Annual Report and Financial Statements
31 December 2015

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Annual Report and Financial Statements

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Registered Number 4975199 (England & Wales)

Directors and Advisers

Directors Gregor Ball (INED) Jason Banwell Alan Brown Mark Cliff

Femley Dyson

Peter Friend (INED)
James Furse (INED) Nicholas Lemans Anthony Middle Andrew Watson

Secretary Rosemary Smith

Head Office and Registered Address

Ageas House Hampshire Corporate Park Templars Way Eastleigh SO53 3YA

Independent Auditor

KPMG LLP 15 Canada Square London E14 5GL

Bankers HSBC Bank Pic 165 High Street Southampton SO14 2NZ

(Resigned 31/12/15) (Resigned 29/4/15)

(Resigned 2/2/15)

(Appointed 2/6/15)

Registered Number 4975199 (England & Wales)

Strategic Report

The directors submit their report, together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015.

Business review

A strategic review of the structure of Ageas UK's Retail businesses was concluded in the year ended 31 December 2014, during which it was decided that Express Insurance Services Limited (the Company') activities would be transferred to Ageas Retail Limited. On 30 November 2014 the trade and net assets, excluding existing customer debtor balances and the servicing of these and investments, were transferred to Ageas Retail Limited. During 2015 the existing customer debts were serviced and run off over the remainder of the policy term.

The Board considers that, in view of the transfer of trade and assets of the Company to Ageas Retail Limited, it is appropriate to draw up financial statements on a 'non-going concern' basis. This conclusion has been reached having considered the provisions of FRS 102.3.8 Accounting Policies which requires entities to use the going concern basis, unless the directors intend to cease trading. Based on this the directors consider it appropriate that these financial statements are not prepared on a going concern basis.

The Company retailed to customers under its own brand predominantly through the online channel. Motor, bike and van insurance services were sold under the Express brand until 30 November 2014 and underwritten by a panel of leading insurance companies thus enabling competitive quotations for risks to be offered to customers. Sales and service calls were handled at the Company's contact centre in Uddingston (Glasgow). All policies including additional product policies have now transfered to Ageas Retail Limited.

As the Company is no longer a going concern it has been decided that discussion of key performance indicators in the accounts is no longer relevant.

Business model

The Company is a 100% owned subsidiary of Kwik-Fit Insurance Services Limited, a company registered in Scotland. Kwik-Fit Insurance Services Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Ageas (UK) Limited.

The Company's results are consolidated into the accounts of Ageas SA/NV, the ultimate holding company, which is incorporated in Belgium.

Strategic aims and objectives

Following the transfer of trade and net assets to Ageas Retail Limited the future strategy is to have the Company struck off the Register of Companies with retained earnings transferred to shareholders

Going Concern basis

A strategic review of the structure of Ageas UK's Retail limited businesses concluded during 2014. This concluded that the trade of the different retail legal entities should be consolidated within Ageas Retail Limited. As a consequence no further business has been written through the Company after 30 November 2014.

The directors have prepared the financial statements on a non-going concern basis, as the Company is being wound down and will be struck off in due course once all existing customer policies have reached the end of policy life.

Results and dividends

The result of the year's operation is a loss after taxation of £0.3m (2014: £0.5m profit).

Total assets decreased by £2.1m during the year and debtors decreased by £11.3m, following transfer of all policies to Ageas Retail Limited by December 2015.

Liabilities

Total liabilities decreased by £1.8m (2014: £5.6m decrease) as a result of the reduction of balances owed to other group companies.

Cash flow

Cash available to the Company £nil (2014: £0.8m decrease) as all cash balances were transferred to Ageas Retail Limited at the point of transfer.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The Company's operations expose it to legislative and regulatory risk only. The Company has in place a risk management programme that seeks to limit the adverse effects on the financial performance of the Company. The Company focuses strongly on risk management and has a culture within which risk management is firmly embedded.

· Legislative and regulatory risk

The Company actively monitors compliance with the Financial Conduct Authority requirements and is proactive in establishing robust policies and procedures to ensure effective compliance.

This report was approved by the Board of Directors on 3 May 2016 and signed on its behalf by:

R Smith Secretary

Registered Number 4975199 (England & Wales)

Report of the Directors

The directors submit their report, together with the audited financial statements, for the year ended 31 December 2015.

Business review

The business review is now set out in the Strategic Report on page 4.

Results and dividends

The information on the results and dividends paid by the Company is now set out in the Strategic Report on page 4.

