on such transfers and instead, any consideration in excess of the carrying value of transferring assets and liabilities is taken to merger reserves.

The Company has been the transferee in acquiring the following net assets from Uris Group Limited, a fellow Group company on 1 December 2020. As a result of this acquisition, the Company recognised the following assets and liabilities:

	£'000
Net assets acquired	48
Consideration	6,440
Merger Reserves	6,392

In addition, on 26th June 2020 the Company purchased customer lists from a third party. The consideration paid was £0.6m in cash and deferred contingent consideration of £0.2m, resulting in the creation of identifiable intangible assets of £0.8m.

5) TURNOVER

Turnover on ordinary activities represents insurance commissions and fees receivable from the sale of insurance policies in the UK, credit income and claims income.

	2020 £'000	2019 restated £'000
Insurance commission and fees	85,644	94,347
Credit related income	21,623	35,992
Claims income	5,692	4,334
Other	702	34
	113,661	134,707

The prior year turnover has been restated as explained in note 29. In addition, the split of turnover has been restated to correct a misclassification between credit and insurance commission/fee income.

6) OPERATING PROFIT

	Note	2020 £'000	2019 restated £'000
Operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):			
Staff costs	7	30,241	46,361
Impairment of trade receivables		3,836	7,687
Amortisation of intangible fixed assets	11	3,029	3,420
Impairment of goodwill	11	6	1,036
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	12	1,830	2,050
Depreciation of ROU assets	13	930	1,183
Impairment of ROU assets	13	(141)	685
(Loss)/profit on disposal of fixed assets		3	(136)
Gain on disposal of right of use assets		-	(413)
R&D claim income		(1,385)	-
Auditors' remuneration		262	240
Management charge paid to ultimate parent		901	407

Management fees of £0.9m (2019: £0.4m) relate to central recharges. Centralised IT, staff, property and other costs are recharged across cost centres within the rest of the Group. In the prior year, these costs were largely decentralised.

Amounts receivable by the Company's auditor in respect of services to the Company, other than the audit of the Company's financial statements, have not been disclosed as the information is required instead to be disclosed on a consolidated basis in the consolidated financial statements of the Company's ultimate parent, The Ardonagh Group Limited.

Exceptional Items

In line with the Company's ongoing strategic investment policy, there is an internal reporting process for the identification and classification of strategic spend that is deemed to be one off in nature. The table below sets out those items that have been charged/(credited) within operating profit and a reconciliation to Adjusted EBITDA

	2020 £'000	2019 Restated £'000
Operating profit	39,180	18,133
Exceptional items:		
Reorganisation/transformation costs:		
- Restructuring	1,133	12,295
- IT	628	1,822
- Head office move	-	(8)
- Acquisition and disposal costs	22	1
- Strategic and product development	21	202
- Covid response	461	-
Other exceptionals:		
- Onerous contracts	-	(338)
- Other	(34)	(1,462)
Regulatory costs	13	23
Total exceptional items	2,244	12,535
Operating profit before exceptional items	41,424	30,668
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of non-financial assets	5,654	8,373
Adjusted EBITDA	47,078	39,041

Reorganisation costs
During the year, the Company continued with its strategic investment plan of which the main programmes included:

- Restructure of the back office function resulting in redundancy related costs of £0.6m; and Operations Process Transformation costs of £1.0m (covering contractors providing subject matter expertise £0.4m, Internal Change Management resources £0.3m and 3rd Party costs), net of releases in respect of the empty property provision (£0.5m)
- IT costs of £0.6m covering IT transformation (mainly Data Centre migration and decommissioning) and Digital (migration of brochureware)
- COVID response programme costs of £0.5m that are directly attributable to the coronavirus pandemic in that they would not otherwise have been incurred, including Internal IT Infrastructure and Change Management resources to deliver the rapid rollout of home working capability (£0.2m), costs of furloughing staff that are not covered by government assistance schemes (£0.2m), and 3rd party costs for additional office cleaning regimes, the delivery of laptops and office kit to colleague homes and costs of additional contractors employed to assist with coronavirus responses (£0.1m).

Other exceptionals
The credits in the 2019 other exceptionals relate primarily to the release of provisions previously recorded in 2018 in respect of potential customer remediation, following the identification of certain incidents. During 2019, work was carried out to further investigate the incidents and remediate customers where required. This resulted in less cost being incurred than had been estimated at the outset and the associated provision being released.

