

JONES LANG LASALLE INSURANCE SERVICES LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

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JONES LANG LASALLE INSURANCE SERVICES LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

DIRECTORS	RC Angliss RM Hibberd
COMPANY SECRETARY	RH Webster NG Taylor
REGISTERED NUMBER	01081561
REGISTERED OFFICE	30 Warwick Street London W1B 5NH
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR	KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor Chartered Accountants 15 Canada Square London E14 5GL

JONES LANG LASALLE INSURANCE SERVICES LIMITED

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JONES LANG LASALLE INSURANCE SERVICES LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

BUSINESS REVIEW

The results for the year, as shown on page 5, and the financial position of the company, as shown on page 6, are considered to be satisfactory by the directors due to the continuing profitability and strong net asset position of the business.

The directors consider the company will continue to develop its business in the UK.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

Key risks for Insurance Services relate to the continuation of the contractual joint venture agreement with AON Limited, and the growth of turnover arising from the insurance broking business. Otherwise, the risks are integrated with the principal risks of the group and are managed in accordance with group guidelines.

FINANCIAL KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The results of the company show a pre tax profit of £629,031 (2015: £797,881) and sales of £655,681 (2015: £826,445). The company has net assets of £8,757,364 (2015: £7,966,762).

This report was approved by the board on 25th April 2017 and signed on its behalf.



RH Webster
Secretary

JONES LANG LASALLE INSURANCE SERVICES LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The company's main business activity is to introduce clients of the JLL Group and other business contacts to its Joint Venture with Aon Limited's Property Insurance business.

RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £790,602 (2015: £636,310).

The directors did not pay an interim dividend during the year (2015: £nil). The directors do not recommend the payment of a final dividend (2015: £nil).

DIRECTORS

The directors who served during the year were:

RC Angliss
RM Hibberd

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

The directors expect the company to remain profitable for the foreseeable future.

DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITOR

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

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

AUDITOR

Under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006, KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor will be deemed to have been reappointed as auditor 28 days after these financial statements were sent to members or 28 days after the latest date prescribed for filing the accounts with the registrar, whichever is earlier.

This report was approved by the board on 25th April 2017 and signed on its behalf.



RH Webster
Secretary

JONES LANG LASALLE INSURANCE SERVICES LIMITED

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK Accounting Standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

Under Company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and 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 have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the Company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF JONES LANG LASALLE INSURANCE SERVICES LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Jones Lang LaSalle Insurance Services Limited for the year ended 31 December 2016, set out on pages 5 to 12. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and UK Accounting Standards (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

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.

RESPECTIVE RESPONSIBILITIES OF DIRECTORS AND AUDITOR

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 3, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

SCOPE OF THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

A description of the scope of an audit of financial statements is provided on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditscopeukprivate.

OPINION ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2016 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

OPINION ON OTHER MATTERS PRESCRIBED BY THE COMPANIES ACT 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report for the financial year is consistent with the financial statements.

Based solely on the work required to be undertaken in the course of the audit of the financial statements and from reading the Strategic report and the Directors' report:

- we have not identified material misstatements in those reports; and
- in our opinion, those reports have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

MATTERS ON WHICH WE ARE REQUIRED TO REPORT BY EXCEPTION

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.



Peter Crabb (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of

KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants
London

Date: 25th April 2017.

JONES LANG LASALLE INSURANCE SERVICES LIMITED

**INCOME STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016**

	Note	2016 £	2015 £
Turnover	3	655,681	826,445
Administrative expenses		(26,650)	(28,564)
OPERATING PROFIT		629,031	797,881
Tax on profit	6	161,571	(161,571)
PROFIT AFTER TAXATION		790,602	636,310

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2016 or 2015 other than those included in the income statement.

The notes on pages 8 to 12 form part of these financial statements.

JONES LANG LASALLE INSURANCE SERVICES LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER:01081561

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Note	2016 £	2015 £
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	7	<u>8,757,364</u>	<u>8,128,333</u>
		<u>8,757,364</u>	<u>8,128,333</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	<u>-</u>	<u>(161,571)</u>
NET CURRENT ASSETS		<u>8,757,364</u>	<u>7,966,762</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>8,757,364</u>	<u>7,966,762</u>
NET ASSETS		<u><u>8,757,364</u></u>	<u><u>7,966,762</u></u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital	10	<u>158,076</u>	<u>158,076</u>
Profit and loss account	11	<u>8,599,288</u>	<u>7,808,686</u>
		<u><u>8,757,364</u></u>	<u><u>7,966,762</u></u>

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

25th April 2017



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RM Hibberd
 Director

JONES LANG LASALLE INSURANCE SERVICES LIMITED

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016**

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 January 2016	158,076	7,808,686	7,966,762
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR			
Profit for the year	-	790,602	790,602
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	-	790,602	790,602
TOTAL TRANSACTIONS WITH OWNERS	-	-	-
AT 31 DECEMBER 2016	158,076	8,599,288	8,757,364

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015**

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 January 2015	158,076	7,172,376	7,330,452
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR			
Profit for the year	-	636,310	636,310
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	-	636,310	636,310
TOTAL TRANSACTIONS WITH OWNERS	-	-	-
AT 31 DECEMBER 2015	158,076	7,808,686	7,966,762

The notes on pages 8 to 12 form part of these financial statements.

