Aon Pension Trustees Limited

Company Number 01410786

Annual Report - 31 December 2021

Aon Pension Trustees Limited
Contents
31 December 2021

Aon Pension Trustees Limited
Corporate directory
31 December 2021

Directors	I R Herbert S M Roylance
Company secretary	CoSec 2000 Limited
Registered office	The Aon Centre, The Leadenhall Building 122 Leadenhall Street London EC3V 4AN United Kingdom
Auditor	Ernst & Young LLP 25 Churchill Place London E14 5EY United Kingdom

Aon Pension Trustees Limited
Strategic report
31 December 2021

The Directors present their Strategic report on Aon Pension Trustees Limited (the "Company") for the year ended 31 December 2021.

The Company is a company limited by shares, incorporated in the United Kingdom ("UK") under the UK Companies Act 2006 ('the Companies Act') and registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is given on the Corporate directory on page 2.

These financial statements are presented in Pounds Sterling because that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

The Company reports under Financial Reporting Standard ("FRS") 101, and has adopted all of the new, revised or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Financial Reporting Council ("FRC") that are mandatory for the current reporting period.

Principal activities
The principal activity of the Company is to act as a trustee to pension funds.

Review of operations
The Company's key financial and other performance indicators during the year were as follows:

	2021 £	2020 £	Change £	Change %
Revenue	75,663	25,067	50,596	202%
Administrative expenses	(76,380)	(23,942)	(52,438)	219%
Operating (loss)/profit	(717)	1,125	(1,842)	(164%)

Revenue - The Company's revenue for the year increased by £50,596 (202%) in comparison to 2020, due to increased activity with clients.

Administrative expenses - The Company's administrative expenses increased by £52,438 (219%) in comparison to 2020, which is in line with the revenue increase.

The Company's shareholder funds have decreased by £715 due to loss for the year.

The net current assets have decreased by £715, mainly due to a decrease in cash and cash equivalents of £15,510, offset by increase in trade & other receivables of £46,896 and increase in trade payables of £28,447 and borrowings of £3,875.

The Directors are satisfied with the position of the Company at the year end and are confident that trading will continue in the forthcoming year.

	2021 £	2020 £
Shareholder's funds	18,936	19,651
Net current assets	18,936	19,651

Principal risks and uncertainties
The risk factors set forth below reflect material risks associated with the business and contain forward-looking statements as discussed in the likely future developments section. Readers should consider them in addition to the other information contained in this report as the Company's business, financial condition or results of operations could be adversely affected if any of these risks were to actually occur.

The following are material risks related to the Company's business specifically and the industries in which the Company operates generally that could adversely affect its business, financial condition and results of operations and cause its actual results to differ materially from those included in the forward-looking statements in this document and elsewhere.

Legal and regulatory risks
The Company's underlying business is subject to extensive legal and regulatory oversight, including the UK Companies Act and and other regulatory bodies such as the Information Commissioner's Office. This legal and regulatory oversight could reduce the Company's profitability or limit its growth due to financial penalties or ultimately the withdrawal of permissions. The nature of the Company's operations increases the complexity and cost of compliance with laws and regulations adding to the Company's cost of doing business. New regulatory or industry developments could also adversely affect the Company. Non-compliance may also lead to reputational damage.

Managing a complex change agenda to operationalise regulatory changes such as General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) requires the Company to have robust processes and controls that enable management to track potential issues and mitigate implementation risk. The Company has a robust regulatory compliance regime that regularly assesses the Company's compliance and regulatory requirements and reports results to the Board of Directors.

Economic and Political risks
The economic and political conditions of the countries and regions in which the Company and the wider Aon Group operates, including the UK's withdrawal from the European Union (EU), could have an adverse impact on the Company's business, financial condition, operating results, liquidity, and prospects for growth.

The Group's operations in countries undergoing political change or experiencing economic instability are subject to uncertainty and risks that could materially adversely affect the Group's business. These risks include, particularly in emerging markets, the possibility the Group would be subject to undeveloped or evolving legal systems, unstable governments and economies, and potential governmental actions affecting the flow of goods, services, and currency.