The onerous contract credit arose following negotiations with the supplier to amend the terms of the contract, which resulted in a reduction to the required provision.

7) DIRECTORS AND EMPLOYEE INFORMATION

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Directors' remuneration:		
Aggregate emoluments	-	450
Company contributions paid to pension schemes	-	1
	-	451

	2020 Number	2019 Number
Members of money purchase pension schemes	-	1

The amounts in respect of the highest paid director are as follows:	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Emoluments	-	451
Company contributions paid to pension schemes	-	1

The directors were paid by a fellow group Company during 2020, and a proportion of those costs were recharged to the Company. Their total emoluments are included in the financial statements of Atlanta 1 Insurance Services Limited.

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Staff costs comprise:		
Wages and salaries	26,987	41,833
Social security costs	2,442	3,506
Other pension costs	812	1,022
	30,241	46,361

The Company claimed £0.7m under the government furlough scheme in 2020, with the amounts claimed peaking in the second quarter of the year, reducing to a negligible amount by December. The amounts claimed have been offset against employee costs in the financial statements.

	2020 Number	2019 Number
The average monthly number of full time equivalent employees during the year was:		
Sales	482	655
Other operational	77	91
Support	311	357
	870	1,103

8) FINANCE INCOME

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Bank interest receivable	62	265
Interest receivable from group undertakings	1,032	1,252
Other finance income	29	173
	1,123	1,690

9) FINANCE COSTS

	2020 £'000	2019 (restated) £'000
Interest payable to group undertakings	395	448
Interest payable on financing arrangement	223	2,786
Interest on lease liabilities (see note 13)	1,059	1,239
	1,677	4,473

10) TAX ON PROFIT

(a) Tax charge included in profit or loss

	2020 £'000	2019 (restated) £'000
Current tax:		
UK corporation tax at 19% (2019: 19%)	7,027	3,748
Adjustment in respect of prior years	20	-
Total current tax	7,047	3,748
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of temporary timing differences	2,449	1,349
Adjustments in respect of prior years	(9)	(360)
Effect of tax rate change on opening balance	(252)	-
Total deferred tax (see note 10(d))	2,188	989
Tax on profit	9,235	4,737

10) TAX ON PROFIT (continued)

(b) Reconciliation of tax charge for the year:

The tax assessed for the year is higher (2019: higher) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK.

	2020 £'000	2019 (restated) £'000
Profit before taxation	38,626	15,350
Profit multiplied by standard tax rate in the UK of 19% (2019: 19%)	7,339	2,917
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes:	160	-
Income not taxable	(77)	-
Other	-	604
Adjustments in respect of prior years	11	(360)
Impact of change in tax rate	(435)	15
Deferred tax not recognised	2,316	1,561
Fixed asset difference	(79)	-
Total tax charge for the year (see note 10(a))	9,235	4,737

(c) Factors affecting current and future tax charges

In the March 2021 Budget, it was announced that the UK Corporation Tax Rate will rise from its current rate of 19% to 25% with effect from April 2023.

(d) Deferred tax

	Recognised Asset at 1 January 2020 £'000	Recognised in income £'000	Recognised Asset at 31 December 2020 £'000
Deferred taxation represents:			
Capital allowances	2,027	(2,027)	-
Short term timing differences	101	(101)	-
First time adoption of IFRS 16	60	60)	-
	2,188	(2,188)	-

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that the realisation of the related tax benefit through future taxable profits is probable based on the profit forecasts for the Group. The company did not recognise deferred tax assets as follows:

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Accelerated tax depreciation	3,898	1,561
First time adoption of IFRS 16	60	-
Unrecognised deferred tax assets	3,958	1,561

11) INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Purchased Goodwill £'000	Customer Relationships £'000	Computer Software £'000	Total £'000
Cost				
At 1 January 2020	184,317	-	60,779	245,096
Additions	-	157	201	358
Business combinations	-	825	39	864
Disposals	-	-	(567)	(567)
At 31 December 2020	184,317	982	60,452	245,751
Accumulated amortisation				
At 1 January 2020	184,311	-	53,803	238,114
Impairment	6	-	-	6
Charge for the year	-	115	2,914	3,029
Disposals	-	-	(12)	(12)
At 31 December 2020	184,317	115	56,705	241,137
Net book value				
At 31 December 2020	-	867	3,747	4,614
At 31 December 2019	6	-	6,976	6,982

