Report and Financial Statements

Year Ended

30 April 2023

Company Number: 07292351



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# Report and financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2023

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# **Directors**

9

R W Traynor N D Towns

# Secretary

J A Humphrey

# Registered office

340 Deansgate Manchester M3 4LY

# Company number

07292351

# **Auditor**

Crowe UK LLP

#### Directors' report for the year ended 30 April 2023

The directors present their annual report on the affairs of the company, together with the financial statements and auditor's report, for the year ended 30 April 2023.

The directors' report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption under section 414B of the Companies Act 2006. The company is classified as small, and accordingly, a strategic report has not been prepared.

#### PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activity of the company is that of an insurance intermediary.

### **RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS**

The income statement account is set out on page 6 and shows the profit for the year ended 30 April 2023.

Ordinary dividends of £300,000 were paid during the year (2022: £500,000).

### **GOING CONCERN**

The company is a subsidiary of Begbies Traynor Group plc. Monitoring of financial performance and management of banking facilities is done on a group basis, and incorporates the results of all subsidiaries of the group that are consolidated within Begbies Traynor Group plc accounts.

To assess going concern, financial forecasts have been prepared at a group level for a period exceeding 12 months from the date of signing these financial statements. This review included sensitivity analysis and stress tests to determine the potential impact on the group of reasonably possible downside scenarios. Under all modelled scenarios, the group's banking facilities were sufficient and all associated covenant measures were forecast to be met. Results since year end including those for the company have been in line with these financial forecasts.

As such, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in the preparation of the financial statements.

### **DIRECTORS**

The directors who served during the year and since the year end are shown on the contents page.

### **AUDITOR**

The directors at the date of approval of this annual report confirm that:

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

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of s418 of the Companies Act/2006.

App/pved by the directors and signed on 23 January 2024.

R W Traynor Director

### Directors' responsibilities statement

### Directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the company financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). 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 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;
- 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 him to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. He is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

### Independent Auditor's Report to the members of Eddisons Insurance Services Limited

### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Eddisons Insurance Services Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 30 April 2023, which comprise the Income Statement, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 30 April 2023 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
   and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

### **Basis for opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the United Kingdom, including the Financial Reporting Council'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 Annual Report other than the financial statements and our Auditor's Report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the Annual Report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

### Opinion 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 Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

### Independent Auditor's Report to the members of Eddisons Insurance Services Limited

#### Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Directors' Report.

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

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

### Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 2, 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.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks within which the company operates, focusing on those laws and regulations that have a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The laws and regulations we considered in this context were the Companies Act 2006, and Taxation and Financial Services legislation.

We identified the greatest risk of material impact on the financial statements from irregularities, including fraud, to be the override of controls by management and revenue recognition.

- Management override of controls. Our audit procedures to respond to these risks included enquiries of management about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities, sample testing on the posting of journals and reviewing accounting estimates for indication of bias.
- Revenue recognition. Our audit procedures included consideration of the design of controls around revenue recognition and a walkthrough to confirm these; sample testing of transactions taking place within the year, and confirmation that where applicable, the fees met agreed contractual values; verification of revenue being recognised in the correct period by examination of transactions on either side of the year end i.e. cut-off testing; and inspection of any credit notes raised after the year end.

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. The risk is also greater regarding irregularities occurring due to fraud rather than error, as fraud involves intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation.

### Independent Auditor's Report to the members of Eddisons Insurance Services Limited

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our Auditor's Report.

### 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.

Michael Jayson (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of

Crowe U.K. LLP

Statutory Auditor

3rd floor

The Lexicon

Mount Street

Manchester

M2 5NT

2/January 2024.

Income statement for the year ended 30 April 2023

	Notes	2023 £	2022 £	
Revenue	. 3	914,392	819,910	
Administrative expenses		(56,511)	(397,040)	
Operating profit and profit on ordinary activities before tax  Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	4 . 7	857,881 (145,936)	422,870 (119,675)	
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities		(145,936)	(119,675)	_
Profit for the financial year		711,945	303,195	

There were no recognised gains and losses in either year other than the profit or loss for that year shown above. Accordingly, a separate statement of comprehensive income has not been presented.

All results were derived from continuing operations.

The notes on pages 9 to 13 form part of these financial statements.

### Balance sheet as at 30 April 2023

	Notes	2023 £	2022 £
Current assets Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	8	1,237,020 142,653	847,568 57,463
		1,379,673	905,031
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(377,081)	(314,384)
Net assets		1,002,592	590,647
Capital and reserves			
Called-up share capital Profit and loss account	11	1 1,002,591	590,646
Shareholders equity		1,002,592	590,647

The company's financial statements been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption under section 414B of the Companies Act 2006.

The notes on pages 9 to 13 form part of these financial statements.

These financial statements of Eddisons Insurance Services Limited, registered number 07292351, were approved by the directors and signed and authorised for issue on 23 January 2024.

Director

# Statement of changes in equity as at 30 April 2023

	Share capital	Profit & loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 May 2021	1	787,451	787,452
Profit and other comprehensive income for the financial year	-	303,195	303,195
Dividends	-	(500,000)	(500,000)
t 30 April 2022	1	590,646	590,647
rofit and other comprehensive income for the financial year	-	711,945	711,945
Dividends	-	(300,000)	(300,000)
At 30 April 2023	1	1,002,591	1,002,592

The notes on pages 9 to 13 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2023

### 1 Accounting policies

Eddisons Insurance Services Limited is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in England & Wales under the Companies Act. The address of the registered office is given on the contents page and the nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the director's report. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland.