Following the UK's formal withdrawal from the EU, commonly referred to as Brexit, the EU and UK ratified a trade cooperation agreement governing their future relationship in 2021 to address trade, economic arrangements, law enforcement, judicial cooperation and a governance framework including procedures for dispute resolution, among other things. As the agreement merely sets forth a framework in many respects and requires ongoing complex additional bilateral negotiations between the UK and the EU as both parties continue to work on the rules for implementation, significant political and economic uncertainty remains. The Company has significant operations and a substantial workforce within the UK, who previously enjoyed certain benefits based on the UK's membership of the EU, and the lack of clarity around the future relationship between the UK and the EU creates uncertainty that may have a material impact on the Company's business and operations. The Company may also be required to incur additional expense as it adapts to and creates the ability to operate within the new political and regulatory environment.

Additionally, any development that has the effect of devaluing the Euro or British pound could meaningfully reduce the value of the Company's assets and reduce the usefulness of liquidity alternatives denominated in that currency such as the Company's multicurrency U.S. credit facility. The Company also holds cash deposits with certain European financial institutions. While the Company continuously monitors and manages exposures associated with those deposits, to the extent the uncertainty surrounding economic stability in Europe and the future viability of the Euro suddenly and adversely impacts those financial institutions, some or all of those cash deposits could be at risk.

COVID-19 Pandemic

The outbreak of the coronavirus, which causes COVID-19, was declared by the World Health Organization to be a pandemic in 2020 and has impacted almost all countries, in varying degrees, creating significant public health concerns, and significant volatility, uncertainty, and economic disruption in every region in which the Company operate. The COVID-19 pandemic has resulted, and may continue to result, in significant economic disruption and volatility, although in recent months progress has been made in the development and distribution of vaccines, contributing to overall improved economic conditions globally, despite recent developments as a result of the Delta and Omicron variants.

The Group continues to closely monitor the situation and its impacts on the Company's business, liquidity, and capital planning initiatives. The Group continues to be fully operational and to reoccupy certain offices in phases, where deemed appropriate and in compliance with governmental restrictions considering the impact on health and safety of its colleagues, their families, and its clients, and the Company have restricted or minimised access to offices where appropriate to support the health and safety of its colleagues. The Group continues to deploy business continuity protocols to facilitate remote working capabilities to ensure the health and safety of its colleagues and to comply with public health and travel guidelines and restrictions.

As the situation continues to evolve, the scale and duration of disruption cannot be predicted, and it is not possible to quantify or estimate the full impact that COVID-19 will have on the Company's business. While the Company continues to focus on managing its cash flow to meet liquidity needs, our results of operations, particularly with respect to our more discretionary revenues, may be adversely affected. However, for the year ended 31 December 2021, the impacts of COVID-19 on our business results have lessened and we have seen overall strength across the Aon Group. The Group continues to monitor the situation closely.

Financial risk management

Objectives and policies

The Company is exposed to financial risk through its financial assets and liabilities. The key financial risk is that the proceeds from financial assets are not sufficient to fund the obligations arising from liabilities as they fall due. The most important components of financial risk for the Company are credit risk and liquidity/cash flow risk. The Directors review operations and transactions on an ongoing basis to ensure that any such exposure is managed to minimise any potential risk arising.

Exposure to credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations, resulting in financial loss to the Company. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date to recognised financial assets is the carrying amount, net of any provisions for impairment of those assets, as disclosed in the Statement of financial position and Notes to the financial statements.

The Company's and Group's policies are aimed at minimising such losses. For debt instruments, the ECL is based on the portion of lifetime ECLs (LTECL) that would result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting period. However, when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since the origination or purchase of the assets, the allowance is based on the full LTECL.

The primary area where the Company is exposed to credit risk is amounts due from clients.

The Company's principal financial assets are trade debtors and amounts owed by fellow Group undertakings. Details of the Company's receivables are disclosed in the 'Trade and other receivables' note 13.

With the exception of the cash pooling arrangements as detailed in the 'Guarantees' note 19, the Company has no significant concentration of credit risk outside of the Group, with exposure spread over a large number of counterparties and customers.

Exposure to liquidity and cash flow risk

Liquidity and cash flow risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. The Company meets its day to day working capital requirements through operating cash flows, existing cash resources and ultimately if required by access to the Group cash pool. Liquidity is managed centrally by Aon Corporate Treasury on a global basis to ensure there is sufficient available unutilised capacity on its committed borrowing facilities.

