Registered number: 05082608

# ALEXANDER BONHILL LIMITED

## FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

## Company Information

| | |
|---|---|
| **Directors** | Alec Guthrie<br>James Howgego<br>David Bond |
| **Company secretary** | James Howgego |
| **Registered number** | 05082608 |
| **Registered office** | 9-11 The Quadrant<br>Richmond<br>Surrey<br>TW9 1BP |
| **Independent auditors** | Sayers Butterworth LLP<br>Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor<br>12 Gough Square<br>London<br>EC4A 3DW |

ALEXANDER BONHILL LIMITED

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## Balance sheet
**As at 31 March 2023**

| | Note | | 2023 £ | | 2022 £ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Current assets** | | | | | |
| Debtors: amounts falling due within one year | 3 | 9,316,757 | | 8,172,595 | |
| Cash at bank and in hand | | 341,523 | | - | |
| | | 9,658,280 | | 8,172,595 | |
| Creditors: amounts falling due within one year | 4 | (733,463) | | (1,498,603) | |
| **Net current assets** | | | 8,924,817 | | 6,673,992 |
| **Total assets less current liabilities** | | | 8,924,817 | | 6,673,992 |
| **Net assets** | | | 8,924,817 | | 6,673,992 |
| **Capital and reserves** | | | | | |
| Called up share capital | 5 | | 10,000 | | 10,000 |
| Profit and loss account | | | 8,914,817 | | 6,663,992 |
| | | | 8,924,817 | | 6,673,992 |

The Company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

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

The Company has opted not to file the statement of income and retained earnings in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 19 December 2023.

**James Howgego**
Director

The notes on pages 2 to 7 form part of these financial statements.

## 1. General information

### Principal activity and registered office

The principal activity of the Company during the year under review was insurance broking.

The Company is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 9-11 The Quadrant, Richmond, Surrey, TW9 1BP. Its registered number is 05082608.

## 2. Accounting policies

### 2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

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

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

### 2.2 Going concern

The Company's forecasts and projections for the 12 months following the signing of these accounts, taking account of possible changes in trading performance from macro-economic issues and other factors, show that the Company, with the support of the Parent, will be able to meet its obligations as they fall due.

Consequently, the Directors are confident that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Therefore, they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

### 2.3 Revenue

Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for services provided in the normal course of business, net of discounts, VAT and other sales related taxes.

Revenue is derived from property insurance services and comprises of broking and insurance brokerage which is recognised at the commencement of the policy.

Revenue represents fees receivable from insurance broking and related services. All revenue arises in the UK and is stated net of VAT.

## 2. Accounting policies (continued)

### 2.4 Taxation

Current tax, including UK corporation tax and foreign tax, is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance Sheet date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the Balance Sheet date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the Balance Sheet date. Timing differences are differences between the Company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that, on the basis of all available evidence, it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

When the amount that can be deducted for tax for an asset (other than goodwill) that is recognised in a business combination is less (more) than the value at which it is recognised, a deferred tax liability (asset) is recognised for the additional tax that will be paid (avoided) in respect of that difference. Similarly, a deferred tax asset (liability) is recognised for the additional tax that will be avoided (paid) because of a difference between the value at which a liability is recognised and the amount that will be assessed for tax. The amount attributed to goodwill is adjusted by the amount of deferred tax recognised.

Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance Sheet date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the Company intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

### 2.5 Client monies

The management of client monies is part of the Company's insurance broking activities. This money belongs to clients, but the Company has operational control over the monies in order to perform its broking services. As with many insurance broking companies, these monies are not recognised on the Balance Sheet.

## 2. Accounting policies (continued)

### 2.6 Impairment of assets

Assets, other than those measured at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings, as described below.

Financial assets

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. The impairment loss is measured as the difference between a financial asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows, discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the Board's best estimate of its value, with the latter being an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

### 2.7 Financial instruments

The Company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 "Basic Financial Instruments" of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

The Company has elected to apply the recognition and measurement provisions of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (as adopted by the UK Endorsement Board) with the disclosure requirements of Sections 11 and 12 and the other presentation requirements of FRS 102.

Financial instruments are recognised in the Company's Balance sheet when the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

**Basic financial assets**

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other receivables, cash and bank balances, are initially measured at their transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at their amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. The Company's cash and cash equivalents, trade and most other receivables due with the operating cycle fall into this category of financial instruments.

**Other financial assets**

Other financial assets, which includes investments in equity instruments which are not classified as subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the recognised transaction price. Such assets are subsequently measured at fair value with the changes in fair value being recognised in the profit or loss. Where other financial assets are not publicly traded, hence their fair value cannot be measured reliably, they are measured at cost less

## 2. Accounting policies (continued)

### 2.7 Financial instruments (continued)

impairment.

