

Markel Consultancy Services Limited

(formerly Abbey Tax & Consultancy Services Limited)

Annual Report and Financial Statements for
the year ended 31 December 2018

Registered Number 08246256



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for the year ended 31 December 2018

Contents

Directors and Administration	1
Strategic Report	2
Directors' Report	4
Statement of Directors' Responsibilities	6
Independent Auditor's Report	7
Statement of Comprehensive Income	10
Statement of Changes in Equity	11
Statement of Financial Position	12
Notes to the Financial Statements	13

Directors and Administration

Board of Directors

Simon Wilson
Neil E Galjaard

Company Secretary

Andrew J Bailey

Registered office

20 Fenchurch Street
London
EC3M 3AZ

Registered number

Registered number is 08246256

Registered Auditor

KPMG LLP, London
15 Canda Square
London
E14 5GL

Strategic Report

The Directors submit their Strategic Report for Markel Consultancy Services Limited ("the Company"), formerly Abbey Tax & Consultancy Services Limited) for the year ended 31 December 2018.

Principal activity

The Company was incorporated on 9 October 2012 and commenced trading on 1 January 2013. The Company is an appointed representative of its immediate parent company, Markel Protection Limited ("MPL").

On 1 January 2017 the business and assets of Effective Tax Solutions Limited ("ETS"), a fellow subsidiary of MPL, were transferred to the Company.

On 31 January 2017 the Company acquired the business and assets of Gabelle LLP, a specialist tax consultancy business. The acquisition allows the Company to expand the range of services it offers and compliment the services delivered by its existing accountant client base.

On 28 April 2017 the Abbey HR division was disposed of in a management buy-out.

The Company has continued to develop its presence in the United Kingdom as a market leader in the provision of professional fee protection insurance together with the provision of taxation advice and consultancy to SMEs.

Results and performance

Abbey Tax & Consultancy Services Limited changed its name to Markel Consultancy Services Limited on 30 April 2019.

The Company had a profit before taxation of £1.6m (2017, loss of £1.2m) and profit after taxation of £1.4m (2017, loss of £1.3m).

Trading performance during the year has been in line with expectations. The financial development of the business is shown on page 10.

The Company uses a variety of key performance indicators to monitor and manage the business. The main performance measures are commission income margin as a percentage of premiums, income per full time equivalent member of staff and average staff costs per full time equivalent member of staff.

The outlook for 2018 is positive with all divisions well placed to exploit the opportunities presented by their respective markets.

Going concern

There are no material uncertainties that cast significant doubt about the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern have been identified by the Directors.

The Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The Company has net current liabilities, due to amounts owed to the Company's immediate parent, MPL. Markel Capital Holdings Limited ("MCH") will provide support to allow the Company to meet its commitments as they fall due for one year from the date of signing these Financial Statements. Accordingly, the Director's continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the Annual Report and Financial Statements.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The Company is exposed to credit, liquidity and operational risks and therefore operates a formal risk management process to ensure that all significant risks are identified, managed and contained. These risks are constantly reviewed by the Company's senior management and then at Board level. The factors mentioned below are not a complete list of all potential risks and uncertainties.

Credit risk: this is the risk of loss if another party fails to perform its financial obligations to the Company. The risk is managed by tight financial control, regular review of procedures, correct insurance, and careful selection and management of its customers.

Liquidity risk: this is the risk that the Company does not have sufficient financial resources available to meet its obligations as they fall due. The risk is managed by careful monitoring of the Company's cash flow and suitable short term investment of the Company's cash resources.

Operational risks: this is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems, or from external events. These risks are managed by a variety of actions such as a proper disaster recovery plan, adequate insurance cover, development of new products, review of Company procedures, staff appraisals and training reviews and succession planning.

Group risk: Group risk is the risk that actions or events within one part of Markel adversely affect an entity, or all entities within Markel. It is considered that being part of a large experienced insurance group, with considerable financial resources is a strength. The Company has a number of controls, such as the internal committees that consider the interests of Markel's legal entities and endeavours to communicate the Company's perspective to Markel, with whom the Company enjoys an excellent relationship.