Termination of business combination agreement
On 9 March 2020 Aon and Willis Towers Watson ("WTW") entered into a Business Combination Agreement ("BCA") with respect to a combination of the parties (the "Combination"). The parties' respective shareholders approved the Combination on 26 August 2020.

On 16 June 2021, the United States Department of Justice ("DOJ") filed a civil antitrust lawsuit against Aon and WTW in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia seeking to prevent the Combination from going ahead. On 26 July 2021, Aon and WTW entered into an agreement to terminate the BCA, (the "Termination Agreement"). Pursuant to the Termination Agreement, the BCA was terminated and a termination fee of $1 billion (the "Termination Fee") was paid to WTW. Following the termination, the lawsuit by the DOJ was dismissed.

Aon Corporation, a subsidiary of Aon plc, paid the Termination Fee to WTW on 27 July 2021, reflecting that U.S. business services provided by Aon Corporation and its subsidiaries were the primary focus of the DOJ's challenge to our proposed combination. The Termination Fee was paid to defend the existing U.S. business of Aon Corporation and to avoid additional remedy divestitures of critical Aon Corporation business segments in the U.S. and the continuing delay and uncertainty in completing the combination. The termination fee does not impact the Company and consequently its going concern assessment.

The Aon Group
Aon plc is a company incorporated and registered in the Republic of Ireland, listed on the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") which had net assets of circa US $1.2 billion (2020: US $3.6 billion) as disclosed in its audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021 and had an S&P rating of A-/Stable. The Company benefits from being part of a large group of companies (the "Group") and from certain Group undertakings that provide services in a wide range of areas including Group credit facilities detailed in note 19 of the financial statements, Group capital injections, and other head office services. The Company continues to benefit from the Group's support and the Directors expect this support to continue for the foreseeable future. Availability of this support provides additional mitigation to many of the Company's principal risks.

Section 172 statement
During the year the Directors have had due regard to the matters set out in section 172(1)(a) to (f) of the Companies Act 2006 and have accordingly promoted the long-term success of the Company for the benefit of stakeholders as a whole. Details of how the Directors have had regard to those matters, including the consideration of the interests of stakeholders, are set out below.

The Company is part of a group of companies run and governed in the UK with an established corporate governance framework. The framework ensures that board decisions are made with the long-term success of the Company in mind and that its key stakeholders remain at the forefront of the decision-making process. Accordingly:

- Directors are encouraged to attend training courses to ensure they are up to date with their section 172 duty;
- the information provided to board meetings is sufficiently detailed to enable Directors to consider the wider impact of decision making; and
- as part of the wider Aon Group, employees working on the Company's activities are subject to group policies and processes which are centred around good conduct and working practice.

The Board has identified the key risks facing the business and which are further detailed in the 'Principal Risks' section above. Board decisions are made with these risks in mind.

In reaching decisions, the Board considers conclusions from an extended governance review across the Group which includes advice from legal, finance, treasury and tax as well as other in-house specialists, external counsel and consultants as appropriate.

Through Group Specialist Teams, the Company has an open and cooperative relationship with relevant government departments including HMRC and the Registrar of Companies.

Likely future developments
It is not anticipated that there will be any change in the activity of the Company in the foreseeable future. Specific details of how management have considered the impact of the Coronavirus pandemic have been included in Note 1.The Company maintains its focus on executing a strategy around:

Aon Pension Trustees Limited
Strategic report
31 December 2021

Distinctive Client Value: while each of the Company's clients is unique, they fundamentally expect the same things from Aon: partnership, expertise, innovation, excellence, and results. The Aon Client Promise defines the way we work together with the Company's clients, what clients can expect from the Company, and the value the Company will deliver;

Operational Excellence: differentiate Aon from the competition through operational excellence, risk awareness and client service; and

Unmatched Talent: having the best talent that builds intellectual capital and drives both thought leadership and execution.

It is not anticipated that there will be any change in the activity of the Company in the foreseeable future.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

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I Herbert
Director
Sep 22, 2022
_____September 2022

Aon Pension Trustees Limited
Directors' report
31 December 2021

The Directors present their report, together with the financial statements, on the Company for the year ended 31 December 2021.