12) TANGIBLE ASSETS

	Freehold Property (Restated) £'000	Short Leasehold Property £'000	Equipment Furniture and Vehicles £'000	Total £'000
Cost or valuation				
At 1 January 2020	115	381	82,974	83,470
Additions	-	-	709	709
Disposals	(115)	-	-	(115)
At 31 December 2020	-	381	83,683	84,064
Accumulated depreciation				
At 1 January 2020	-	381	76,789	77,170
Charge for the year	-	-	1,830	1,830
At 31 December 2020	-	381	78,619	79,000
Net book value				
At 31 December 2020	-	-	5,064	5,064
At 31 December 2019	115	-	6,185	6,300

Freehold property opening cost has been restated due to the transition to FRS 101. See note 29.

13) LEASES

The Company's leases are for properties in the UK and these leases typically run for a period of 5-10 years. Rent is normally fixed but may be subject to a review every few years. Some of the Company's long-term contracts have an option to terminate the lease prior to its end date, but in most cases termination options are not reasonably certain to be exercised so that the lease liability reflects all lease payments through to the ultimate end date of the lease. Service charges and other contractual payments to the lessor are excluded from the measurement of the lease liability. VAT (including when it is irrecoverable) and business rates are also excluded from the measurement of the lease liability as they do not constitute a lease payment under IFRS 16. The table below provides a schedule of the movements in the carrying amount of the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities (when the Company acts as a lessee) that are held on the statement of financial position during the year ended 31 December 2020.

	RoU Leasehold property £000	RoU Motor vehicles £000	Total £000	ROU lease liabilities £000
At 1 January 2020	5,744	70	5,814	(8,651)
Depreciation	(894)	(36)	(930)	-
Impairment / Write Off	141	-	141	-
Terminations/modifications	(84)	(3)	(87)	87
Interest Expense	-	-	-	(1,059)
Lease Payments	-	-	-	1,951
At 31 December 2020	4,907	31	4,938	(7,672)
Current				(1,697)
Non- current				(5,975)
Total				(7,672)

In addition to the above, the Company recognised the following in profit or loss for the period in relation to leases:

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Variable lease payments expensed (presented within other operating expenses and mainly relates to service charges)	562	724
Expense relating to irrecoverable VAT on rent payments and business rates (presented within other operating costs)	1,008	1,304
	1,570	2,028

During the year ended 31 December 2020, the estimated total cash outflows for leases, constituting rent payments (excluding VAT, whether recoverable or not) and variable lease payments (that do not form part of the lease liability - mainly service charges), was £2.5m (2019: £3.4m).

13) LEASES (continued)

Maturity analysis

The total future values of undiscounted lease liabilities are as follow:

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Within one year	1,834	1,930
One to 5 years	9,152	7,761
Over 5 years	-	3,352
Total undiscounted value	10,986	13,043

14) INVESTMENTS

	Unlisted Investment £'000	Total £'000
At 1 January and 31 December 2020	3	3

The directors believe that the carrying value of the investments is supported by their underlying net assets. Details of subsidiary undertakings at 31 December 2020 are shown in note 23.

15) CASH AT BANK AND IN HAND

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Own funds	21,554	5,089
Own funds – restricted	179	-
Fiduciary funds	34,095	28,373
	55,828	33,462

Own funds – restricted represents cash kept in a segregated account to be used for the settlement of death in service payments. Fiduciary funds represent client money used to pay premiums to underwriters, to settle claims to policyholders and to defray commission and other income. Fiduciary funds are not available for general corporate purposes.

16) TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2020 £'000	2019 Restated £'000
Amounts falling due in less than one year		
Insurance debtors	2,687	9,882
Amounts owed by group undertakings	94,831	72,628
Amounts owed by immediate parent company	85,090	84,058
Other debtors	1,875	472
Prepayments	1,930	3,366
Accrued income	12,472	16,619
Other assets	8,055	5,083
	206,940	192,108
Amounts falling due in more than one year		
Accrued income	12,551	15,756
Other assets	3,913	4,161
	16,464	19,917
Total trade and other receivables	223,404	212,025

Amounts owed by group undertakings and the immediate parent undertaking are unsecured, have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand. Interest is charged on the amounts owed by the immediate parent company. The amounts owed by group undertakings are interest free. The directors believe that the intercompany balances are recoverable.