JONES LANG LASALLE INSURANCE SERVICES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

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

The functional and presentational currency of these financial statements is pound sterling, rounded to the nearest pound.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 2).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

1.2 Financial reporting standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions

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

- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17(d);
- the requirements of Section 11 Financial Instruments paragraphs 11.41(b), 11.41(c), 11.41(e), 11.41(f), 11.42, 11.44 to 11.45, 11.47, 11.48(a)(iii), 11.48(a)(iv), 11.48(b) and 11.48(c);
- the requirements of Section 12 Other Financial Instruments paragraphs 12.26 to 12.27, 12.29(a), 12.29(b) and 12.29A;
- the requirements of Section 26 Share-based Payment paragraphs 26.18(b), 26.19 to 26.21 and 26.23;
- the requirements of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7.

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of Jones Lang LaSalle Incorporated as at 31 December 2016 and these financial statements may be obtained from Jones Lang LaSalle Incorporated, 200 East Randolph Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60601, USA.

1.3 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis which the directors believe to be appropriate for the following reasons:

- The directors assessed the company's financial position, and they have a reasonable expectation that the company will be able to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future;
- There are no material uncertainties related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt about the ability of the company to continue as a going concern.

On the basis of their assessment the directors believe that it remains appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

JONES LANG LASALLE INSURANCE SERVICES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

1.4 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

Turnover represents a profit related fee received on an arm's length basis from the arrangement with Aon. The profit related fee is recognised on an accruals basis and is billed on a regular basis throughout the year.

1.5 Debtors

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

1.6 Financial instruments

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

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

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received.

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

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate.

1.7 Creditors

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

JONES LANG LASALLE INSURANCE SERVICES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

1.8 Taxation

Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

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

2. JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND KEY SOURCES OF 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.

The directors have not made any judgements in the process of applying the accounting policies that have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements other than already disclosed in the notes to the accounts or made any key assumptions concerning the future and any other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of resulting in material adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

3. TURNOVER

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

	2016 £	2015 £
Introduction fees	655,681	826,445
	<u>655,681</u>	<u>826,445</u>

All turnover arose within the United Kingdom.

4. AUDITOR'S REMUNERATION

The audit fee of £2,649 (2015: £4,267) has been borne by the parent company in both years.

5. EMPLOYEES

The Company has no employees (2015: nil) and the directors did not receive any remuneration in either year for qualifying services from any company in the JLL Group.

JONES LANG LASALLE INSURANCE SERVICES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

6. TAXATION

	2016 £	2015 £
Current tax on profits for the year	-	161,571
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	(161,571)	-
TOTAL CURRENT TAX	(161,571)	161,571

FACTORS AFFECTING TAX CHARGE FOR THE YEAR

The tax assessed for the year is the same as (2015 - different from) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2015 - 20.25%). The differences are explained below:

	2016 £	2015 £
Profit before taxation	629,031	797,881
Profit before taxation multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2015 - 20.25%)	125,806	161,571
EFFECTS OF:		
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods	(161,571)	-
Group relief	(125,806)	-
TOTAL TAX CHARGE/(CREDIT) FOR THE YEAR	(161,571)	161,571

FACTORS THAT MAY AFFECT FUTURE TAX CHARGES

The main rate of UK corporation tax for 2016 is 20%, it was reduced from 21% to 20% effective from 1 April 2015 (2015:20.25%). In 2015, Finance (No.2) Act 2015 introduced reductions in the rate of UK corporation tax effective from 1 April 2017 it will be 19%. During 2016, Finance Act 2016 has set the UK corporation tax rate for the Financial Year 2020 as 17%.

7. DEBTORS

	2016 £	2015 £
Amounts owed by group undertakings	8,721,423	8,073,722
Prepayments and accrued income	35,941	54,611
	8,757,364	8,128,333

JONES LANG LASALLE INSURANCE SERVICES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

8. CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year

	2016 £	2015 £
Corporation tax	-	161,571
	<u>-</u>	<u>161,571</u>
	<u>-</u>	<u>161,571</u>

9. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

	2016 £	2015 £
FINANCIAL ASSETS		
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost	8,757,364	8,128,333
	<u>8,757,364</u>	<u>8,128,333</u>
	<u>8,757,364</u>	<u>8,128,333</u>

Financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise trade debtors, amounts owed by group companies and accruals.

10. SHARE CAPITAL

	2016 £	2015 £
Shares classified as equity		
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
158,076 Ordinary shares of £1 each	158,076	158,076
	<u>158,076</u>	<u>158,076</u>
	<u>158,076</u>	<u>158,076</u>

11. RESERVES

Profit and loss account

Company's accumulated profits less any accumulated losses available for the distribution to shareholders.

12. CONTROLLING PARTY

The company's immediate parent company during the year was Jones Lang LaSalle Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales, registered office at 30 Warwick Street, London, W1B 5NH. The ultimate parent company is Jones Lang LaSalle Incorporated, a company incorporated in Maryland, USA.

The only group in which the financial statements of the company are consolidated is that headed by Jones Lang LaSalle Incorporated. Copies of the group financial statements of Jones Lang LaSalle Incorporated can be obtained from Jones Lang LaSalle Incorporated, 200 East Randolph Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60601.