Directors

The Members of the Board as at the date of these accounts are shown on page 3. Anthony Middle was appointed on 2 June 2015. Peter Friend resigned on 2 February 2015, Alan Brown resigned on 31 December 2015 and Mark Cliff resigned on 29 April 2015. All other directors served throughout the year, and to the date of this report.

Disclosure of Information to Auditors

The directors who held office at the date of approval of this directors' report confirm that, so far as they are each aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware; and each director has taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

Auditors

Pursuant to section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, the auditors will be deemed to be reappointed and KPMG LLP will therefore continue in office.

This Report was approved by the Board of directors on 3 May 2016 and signed on its behalf by:

R Smith Secretary

Registered Number 4975199 (England & Wales)

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities in respect of the Strategic Report, Directors' Report and the Financial Statements

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 judgements 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.

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Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Express Insurance Services Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Express Insurance Services Limited for the year ended 31 December 2015 set out on pages 8 to 14. 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 6, 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 2015 and of its loss 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.

Emphasis of matter - non-going concern basis of preparation

In forming our opinion on the financial statements, which is not modified, we have considered the adequacy of the disclosure made in note 2 to the financial statements which explains that the financial statements have not been prepared on a going concern basis for the reason set out in that note.

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 for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

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.

Jonathan Bell (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor Chartered Accountants

15 Canada Square Canary Wharf London E14 5GL 3 May 2016

Statement of comprehensive income. For the year ended 31 December 2015

| In thousands of pounds | Notes | 2015 | 2014 |
|--------------------------------------|-------|---------------|------------------|
| Turnover Cost of sales | 4 | (31) | 6,414 (2,566) |
| Gross profit Administrative expenses | 4 | (31) (364) | 3,848 (2,671) |
| Operating profit | | (395) | 1,177 |
| Finance costs | 6 | (11) | (490) |
| Profit (Loss) before income taxes | | (406) | 687 |
| Income taxes | 7 | 87 | (158) |
| Profit (Loss) for the year | | (319) | 529 |
| Other comprehensive income | | • | • |
| Total comprehensive profit (loss) | | (319) | 529 |

The notes to the financial statements are on pages 11 to 14.

Statement of financial position As at 31 December 2015

| In thousands of pounds | Notes | 2015 | 2014 |
|------------------------------|-------|----------|----------|
| Assets | | | |
| Investment | 11 | 10 | • |
| Trade and other receivables | 9 | • | 11,367 |
| Loan to related parties | 9 | 9,131 | = |
| Current Tax Receivable | | 87 | <u> </u> |
| Total assets | | 9,228 | 11,367 |
| Shareholders' equity | | | |
| Share capital | 12 | 100 | 100 |
| Retained earnings | | 9,128 | 9,447 |
| Total shareholders' equity | | 9,228 | 9,547 |
| Liabilities | | | |
| Loan from related parties | 10 | <u> </u> | 1,820 |
| Total liabilities | | <u>-</u> | 1,820 |
| Total Equity and Liabilities | | 9,228 | 11,367 |

The notes to the financial statements are on pages 11 to 14.

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 3 May 2016 and were signed on its behalf by:

Anthony Middle Director

Nicholas Lemans

Director

Statement of changes in equity For the year ended 31 December 2015

| | | Retained | |
|--|---------------|-------------|-------|
| In thousands of pounds | Share capital | earnings | Total |
| Balance as at 1 January 2014 | 100 | 8,918 | 9,018 |
| Profit for the year | • | 529 | 529 |
| Dividend paid during the year Balance as at 31st December 2014 | 100 | 9,447 | 9,547 |
| Loss for the year | • | (319) | (319) |
| Dividend paid during the year Balance as at 31 December 2015 | 100 | 9,128 | 9,228 |
| Dalance as at 31 December 2013 | 100 | | 7,220 |

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Notes to the financial statements

1 Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance in compliance with FRS102. The financial statements have also been prepared in accordance with those parts of the Companies Act 2006 applicable to companies reporting under FRS102. The Company transitioned from previously extant GAAP to FRS102 as at 1 January 2014. An explanation of how the transition to FRS102 has affected the reported financial position and performance is given in note 15.

2 Basis of preparation

The Company has prepared the financial statements on a non-going concern basis.

The Board considers that, in view of the transfer of trade and assets of Express Insurance Services Limited to Ageas Retail Limited with effect on 30 November 2014, it is appropriate to draw up financial statements on an 'other than going concern' basis. This conclusion has been reached having considered the provisions of FRS 102.3.8 Accounting Policies which requires entities to use the going concern basis, unless the directors intend to cease trading. Following the run off of existing business there is the intention to have the Company struck off.