By order of the Board,



Neil E Galjaard

Director
London

26 June 2019

Directors' Report

The Directors present their report and the audited Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2018.

Business review

A review of the business, the principal risks it faces, an assessment of its ability to continue as a going concern and a summary of future developments is disclosed within the Strategic Report on page 2.

Dividends

During 2018 no dividend was paid (2017, £Nil).

Directors

The Directors who served during 2018 and up to the date of this report were as follows:

Colin Davison (resigned 13 September 2018)
Elizabeth A Grace (resigned 13 September 2018)
Christian M Stobbs (resigned 31 January 2019)
Simon Wilson (appointed 13 September 2018)
Neil E Galjaard (appointed 13 September 2018)

No Director has any interest in the shares of the Company.

Events since the reporting date

There have been no material events since the reporting date.

Carbon policy

As set out in the "Markel Style" the Company has a commitment to its communities which we recognise includes environmental responsibilities. Our goal is to minimise our environmental impact whilst still adhering to our other company principles as expressed in the Markel Style and our company profile.

Through the development of best practices in our business, the Company aims to use no more consumables than are necessary and recycle the maximum of those we do use. The Directors also believe that embedding environmental awareness throughout the organisation will be best achieved through a continuous programme of employee education.

Political donations

No political donations were made in the year (2017, £Nil).

Disclosure of information to the Auditor

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 Auditor is 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 Auditor is aware of that information.

Auditor

In accordance with Section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, the auditor will be deemed to be reappointed and KPMG LLP will, therefore, continue in office.

By order of the Board,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Neil E Galjaard', written over a horizontal line.

Neil E Galjaard

Director

London

26 June 2019

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

in respect of the Strategic Report, the 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;
- assess the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and
- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the Financial Statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of Financial Statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and 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 Members of Markel Consultancy Services Limited

Opinion

We have audited the Financial Statements of Markel Consultancy Services Limited for the year ended 31 December 2018 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity, Statement of Financial Position and related notes, including the accounting policies in note 1.

In our opinion the Financial Statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2018 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK accounting standards, including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland; 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 are described below. We have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities under, and are independent of the Company in accordance with, UK ethical requirements including the Financial Reporting Council ("FRC") Ethical Standard. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is a sufficient and appropriate basis for our opinion.

Going concern

The directors have prepared the Financial Statements on the going concern basis as they do not intend to liquidate the company or to cease its operations, and as they have concluded that the company's financial position means that this is realistic. They have also concluded that there are no material uncertainties that could have cast significant doubt over its ability to continue as a going concern for at least a year from the date of approval of the financial statements ("the going concern period").

We are required to report to you if we have concluded that the use of the going concern basis of accounting is inappropriate or there is an undisclosed material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt over the use of that basis for a period of at least a year from the date of approval of the Financial Statements. In our evaluation of the Directors' conclusions, we considered the inherent risks to the Company's business model, including the impact of Brexit, and analysed how those risks might affect the Company's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the going concern period. We have nothing to report in these respects.

However, as we cannot predict all future events or conditions and as subsequent events may result in outcomes that are inconsistent with judgements that were reasonable at the time they were made, the absence of reference to a material uncertainty in this auditor's report is not a guarantee that the company will continue in operation.

Strategic report and directors' report

The Directors are responsible for the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report. Our opinion on the Financial Statements does not cover those reports and we do not express an audit opinion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report and, in doing so, consider whether, based on our Financial Statements audit work, the information therein is materially misstated or inconsistent with the Financial Statements or our audit knowledge. Based solely on that work:

- we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report;
- in our opinion the information given in those reports for the financial-year is consistent with the

- Financial Statements; 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

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required 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.

We have nothing to report in these respects.

Directors' responsibilities

As explained more fully in their 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;
- such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of Financial Statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error;
- 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 they either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities

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 our opinion in an auditor's report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but does not 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 aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the Financial Statements.

A fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities.

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

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.