**Impairment of financial assets**

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting date.

Financial assets are impaired when events, subsequent to their initial recognition, indicate the estimated future cash flows derived from the financial asset(s) have been adversely impacted. The impairment loss will be the difference between the current carrying amount and the present value of the future cash flows at the asset(s) original effective interest rate.

If there is a favourable change in relation to the events surrounding the impairment loss then the impairment can be reviewed for possible reversal. The reversal will not cause the current carrying amount to exceed the original carrying amount had the impairment not been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in the profit or loss.

**Financial liabilities**

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instruments any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after the deduction of all its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities, which include trade and other payables, bank loans and other loans are initially measured at their transaction price after transaction costs. When this constitutes a financing transaction, whereby the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at their amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods and services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade payables are classified as current liabilities if the payment is due within one year. If not, they represent non-current liabilities. Trade payables are initially recognised at their transaction price and subsequently are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

**Other financial instruments**

Derivatives, including forward exchange contracts, futures contracts and interest rate swaps, are not classified as basic financial instruments. These are initially recognised at fair value on the date the derivative contract is entered into, with costs being charged to the profit or loss. They are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in the profit or loss.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions as set out in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through the profit or loss. This recognition and measurement would also apply to financial instruments where the performance is evaluated on a fair value basis as with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

## 2. Accounting policies (continued)

### 2.7 Financial instruments (continued)

**Derecognition of financial instruments**

**Derecognition of financial assets**

Financial assets are derecognised when their contractual right to future cash flow expire, or are settled, or when the Company transfers the asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another party. If significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained after the transfer to another party, then the Company will continue to recognise the value of the portion of the risks and rewards retained.

**Derecognition of financial liabilities**

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the Company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

## 3. Debtors

| | 2023<br>£ | 2022<br>£ |
|---|---|---|
| Amounts owed by parent company | 7,890,395 | 6,073,430 |
| Amounts owed by fellow subs | 712,201 | 712,201 |
| Other debtors | 548 | - |
| Prepayments and accrued income | 713,613 | 1,386,964 |
| | 9,316,757 | 8,172,595 |

## 4. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

| | 2023<br>£ | 2022<br>£ |
|---|---|---|
| Bank overdrafts | - | 11 |
| Trade creditors | 38,142 | 31,448 |
| Corporation tax | 527,971 | 552,397 |
| Other creditors | 547 | - |
| Accruals and deferred income | 166,803 | 914,747 |
| | 733,463 | 1,498,603 |

## 5. Share capital

| | 2023 | *2022* |
|---|---|---|
| | £ | *£* |
| **Allotted, called up and fully paid** | | |
| 10,000 *(2022 - 10,000)* Ordinary shares of £1.00 each | **10,000** | *10,000* |

## 6. Other financial commitments

The Company has entered into a bank cross guarantee with its fellow group companies. The assets of the Company are pledged as security for the bank borrowings by way of fixed and floating charge. The charge was satisfied in full on 16 October 2023.

## 7. Related party transactions

During the year, Neil Walton was a director of both Alexander Bonhill Limited and Centor Insurance and Risk Management Limited. During the year, Alexander Bonhill Limited paid underwriting fees totaling £893,684 (2022: £932,116) to Centor Insurance and Risk Management Limited for insurance broking services. At the year-end £204,944 was outstanding (2022: £332,352).

Alexander Bonhill Limited and all the other companies in the Vegner Group Limited group retain no interest in the shares of Centor Insurance and Risk Management Limited and all business is conducted on commercial terms.

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption provided under FRS 102 Section 33.1A of FRS 102 and has not disclosed transactions or balances with members of the group which are wholly owned by the ultimate parent company whose financial statements are consolidated and publicly available.

## 8. Controlling party

The immediate parent undertaking is Vegner Group Limited a Company incorporated in the United Kingdom and registered in England and Wales. Vegner Group Limited owns 100% of the share capital of the Company and provides central management services to the Company.

The parent undertaking of the smallest group to prepare consolidated accounts is Vegner Holdings Limited, a Company incorporated in the United Kingdom and registered in England and Wales. The consolidated accounts can be obtained from 9-11 The Quadrant, Richmond, Surrey, TW9 1BP.

The ultimate controlling party is Odevo UK Limited.

## 9. Auditors' information

The auditors' report on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023 was unqualified.

The audit report was signed on 19 December 2023 by Hannah Clegg (Senior statutory auditor) on behalf of Sayers Butterworth LLP.