Results
The results for the year and the Company's financial position at the end of the year are shown in the attached financial statements.

Political donations
No political donations were made during the year.

Dividends
There were no dividends paid, recommended or declared during the current or previous financial year.

Likely future developments
Information on likely future developments of the Company are disclosed in the Strategic report.

Principal risks and uncertainties
Information on principal risks and uncertainties of the Company are disclosed in the Strategic report.

Financial risk management
Information on the Company's financial risk management is disclosed in the Strategic report.

Going concern
The Directors have prepared a going concern assessment for Aon Pension Trustees Limited for the financial period to September 2023 (reflecting a one-year projection from the date of the signing of the 2021 statutory accounts in September 2022).

The Company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, its financial position, financial risk management objectives, details of its financial instruments and derivative activities, and its exposures to price, credit, liquidity and cash flow risk are described in the Strategic report and in note 1.

The Company has adequate financial resources. As a consequence, the Directors believe that the Company is well placed to manage the Company's business risks successfully despite the current uncertain economic outlook.

The Board expects the Company will continue to generate positive cash flows for the foreseeable future. The Company participates in the Group's centralised treasury arrangements and so shares banking arrangements with its parent and fellow Group undertakings.

Taking into account of the uncertainties arising as a result of the Coronavirus pandemic, the Directors of the Company are not aware of or have any reason to believe in regard to the Company's ultimate parent entity Aon plc that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt about the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern or its ability to continue with the current banking arrangements.

After making enquiries, 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 preparing the annual report and financial statements.

Aon Pension Trustees Limited
Directors' report
31 December 2021

Events after the reporting period date
Russia-Ukraine Conflict
On 24 February 2022, the Russian Federation commenced a military invasion of Ukraine. Russian actions with respect to Ukraine have resulted in certain sanctions being imposed by the United Kingdom, the European Union, the United States, and other jurisdictions. The Company currently does not have significant operations in Russia or Ukraine. As of 31 March 2022, the impact of the military conflict between Russia and Ukraine has not had a significant impact on Aon Group's global operations. Aon has suspended operational activity in Russia, including putting colleagues in Russia on paid leave. Offices in Poland and other neighbouring countries are providing support to Ukrainian colleagues who have left the country to seek refuge, include providing living accommodation. The Company continues to monitor the potential impacts on the business and the ancillary impacts that the war could have on other global operations. The Company did not have any trade receivables from any Russian Federation entity as at 31 December 2021.

No other matter or circumstance has arisen since 31 December 2021 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the Company's operations, the results of those operations, or the Company's state of affairs in future financial years.

Disclosure of information to the auditors
So far as each person who was a Director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information, being information required in connection with the auditor's report, of which the auditor is unaware. 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 auditor is aware of that information.

Auditor
Ernst & Young LLP are deemed to be reappointed as the Company's auditor in accordance with section 487 of the Companies Act 2006.

Indemnity of Directors
The Group has qualifying third party indemnity provisions in place for the benefit of the Company's Directors which were in place during the year and remain in force at the date of this report.

Directors
The current Directors and all Directors who served during the year and to the date of this report are shown on page 2.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

DocuSigned by:
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I Herbert
Director
Sep 22, 2022
_____September 2022

Aon Pension Trustees Limited
Directors' responsibilities statement
31 December 2021

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic report, Directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable UK 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 financial statements in accordance with UK GAAP (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 for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and 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; 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 are 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.

Aon Pension Trustees Limited
Independent auditor's report to the members of Aon Pension Trustees Limited
31 December 2021

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Aon Pension Trustees Limited for the year ended 31 December 2021 which comprise of the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes 1 to 21, 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 FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2021 and of its loss 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 below. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC'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 12 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. However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

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 this report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the financial statements, 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 audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of the other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions 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 strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements;
- the strategic report and directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

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 strategic report or 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 10, 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.

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Aon Pension Trustees Limited
Independent auditor's report to the members of Aon Pension Trustees Limited
31 December 2021

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect irregularities, including fraud. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below. However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both those charged with governance of the entity and management.