Included within accrued income is £24.8m (2019: £32.1m) in relation to amounts receivable in respect of monthly policies. The income in relation to monthly products is recognised at the point of sale, based on the present value of expected cash flows, taking into consideration past experience and management's best estimate of any associated risks.

Other assets reflect costs to obtain relating to incremental fees paid to distributors (usually aggregator websites) for obtaining new business and are amortised on a systematic basis that is consistent with the provision of goods or services to which the assets relate, over the average life of the relationship with the customer. During the year ended 31 December 2020, amortisation recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in relation to these assets was £9.0m (2019: £11.6m).

Included within other debtors is £0.2m of contingent consideration receivable arising from the purchase of customer lists from a third party during the year.

The prior year figures have been restated as explained in note 29. In addition, amounts owed by group undertakings have been restated to reflect amounts due at a company level, rather than at a segment level.

17) TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2020 £'000	2019 Restated £'000
Trade creditors	727	1,153
Insurance creditors	35,513	30,262
Amounts owed to group undertakings	11,866	8,600
Amounts owed to fellow subsidiary undertaking	28,646	27,179
Other taxation and social security	822	823
Pension contributions payable	299	130
Other creditors	2,578	3,442
Accruals	5,075	10,877
Contract liabilities	9,722	9,294
	95,248	91,760

Amounts owed to group undertakings and the fellow subsidiary undertaking are unsecured, have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand. Interest is charged on the amounts owed to the fellow subsidiary company. The amounts owed to group undertakings are interest free.

Contract liabilities include £8.9m (2019: £8.6m) received in advance from the third party premium provider and £0.8m (2019: £0.7m) of income in relation to the company's obligation to transfer services to customers for which the Company has received the consideration (or the amount is due).

The prior year figures have been restated as explained in note 29. In addition, amounts owed to group undertakings have been restated to reflect amounts due at a company level, rather than at a segment level.

18) PREMIUM FINANCING LIABILITY

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Asset backed financing arrangement	-	4,341
Interest payable on asset backed financing arrangement	-	251
Total	-	4,592
Amounts falling due:		
In one year or less	-	4,592
	-	4,592

£Nil (2019: £4.6m) of financing liability is in relation to asset backed financing, secured on certain instalment debtors disclosed in insurance debtors. The facility was agreed on 31 December 2018 and provided a secured financing facility of £90m for a 16 month term.

19) PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES

	E&O Provision £'000	LTIP Provision £'000	Property Provisions £'000	Onerous Contract Provisions	Other Provisions £'000	Total Provisions Restated £'000
At 1 January 2020	565	298	3,233	1,044	584	5,724
Additional provisions	367	202	13	181	-	763
Unused amounts reversed	-	-	(474)	-	(115)	(589)
Utilisation	(180)	-	(408)	(191)	(314)	(1,093)
At 31 December 2020	752	500	2,364	1,034	155	4,805
Analysed as:						
Current	752	500	879	271	110	2,512
Non-current	-	-	1,485	763	45	2,293
Total provisions	752	500	2,364	1,034	155	4,805

E&O provision - In the normal course of business, the Company may receive claims in respect of alleged errors and omissions and other matters. Provisions are made in respect of such litigation matters, representing the best estimate of the liability based on legal advice where appropriate. The outcome of the currently pending and future proceedings, in relation to errors and omissions and other matters, cannot be predicted with certainty. Thus, an adverse decision in a current or future lawsuit could result in additional costs that are not covered, either wholly or partially, under insurance policies and that are in excess of the presently established provisions.

Long-term incentive provision - The Group has a number of long-term incentive schemes. The amounts that will ultimately vest are dependent on achievement against various performance measures (including Group EBITDA and individual contribution targets) and/or service conditions. The incentives are paid to participants at the end of the relevant performance and/or service period.

Property provisions - This provision provides for the estimated amounts payable for dilapidations on property at the end of the lease term.