The directors have considered the accounting treatment of assets and liabilities in the balance sheet at 31 December 2015 and have concluded that no changes are required in light of adopting an 'other than going concern' basis for preparing the accounts.

3 Significant accounting policies

a) Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Sterling, which is the Company's functional currency, and is rounded to the nearest £'000.

b) Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities, income and expenses. However, the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from these estimates.

c) Investments

Investments in Ageas Legal LLP are recorded in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated impairment. The carrying value of investments is reviewed at each reporting date. If an indication of impairment exists, the assets are written down to their recoverable amount and the impairment is charged to the profit and loss account in the year.

d) Impairment

(i) Financial assets

A financial asset is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is considered to be impaired if objective evidence indicates that one or more events have had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortised cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount, and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate.

Individually significant financial assets are tested for impairment on an stand alone basis. The remaining financial assets are assessed collectively in groups that share similar credit risk characteristics.

All impairment losses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

An impairment loss is reversed if the reversal can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised.

(ii) Non-financial assets

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit").

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the income statement. Impairment losses recognised in respect of cash-generating units are allocated to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the unit (group of units) on a pro rata basis.

Impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

e) Turnove

Turnover arises from operations carried out in the year and comprises commissions and other income arising principally from the sale of insurance policies in the United Kingdom, recognised at the inception of the policy. An allowance is made for expected cancellations.

All policeis bought or renewed after the 1 of December 2014 were sold under Ageas Retail Limited. Therefore the only turnover for the Company in 2015 relates to mid-term adjustments, writes offs and cancellations on policies incepted before this date, this has resulted in a negative turnover for the year.

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Notes to the financial statements

Significant accounting policies continued.

f) Financial instruments

Financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as loans and receivables. The Company classifies cash and short term deposits, trade, insurance and other receivables, including amounts due from related companies, as loans and receivables. Management has determined that their carrying amounts reasonably approximate their fair values as they are mostly short term in nature.

Loans and receivables are recognised at cost, plus any attributable transaction costs. Loans and receivables are derecognised if the Company's contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial assets expire or if the Company transfers the financial asset to another party without retaining control of substantially all risks and rewards of the asset.

Financial liabilities include payables to related parties and interest-bearing loans and borrowings and other payables. Financial liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. Interest-bearings loans and borrowings are recognised at cost less attributable transaction costs.

Management has determined that the carrying amounts of bank overdrafts and other payables reasonably approximate their fair values because these liabilities are mostly short term in nature or are repriced frequently. Financial liabilities are derecognised if the Company's obligations specified in the contract expire or are discharged or cancelled or if the contract is settled.

g) Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are stated at their cost less any impairment losses.

The Company acted as an agent in broking the insurable risks of its clients and is not liable as a principal for premiums due to insurance companies or for claims payable to clients. Notwithstanding the Company's legal relationship with clients and insurance companies and since in practice premiums are usually accounted for by insurance intermediaries, it has followed generally accepted accounting practice by showing cash, debtors and creditors relating to insurance business as assets and liabilities of the Company itself.

h) Income tax and deferred tax

Income tax in the statement of comprehensive income for the year comprises current and deferred tax and is recognised, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity, in which case the related income tax is also recognised in equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable profit for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantially enacted at the date of the statement of financial position, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is provided in full, using the balance sheet liability method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes, and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The following temporary differences are not provided for: the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

i) Cash flow statement and related party disclosures

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Ageas SA/NV and its results are included in the consolidated financial statements of that company. Consequently, the Company has taken advantage of the exemption from preparing a cash flow statement under the terms of FRS102.7.20.

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption in FRS102.33.1A from disclosing transactions with related parties that are part of Ageas SA/NV or investees of the group.

4 Operating expenses

| In thousands of pounds | 2015 | 2014 |
|---|------|----------------|
| Advertising | - | 2,566 |
| Wages, salaries and redundancy | 263 | 1,710 |
| Computer Equipment . | = | 265 |
| Goods and services | 111 | 210 |
| Software Costs | | 441 |
| Other costs | (10) | 45 |
| Total operating expenses | 364 | 5,237 |
| Operating expenses are analysed as: Cost of sales Administrative expenses | 364 | 2,566 2,671 |
| | 364 | 5,237 |