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

### FRS 102 exemptions

FRS 102 allows a qualifying entity certain exemptions. The Company has taken advantage of the available exemptions not to disclose:

- · a statement of cash flows;
- Certain financial instrument disclosures on the basis that equivalent disclosures are included in the consolidated financial statements of the group in which the Company is consolidated; and
- · key management personnel compensation in total.

#### Going concern

To assess going concern, financial forecasts have been prepared at a group level for a period exceeding 12 months from the date of signing these financial statements. This review included sensitivity analysis and stress tests to determine the potential impact on the group of reasonably possible downside scenarios. Under all modelled scenarios, the group's banking facilities were sufficient and all associated covenant measures were forecast to be met. Results since year end including those for the company have been in line with these financial forecasts.

As such, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in the preparation of the financial statements.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

#### Revenue

Revenue represents commissions earned on insurance policies arranged and is recognised in the period in which the policy is incepted.

Revenue is recognised to the extent that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured.

### Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

# Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand and on-demand deposits and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

#### Trade debtors

Trade debtors are stated at amortised cost less allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2023 (continued)

### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

#### Trade creditors

Trade creditors are stated at their amortised cost.

### Financial liabilities and equity instruments

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

#### Pension costs

Contributions to the company's defined contribution pension scheme are charged to the income statement in the year in which they become payable.

#### **Dividends**

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting. Dividends on shares recognised as liabilities are recognised as expenses and classified within interest payable.

#### **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 balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except that the recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that the company anticipates making sufficient taxable profits in the future to absorb the reversal of the underlying timing differences.

Deferred tax balances are not discounted.

### Operating leases

Operating lease rentals are charged to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease, even where payments are not made on such a basis. Lease incentives are spread over the period of the lease.

### 2 Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the process of applying the company's accounting policies, the company is required to make certain estimates, judgements and assumptions that it believes are reasonable based upon the information available. These estimates and assumptions affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the periods presented.

On an ongoing basis, the company evaluates its estimates using historical experience, consultation with experts and other methods considered reasonable in the particular circumstances. Actual results may differ from the estimates, the effect of which is recognised in the period in which the facts that give rise to the revision become known.

- (i) Critical judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies the directors do not consider there to be any critical accounting judgements that must be applied.
- (ii) Key accounting estimates and assumptions the directors do not consider there to be any key accounting estimates and assumptions that require further analysis.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2023 (continued)

3 Revenue		
Revenue is wholly attributable to the principal activity of the company and a Kingdom.	rises solely within	the United
Operating profit		
	2023 £	2022 <b>£</b>
This is arrived at after charging:	L	2
Fees payable to the company's auditor and its associates for the audit of the company's annual accounts	7,000	6,500
£6,000 non-audit fees were paid to the auditor during the year (2022: £nil) for	other assurance s	ervices.
5 Employees		
	2023	2022
Staff costs (including directors) consist of:	£	£
Wages and salaries	93,000	119,600
Social security costs	12,834	15,290
Pension costs	12,166	7,150
	118,000	142,040
The average number of employees (including directors) during the year was a	as follows: 2023 Number	2022 Number
Administration	2	2
Directors remuneration		
	2022	2022
	2023 £	2022 £ ,
Directors' emoluments	93,000	119,600
Company contributions to defined contribution pension scheme	12,166	7,150
	105,166	126,750
Average number of directors who are members of a defined contribution	Number	Number

The remuneration of one of the directors and part of the remuneration of the other director is borne by other group entities and not recharged. The directors received total remuneration of £943,993 (2022: £805,128). It is not practicable to allocate this between their services as directors of Eddisons Insurance Services Limited and their services as executive of Begbies Traynor Group Plc and other subsidiaries of the Group.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2023 (continued)

7	Taxation on profit on ordinary activities		
		2023 £	2022 £
	UK corporation tax Current tax on profits of the year	145,936	119,675
		2023 £	2022 £
	Profit on ordinary activities before tax	857,881	422,870
	Profit on ordinary activities at the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.5% (2022 – 19%)	167,286	80,345
	Effects of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	(21,350)	39,330
	Total tax charge for the year	145,936	119,675
8	Debtors	2023 £	2022 £
	Amounts owed by group undertakings Prepayments and accrued income	406,335 830,685	- 847,568
	<u> </u>	1,237,020	847,568
	Amounts due from group undertakings are interest free and due on demand.		
9	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2023 £	2022 £
	Amounts owed to group undertakings Accruals and deferred income Corporation tax	231,145 145,936	194,709 - 119,675
		377,081	314,384

All amounts shown under creditors within one year are repayable on demand.

### 10 Pensions

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The pension cost for the year amounted to £12,166 (2022: £7,150). There were no outstanding or prepaid contributions at the year end (2022: £nil).

### Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2023 (continued)

11	Share capital	2023 £	2022 £
	Allotted, called up and fully paid 1 Ordinary share of £1 each	1	1

#### 12 Guarantees and other financial commitments

### **Capital commitments**

There are no outstanding capital commitments (2022: £nil)

### 13 Related party disclosures

### Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The immediate parent undertaking is Eddisons Commercial (Holdings) Limited.

The company's ultimate parent undertaking is Begbies Traynor Group plc, a company registered in England and Wales. Registered office, 340 Deansgate, Manchester, M3 4LY. Copies of the parent's consolidated financial statements can be obtained from the Registrar of Companies. The smallest and largest group in which the results of the company are consolidated is that headed by Begbies Traynor Group plc.

In the opinion of the directors, Begbies Traynor Group plc is the ultimate controlling party.

# Related party transactions

The Company discloses transactions with related parties which are not wholly owned with the same group. It does not disclose transactions with members of the same group that are wholly owned as permitted by FRS 102 Section 33.