Onerous Contract provision - The onerous contract balance reflects the remaining amounts payable on contracts for which little or no further benefit is anticipated.

Other provisions - The other provision balance at 31 December 2020 includes a £147,000 provision in relation to the cost of closing branches but excludes rents costs which are subject to lease accounting and excludes dilapidations costs which are included within property provisions.

20) CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

	2020 £'000	2020 Number	2019 £'000	2019 Number
Allotted, and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of £1 each	15,128	15,128,253	15,128	15,128,253

21) OTHER RESERVES

	Capital contribution reserve	Merger reserve	Total other reserves
	£'000	£'000	£'000
At 1 January 2020	88,715	6,000	94,715
Consideration for transfer of business to/(from) fellow Group undertaking	-	(6,392)	(6,392)
At 31 December 2020	88,715	(392)	88,323

On 1 December 2020, the Company acquired certain trade and assets with a value of £48k from Uris Group Limited, a fellow group company, for a consideration of £6,440k, creating the merger reserve adjustment of £6,392k. The opening balance was created in 2019 following the transfer of the Swinton Business Regional Network to Towergate, the Insurance Broking segment of The Ardonagh Group.

In respect of the capital contribution reserve, £69m arose from capital contributions received from the parent undertaking to facilitate past acquisitions. The remainder arose from contributions from the parent undertaking in connection with past share schemes.

22) CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
At the reporting date, the Company had capital expenditure commitments as follows:		
Contracted for but not provided in the financial statements	-	-

23) DETAILS OF SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

Details of principal subsidiary undertakings, which are registered in England and Wales, are:

Name	Principal Activity	Company interest in ordinary share capital %
EIBL Management Limited	Intermediate holding company	100
EIBL Limited	Insurance intermediary – dormant	*100

* Indirect ownership

The registered office of the subsidiary undertakings is Embankment West Tower, 101 Cathedral Approach, Salford, M3 7FB.

In August 2021, applications were made to strike these companies off.

24) RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company is exempt from disclosing related party transactions with other group companies that are wholly owned within the Ardonagh Group. There are no other related party transactions to disclose.

25) DIVIDENDS

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Equity dividends paid on ordinary shares of £1 each:		
Dividend of £Nil (2019: £Nil) per share	-	-

26) CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

On 14 July 2020, the Group issued new borrowings, with Ardonagh Midco 2 Plc issuing $500.0m payment-in-kind (PIK) toggle notes due 2027, and Ardonagh Midco 3 Plc entering into a privately placed term loan facility due 2026 of £1.575 billion comprising £1.413 billion denominated in pound sterling and €180.0m denominated in euro. A £300.0m CAR facility due 2026 and a £191.5m RCF due 2026 were also issued on 14 July 2020. On 22 October 2020, £50.0m was drawn on the CAR facility to fund acquisitions, which left £250.0m of the CAR facility still available at 31 December 2020 and a further £150.0m has since been drawn to fund further acquisitions at the date of this report. The RCF is not drawn at the date of this report.

The Group utilised the new borrowings to repay its existing borrowings, the repayment of which released Ardonagh Midco 3 plc from its obligations under those borrowings, including the existing RCF, and the Group then issued 7.500% and 11.500% notes, which were guaranteed and secured by Ardonagh Midco 2 plc, the immediate parent company of Ardonagh Midco 3 plc, and by all its material and certain other subsidiaries. The settlement of the existing borrowings resulted in an early repayment charge of £49.3m.

The Company is a Guarantor under both the £1.575 billion Senior Facilities Agreement and the $500m Senior Unsecured Notes.

27) POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

The Company changed its name to Atlanta Insurance Intermediaries Limited on 25 August 2021.

28) ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY & CONTROLLING PARTY

The Company's immediate parent company is Swinton (Holdings) Limited.

The Company's ultimate controlling party at 31 December 2020 and the Group's majority shareholder is HPS Investment Partners LLC. The parent company of the largest group that prepares group financial statements at 31 December 2020 that consolidate the Company is The Ardonagh Group Limited (incorporated in Jersey, registered office address 3rd Floor, 44 Esplanade, St Helier, Jersey, JE4 9WG).