Karen Orr (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor

Chartered Accountants
15 Canada Square,
London,
E14 5GL

26 June 2019

Statement of Comprehensive Income

for the year ended 31 December 2018

		2018			2017		
	Notes	Continuing Operations £'000	Discontinued Operations £'000	Total £'000	Continuing Operations £'000	Discontinued Operations £'000	Total £'000
Turnover							
Intermediary, advisory and other income	2	15,176	(1)	15,175	14,969	267	15,236
		<u>15,176</u>	<u>(1)</u>	<u>15,175</u>	<u>14,969</u>	<u>267</u>	<u>15,236</u>
Operating expenses and charges		(13,596)	3	(13,593)	(16,131)	(257)	(16,388)
		<u>(13,596)</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>(13,593)</u>	<u>(16,131)</u>	<u>(257)</u>	<u>(16,388)</u>
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before taxation	3	1,580	2	1,582	(1,162)	10	(1,152)
Taxation on profit/(loss) on ordinary activities	5	(221)	-	(221)	(114)	(2)	(116)
		<u>(221)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(221)</u>	<u>(114)</u>	<u>(2)</u>	<u>(116)</u>
Total Comprehensive Income/ (Retained Loss) for the year		1,359	2	1,361	(1,276)	8	(1,268)

Discontinued operations reflects the Abbey HR division which was disposed of in a management buy-out in 2017.

The notes on pages 13 to 19 form part of these Financial Statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended 31 December 2018

2018	Share Capital £'000	Comprehensive Income £'000	Total £'000
At beginning of year	-	1,313	1,313
Comprehensive income for the year	-	1,361	1,361
At end of year	-	2,674	2,674

2017	Share Capital £'000	Comprehensive Income £'000	Total £'000
At beginning of year	-	2,581	2,581
Comprehensive retained loss for the year	-	(1,268)	(1,268)
At end of year	-	1,313	1,313

The notes on pages 13 to 19 form part of these Financial Statements.

Statement of Financial Position

as at 31 December 2018

	Notes	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Non Current Assets			
Investment in subsidiary undertakings	6	-	95
Intangible assets	7	11,361	12,725
		11,361	12,820
Current Assets			
Work in progress		365	250
Trade receivables	8	9,512	8,811
Cash and cash equivalents		2,074	2,866
		11,951	11,927
Current liabilities			
Trade payables: amounts falling due within one year	9	(19,801)	(21,972)
		(7,850)	(10,045)
Net current liabilities			
Trade payables: amounts falling due after more than one year	10	(837)	(1,462)
		2,674	1,313
Total net assets			
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	11	-	-
Comprehensive income		2,674	1,313
Total shareholder's funds			
		2,674	1,313

The notes on pages 13 to 19 form part of these Financial Statements.

These Financial Statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 26 June 2019.

Signed on behalf of the Board of the Directors.



Neil E Galjaard
Director
London
26 June 2019

Notes to the Financial Statements

1 Accounting policies

The Financial Statements have been prepared in compliance with Financial Reporting Standard ("FRS") 102, being the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland as issued in August 2014. The amendments to FRS 102 issued in July 2015 have been applied.

The Company is exempt by virtue of s401 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to prepare consolidated Financial Statements on the grounds that the consolidated Financial Statements of its ultimate parent, Markel, for the year ended 31 December 2018 are publicly available and include the Company in the consolidation. These Financial Statements present information about the Company as an individual undertaking and not about its group.

In these Financial Statements, the Company is considered to be a qualifying entity for the purposes of this FRS and has applied the exemptions available under FRS 102 in respect of the following disclosures:

- Cash Flow Statement and related notes;
- Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding from the beginning to the end of the period;
- Key Management Personnel compensation; and
- The disclosures required by FRS 102.11 Basic Financial Instruments and FRS 102.12 Other Financial Instrument Issues in respect of financial instruments not falling within the fair value accounting rules.

These Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention modified by the revaluation of certain assets as required by the Standard. A summary of the more important accounting policies that have been applied consistently is set out below.

a) Intermediary, advisory and other income

The income, exclusive of VAT, represents:

- intermediation commission receivable (excluding technical advisory services income recognised separately) from clients in respect of professional fee protection insurance, which is recognised as the work is completed. An appropriate provision is made in respect of servicing claims in the future;
- where contractual obligations exist for the performance of post placement activities, a relevant proportion of revenue recognised on placement is deferred and recognised over the period during which these activities are performed;
- fees for the provision of non-insured advisory helpline services which are recognised over the contract periods;
- fees for tax representation work which are recognised on a proportional basis as the work is completed; and
- fees for tax consultancy services which are recognised on a proportional basis as the work is completed.

b) Use of judgements and estimates

In preparing these Financial Statements, the Directors of the Company have made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the Company's accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses.

Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognised prospectively.

c) Financial assets and liabilities

In applying FRS 102, the Company has chosen to apply the recognition and measurement provisions of International Accounting Standard ("IAS") 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement (as adopted for use in the EU).

Classification

The accounting classification of financial assets and liabilities determines the way in which they are measured and changes in those values are presented in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Financial assets and liabilities are classified on their initial recognition. Subsequent reclassifications are permitted only in restricted circumstances.

Recognition

Financial instruments are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets 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. A financial liability is derecognised when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled, or expire.

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised, as applicable, on the trade date, i.e. the date that the Company commits itself to purchase or sell the asset.

Measurement

A financial asset or financial liability is measured initially at fair value plus, for a financial asset or financial liability not at fair value through profit and loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits with maturities of three months or less from the acquisition date that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in fair value, and are used by the Company in the management of its short-term commitments.

Cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortised cost in the Statement of Financial Position.

d) Goodwill

The difference between the cost of acquisition of shares in subsidiaries and the fair value of the separable net assets acquired is accounted for as goodwill and amortised through the income statement in equal installments over its estimated useful life of sixteen years. The Company tests goodwill annually for impairments or more frequently if there are indications that goodwill may be impaired. Provision is made for any impairment.

e) Intangible assets

Intangible assets are being amortised over periods of seven to ten years, being the estimated useful life. The Company tests intangible assets annually for impairment, or more frequently if there are indications that it might be impaired. There has been no impairment throughout the periods presented.

Brands and Customer lists

Brands and Customer lists are measured at purchase cost less any provision for impairment and are amortised on a straight line basis over their estimated useful life as follows:

Brands and Customer lists - 10 years

f) Investments in subsidiary undertakings

Investments in subsidiaries are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Any impairment losses are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

An impairment loss is reversed if the subsequent increase in fair value can be related objectively to an event after the impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

g) Work in progress

Work in progress represents direct costs incurred in respect of those professional services worked on but not fully complete at the reporting date and are valued at the amount expected to be billed in respect of that time.

h) 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 reporting date.

Deferred taxation is provided in full on timing differences that result in an obligation at the reporting date to pay more tax, or a right to pay less tax, at a future date, at rates expected to apply when they crystallise based on current tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Timing differences arise from the inclusion of items of income and expenditure in taxation computations in periods different from those in which they are included in Financial Statements. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is regarded as more likely than not that they will be recovered. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

i) Debtors

Trade receivables include provision for sales invoices issued after the year end in respect of cover incepting before the year end.

j) Pension costs

Contributions payable to the personal money purchase pension schemes, operated by other companies within the MCH group, are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the period to which they relate.

k) Going concern

There are no material uncertainties that cast significant doubt about the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern have been identified by the Directors.

The Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The Company has net current liabilities, due to amounts owed to the Company's immediate parent, MPL. Markel Capital Holdings Limited ("MCH") will provide support to allow the Company to meet its commitments as they fall due for one year from the date of signing these Financial Statements. Accordingly, the Director's continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the Annual Report and Financial Statements.

2 Segmental reporting

The Company has three reportable segments (two continuing): Insurance, Consultancy and Abbey HR (the latter discontinued as of 28 April 2017). Insurance comprises the intermediation of professional fee protection insurance. Consultancy comprises the provision of tax consultancy services.

	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Insurance	4,058	4,959
Consultancy	11,118	10,010
Abbey HR	(1)	267
	15,175	15,236

The income and profit/(loss) for the year are derived from Company's principal activities carried out wholly in the UK and are considered to represent one geographical market.