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| Mataa | | | |
|-------|--|--|--|
| notes | to the financial statements | | |
| 5 | Auditor's Remuneration | | |
| | Included in other costs shown in note 4 above. | 2015 | 2014 |
| | Audit of Financial Statements | 6 | - 11 |
| | Total | 6 | , 11 |
| | Audit fees are borne by Ageas Retail Limited and allocated out to the Company as part of the expense allocation process. | | |
| 6 | Finance costs | | |
| | Finance costs comprise interest payable on borrowings, is expensed as incurred in the statement of comprehensive income in the | ne period to which th | ney relate. |
| | In thousands of pounds | 2015 | 2014 |
| | Interest payable to third parties | (11) | (490) |
| | Total | (11) | (490) |
| | | | |
| 7 | Income taxes | | |
| | Recognised in the statement of comprehensive income | | |
| | In thousands of pounds | 2015 | 2014 |
| | Current tax | | |
| | UK corporation tax on profits of the period | 87 | (174) |
| | Prior year over provision in respect of current tax | 87 - | (173) |
| | | | (/ |
| | Deferred tax Origination and reversal of timing differences | _ | 15 |
| | Effect of change in rate on deferred tax | - | - |
| | Prior year over/(under) provision in respect of deferred tax | | |
| | | - | - |
| | Thou year over/under) provision at respect of deterred tax | | 15 |
| | Tax on profit on ordinary activities | 87 | 15 |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | Tax on profit on ordinary activities Reconciliation of effective tax rate Reductions in the UK corporation tax rate from 23% to 21% (effective from 1 April 2014) and 20% (effective from 1 April 2014) | 87 | (158) rely enacted on |
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| | Reconciliation of effective tax rate Reductions in the UK corporation tax rate from 23% to 21% (effective from 1 April 2014) and 20% (effective from 1 April 2013. Further reductions to 19% (effective from 1 April 2017) and to 18% (effective from 1 April 2020) were substantionally in the Company's future current tax charge accordingly. The tax assessed on the year is lower (2014: higher) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the United Kingdom differences are explained below: In £'000 Profit/(Loss) on ordinary activities before tax Profit/Loss on ordinary activities at the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK at 20.25% (2014: 21.50%) Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Effect of variable rates Prior year over/(under) provision in respect of current tax | 2015 (406) (82) (87) | (158) rely enacted on October 2015. 21.50%). The 2014 687 148 6 5 (1) |
| | Reconciliation of effective tax rate Reductions in the UK corporation tax rate from 23% to 21% (effective from 1 April 2014) and 20% (effective from 1 April 2012) July 2013. Further reductions to 19% (effective from 1 April 2017) and to 18% (effective from 1 April 2020) were substantially reduce the Company's future current tax charge accordingly. The tax assessed on the year is lower (2014: higher) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the United Kingdom differences are explained below: In £000 Profit/(Loss) on ordinary activities before tax Profit/(Loss) on ordinary activities at the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK at 20.25% (2014: 21.50%) Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Effect of variable rates Prior year over/(under) provision in respect of current tax The current tax asset of £87,000 relates to corporation tax recoverable in respect of a loss carry back claim from 2015 to the profit of the | 2015 (406) (82) (87) | (158) rely enacted on October 2015. 21.50%). The 2014 687 148 6 5 (1) |
| | Reconciliation of effective tax rate Reductions in the UK corporation tax rate from 23% to 21% (effective from 1 April 2014) and 20% (effective from 1 April 202 July 2013. Further reductions to 19% (effective from 1 April 2017) and to 18% (effective from 1 April 2020) were substantially company's future current tax charge accordingly. The tax assessed on the year is lower (2014: higher) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the United Kingdom differences are explained below: In 1000 Profit/(Loss) on ordinary activities before tax Profit/Loss on ordinary activities at the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK at 20.25% (2014: 21.50%) Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Effect of variable rates Prior year over/(under) provision in respect of current tax The current tax asset of £87,000 relates to corporation tax recoverable in respect of a loss carry back claim from 2015 to the purpose of the polymer of the purpose | 2015) were substantivively enacted on 26 of 20.25% (2014: :: (406) (82) (5) (87) rior year. | (158) rely enacted on October 2015. 21.50%). The 2014 687 148 6 5 (1) |
| | Reconciliation of effective tax rate Reductions in the UK corporation tax rate from 23% to 21% (effective from 1 April 2014) and 20% (effective from 1 April 2012 July 2013. Further reductions to 19% (effective from 1 April 2017) and to 18% (effective from 1 April 2020) were substantially suffered to the Company's future current tax charge accordingly. The tax assessed on the year is lower (2014: higher) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the United Kingdom differences are explained below: In £000 Profit/(Loss) on ordinary activities before tax Profit/Loss on ordinary activities at the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK at 20.25% (2014: 21.50%) Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Effect of variable rates Prior year over/(under) provision in respect of current tax The current tax asset of £87,000 relates to corporation tax recoverable in respect of a loss carry back claim from 2015 to the purpose of the current tax assets In thousands of pounds a) Movement in year At 1 January | 2015) were substantivively enacted on 26 of 20.25% (2014: :: (406) (82) (5) (87) rior year. | (158) rely enacted on October 2015. 21.50%). The 2014 687 148 6 5 (1) 158 |
| | Reconciliation of effective tax rate Reductions in the UK corporation tax rate from 23% to 21% (effective from 1 April 2014) and 20% (effective from 1 April 202 July 2013. Further reductions to 19% (effective from 1 April 2017) and to 18% (effective from 1 April 2020) were substants. This will reduce the Company's future current tax charge accordingly. The tax assessed on the year is lower (2014: higher) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the United Kingdom differences are explained below: In £000 Profit/(Loss) on ordinary activities before tax Profit/Loss on ordinary activities at the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK at 20.25% (2014: 21.50%) Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Effect of variable rates Prior year over/(under) provision in respect of current tax The current tax asset of £87,000 relates to corporation tax recoverable in respect of a loss carry back claim from 2015 to the proferred tax assets In thousands of pounds a) Movement in year | 2015) were substantivively enacted on 26 of 20.25% (2014: :: (406) (82) (5) (87) rior year. | (158) rely enacted on October 2015. 21.50%). The 2014 687 148 6 5 (1) 158 |