The parent company of the smallest group that prepares group financial statements at 31 December 2020 that consolidate the Company is Ardonagh Midco 2 plc (incorporated in Great Britain, registered office address 2 Minster Court, London, EC3R 7PD). Financial statements for The Ardonagh Group Limited and Ardonagh Midco 2 plc are available on request from:

2 Minster Court
Mincing Lane
London
EC3R 7PD

29) FIRST TIME ADOPTION OF FRS 101

These financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020 are the first the Company has prepared in accordance with FRS 101. For all periods up to and including the year ended 31 December 2019, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 ('FRS 102').

Accordingly, the Company has prepared financial statements that comply with FRS 101 applicable as at 31 December 2020, together with the comparative period data for the year ended 31 December 2019, as described in the summary of significant accounting policies. This note explains the principal adjustments made by the Company in restating its FRS 102 financial statements, including a reconciliation of profit for the financial year ended 31 December 2019 and the total equity as at 1 January 2019 and 31 December 2019 between FRS 102 as previously reported and FRS 101.

Leases
The Company has adopted IFRS 16 lease accounting and has recognised lease liabilities at the date of transition based on the present value of the remaining lease payments discounted using the company's incremental borrowing rate at the date of transition. A right-of-use asset for each lease has been recognised an amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments relating to that lease that were recognised in the statement of financial position immediately prior to 1 January 2019. See note a) on page 49 for further details.

Property carrying value
The Company has elected to measure freehold properties at the FRS 102 carrying amount as deemed cost at the date of transition. See note c) on page 49 for further details.

29) FIRST TIME ADOPTION OF FRS 101 (continued)

Reconciliation of total comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2019

	Note	FRS 102 previously reported £'000	FRS 101 Transition adjustments £000	Other reclass adjustments £000	FRS 101 £'000
TURNOVER	d	128,664	-	6,043	134,707
Administrative expenses	a, d	(104,692)	2,535	(6,043)	(108,200)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of non-financial assets	a	(6,506)	(1,868)	-	(8,374)
OPERATING PROFIT	a	17,466	667	-	18,133
Finance Income		1,690	-	-	1,690
Finance costs	a	(3,234)	(1,239)	-	(4,473)
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION		15,922	(572)	-	15,350
Tax on profit	b	(4,846)	109	-	(4,737)
PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		11,076	(463)	-	10,613
Other comprehensive income net of tax	c	15	(15)	-	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		11,091	(478)	-	10,613

29) FIRST TIME ADOPTION OF FRS 101 (continued)

Reconciliation of total equity	Note	**1 January 2019 £'000**	**31 December 2019 £'000**
FRS 102 – As previously reported		**139,047**	**156,138**
IFRS 16 adoption	a	222	(350)
Corporation tax impact of IFRS 16 adjustment	b	(4)	6
Deferred tax impact of IFRS 16 adjustments	b	(39)	60
Revaluation related adjustments	c	19	4
Restated total equity		139,245	155,858

Adjustments shown in the above tables relating to the transition from FRS 102 to FRS 101 consist of:

a) IFRS 16 lease accounting resulted in the following adjustments to the income statement in 2019: a £0.6m overall increase in costs, being £1.9m of depreciation/ impairment and £1.2m of discount unwind, netted off by £2.1m of adjustments to prepayments, accruals and provisions and £0.4m of profit on disposal of right of use assets.

   The impact of transition on opening reserves was £0.2m, with an overall impact on equity as at 31 December 2019 of £0.35m).

b) The transition adjustments resulted in corresponding corporation and deferred tax impacts.

c) The reversal of property revaluation related adjustments recognised in other comprehensive income, with overall impact on equity as at 31 December 2019 of £0.004m

The following reclassification adjustments have been made to present the Statement of Income in a consistent manner with other Group IFRS reporting entities:

d) Reclassification of amounts previously recognised in turnover, now recognised in costs. These amounted to £6.0m and largely related to trade receivable write offs

In addition to the above, certain balance sheet reclassifications have been made, in order to present the Statement of Financial Position in line with IAS1 and to ensure consistency with fellow group IFRS reporting companies. The material reclassifications are as follows:

- Split of provisions into current and non-current
- Spit of certain other assets into current and non-current
- Premium financing, corporation tax and deferred tax shown on the face of the statement of financial position
- Reclassification of redundancy and customer related refund provisions to other payables, in line with Ardonagh group classifications