3 Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before taxation

	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
The profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before taxation is stated after charging:		
Amortisation of goodwill and brand and customer lists	1,364	1,364

Statutory audit fees of £37,000 (2017, £34,542) were paid on behalf of the Company by a fellow subsidiary of Markel, Markel International Services Limited ("MISL"), which is the group expense service company.

4 Information regarding Directors and employees

Mssrs Wilson and Galjaard's emoluments are disclosed in the Financial Statements of Markel International Insurance Company and Markel Protection Limited respectively.

5 Taxation

(a) Analysis of charge in the year:

	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Current taxation		
UK corporation taxation at 19.00% (2017, 19.25%) on the profit/(loss) for the year on ordinary activities	560	53
Prior year adjustments	(339)	63
Total current taxation	221	116

(b) Factors affecting the taxation charge for the year:

The taxation assessed for the year is lower (2017, higher) than the standard rate of corporation taxation in the UK (2018, 19.00%; 2017, 19.25%). The differences are explained below::

	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities	1,582	(1,152)
Profit/ (loss) on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation taxation in the UK of 19.00% (2017, 19.25%)	301	(222)
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for taxation purposes	259	275
Prior year adjustments	(339)	63
Current taxation charge	221	116

6 Investment in subsidiary undertaking

On 31 January 2017, the Company acquired the business and assets of Gabelle LLP. In doing so, they also acquired Gabelle MTR Limited ("Gabelle MTR"). Gabelle MTR is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company registered in the United Kingdom, with its registered office at 20 Fenchurch Street, London, EC3M 3AZ. On 30th August 2018 Gabelle MTR was dissolved. The investment was subsequently derecognised in 2018.

Effective Tax Solutions Limited ("ETS"), a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, is registered in the United Kingdom, with its registered office at 20 Fenchurch Street, London, EC3M 3AZ.

As at 1 January 2017 the business and assets of ETS were transferred to the Company as part of entity simplification. The business was transferred as a going concern and included customer and supplier contracts, business know how, intellectual property, goodwill and all other assets and rights used exclusively by ETS.

In transferring the assets from ETS to the Company the investment in subsidiary has been de-recognised and intangible assets recognised.

Investment in subsidiary undertaking Carrying value	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
As at 1 January	95	7,627
Derecognition	(95)	(7,627)
Acquisitions	-	95
As at 31 December	-	95

7 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill	Brand and Customer Lists	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Cost			
At 31 December 2017	7,466	7,627	15,093
At 31 December 2018	7,466	7,627	15,093
Amortisation			
At 31 December 2017	1,605	763	2,368
Charge for the year	601	763	1,364
At 31 December 2018	2,206	1,526	3,732
Net book value			
At 31 December 2018	5,260	6,101	11,361
At 31 December 2017	5,861	6,864	12,725

The Company tests goodwill annually for impairment, or more frequently if there are indications that goodwill might be impaired. There has been no impairment throughout the periods presented.

8 Trade receivables

	2018	2017
	£'000	£'000
Due within one year		
Trade debtors	7,841	7,166
Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,637	1,617
Other debtors	29	24
Prepayments and accrued income	5	4
Total	9,512	8,811

9 Trade payables: amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Trade creditors	1,669	731
Amounts owed to group undertakings	14,754	17,695
Corporation tax	559	715
Other taxes and social security	506	487
Accruals and deferred income	1,223	1,212
Other creditors	465	31
Deferred purchase consideration	625	1,101
	19,801	21,972

10 Trade payables: amounts falling after more than one year

	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Deferred purchase considerations	837	1,462
	837	1,462

Deferred purchase consideration is expected to be settled by 30 April 2020.

11 Share capital

	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Issued, allocated and fully paid:		
100 (2017, 100) ordinary shares of £1.00 each	-	-
	-	-

12 Related party transactions

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption in FRS 102 not to disclose transactions with entities that part of Markel Corporation.

13 Ultimate parent company

The Company's immediate parent company is MPL. The Company's results are consolidated into the accounts of Markel Corporation, its ultimate parent company, which is incorporated in the USA. The financial statements of Markel Corporation may be obtained from 4521 Highwoods Parkway, Glen Allen, Virginia 23060, USA. The website address is www.markelcorp.com.