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b) Represented by Variance between capital allowances and depreciation

Registered Number 4975199 (England & Wales)

Notes to the financial statements

9 Trade and other receivables

| In the | ousands of pounds | 2015 | 2014 |
|--------|--|-------|---------|
| Am | ounts falling due within one year | | |
| Due | from clients | - | 11,367 |
| Loa | ns to related parties | 9,131 | 0 |
| Tot | al trade and other receivables | 9,131 | 11,367 |
| | loan to related parties is the intercompany balance with Ageas (UK) Limited. | | |
| Am | ounts falling due within one year: | | |
| In th | ousands of pounds | 2015 | 2014 |
| Loa | ns from related parties | | (1,820) |
| Tot | al trade and other payables | - | (1,820) |

Ordinary shares

11 Investments

The Company has a holding in Ageas Legal LLP of £10, this is a share of 14.3% of the partneship. Ageas Legal LLP (the LLP) is a limited liability partnership registered in England & Wales. The principal activity of the LLP is that of a holding entity.

Partnership profit share

Income from Ageas Legal LLP represents a share of the profits of the partnership. The profits are divided between the members and distributed automatically and are recognised in the profit and loss on an accruals basis.

Investment in Quotesearcher Limited

The investment in Quotesearcher Limited is £10,000 recorded at cost in the statement of financial position. The carrying value of investments is reviewed at each reporting date. If an indication of impairment exists, the assets are written down to their recoverable amount and the impairment is charged to the profit and loss account in the year.

12 Share capital

| | Oruman. | y shares |
|--|---------|----------|
| In thousands of pounds | 2015 | 2014 |
| In issued and fully paid at 1 January and at 31 December | 100 | 100 |

At 31 December 2015, the authorised share capital is 100,000 ordinary shares (2014: 100,000), which have a par value of £1 per ordinary share.

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company.

Dividends payable on ordinary shares are recognised when they are declared.

13 Transactions with Directors

In addition to their salaries, the Company also provides non-cash benefits to directors and contributes to a post-employment defined contribution plan or a defined benefit scheme on their behalf. In 2015 these were paid by Ageas Retail Limited on Express Insurance Services Limited's behalf.

The directors' compensations are as follows:

| | 2015 | 2014 |
|---|------|----------|
| Short term employment benefits Post employment benefits | - | 93 12 |
| | | 105 |

14 Parent company and Ultimate controlling party

The Company's immediate parent undertaking is Kwik-Fit Insurance Services Limited, a company registered in Scotland.

The Company's results are consolidated into the accounts of Ageas SA/NV, the ultimate holding company, which is incorporated in Belgium.

Copies of the above accounts can be obtained from the Company Secretary, Ageas (UK) Limited, Ageas House, Hampshire Corporate Park, Templars Way, Eastleigh, Hants SO53 3YA. The accounts of Ageas SA/NV are also available online at: http://aqeas.com/en/text/statutory-accounts-2015

15 Transition to FRS102

The group and Company transitioned to FRS102 from previously extant UK GAAP as at 1 January 2014.

There has been no material impact on the financial statements as a result of this change.