Our approach was as follows:

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the company and determined that the most significant are the direct laws and regulations related to elements of company law and tax legislation, and the financial reporting framework.

- We understood how Aon Pension Trustees Limited is complying with those frameworks by making enquiries of management, internal audit, and those responsible for legal and compliance matters. In assessing the effectiveness of the control environment, we reviewed minutes of the Board meetings and gained an understanding of the Company's approach to governance.

- We assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur by considering the controls established to address risks identified by the entity, or that otherwise seek to prevent, deter or detect fraud. We also considered areas of significant judgement, including complex transactions and the impact these have on the control environment and their potential to influence management manage the financial position of the company or influence the perceptions of stakeholders.

- Based on this understanding we designed our audit procedures to identify noncompliance with such laws and regulations. Our procedures involved
  - Considering the effectiveness of management's controls designed to address the risk of fraud.
  - Assessing accounting estimates for evidence of management bias
  - Evaluating the business rationale for significant and/or unusual transactions.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at https://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.

Ernst & Young LLP

Jonathan Bell (Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor
London

22 September 2022

Aon Pension Trustees Limited
Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
For the year ended 31 December 2021

	Note	2021 £	2020 £
Revenue	3	75,663	25,067
Expenses			
Administrative expenses	4	(76,380)	(23,942)
Operating profit/(loss)		(717)	1,125
Interest receivable and similar income	9	12	27
Interest payable and similar charges	10	(10)	-
Profit/(loss) before income tax charge		(715)	1,152
Income tax charge	11	-	-
Profit/(loss) after income tax charge for the year	18	(715)	1,152
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		(715)	1,152

The above statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Aon Pension Trustees Limited
Statement of financial position
As at 31 December 2021

	Note	2021 £	2020 £
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	12	-	15,510
Trade and other receivables	13	53,889	6,993
Total current assets		53,889	22,503
Total assets		53,889	22,503
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	14	31,078	2,631
Borrowings	15	3,875	-
Income tax	16	-	221
Total current liabilities		34,953	2,852
Total liabilities		34,953	2,852
Net assets		18,936	19,651
Equity			
Share capital	17	2	2
Retained profits	18	18,934	19,649
Total equity		18,936	19,651

The Company's registration number is 01410786.

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I Herbert
Director
Sep 22, 2022
_____September 2022

The above statement of financial position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Aon Pension Trustees Limited
Statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 31 December 2021

	Share capital £	Retained profits £	Total equity £
Balance at 1 January 2020	2	18,497	18,499
Profit after income tax charge for the year	-	1,152	1,152
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	1,152	1,152
Balance at 31 December 2020	2	19,649	19,651

	Share capital £	Retained profits £	Total equity £
Balance at 1 January 2021	2	19,649	19,651
Loss after income tax charge for the year	-	(715)	(715)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(715)	(715)
Balance at 31 December 2021	2	18,934	18,936

The above statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Aon Pension Trustees Limited
Notes to the financial statements
31 December 2021

1. Significant accounting policies

The significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the periods presented, unless otherwise stated.

Basis of preparation
The Company meets the definition of a qualifying entity under FRS 100 issued by the FRC. The financial statements have therefore been prepared in accordance with FRS 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' as issued by the FRC.

Amounts in these financial statements have been rounded off to the nearest pound.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The preparation of the financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in note 2.

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The Directors have considered the appropriateness of the going concern basis in the Directors' report on page 8.

In preparing the going concern assessment as described in the Directors' Report, management have considered the impact that the outbreak of COVID-19 has had on the worldwide economic activity and how it might impact the financial position of the Company.

The principal activity of the Company is to act as a trustee to pension fund. The Aon Group is fully operational and has deployed business continuity protocols to facilitate remote working capabilities. Management considered information of which they were aware about the future, which was at least, but not limited to, 12 months from the date that the balance sheet was all signed. Based on the information available, management do not believe that there are material uncertainties present that would cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The Directors therefore consider it appropriate to continue to prepare the accounts on a going concern basis.

As permitted by FRS 101, the Company has taken advantage of all of the disclosure exemptions available under this standard where applicable to the Company. Where relevant, equivalent disclosures have been given in the Group financial statements. The Group financial statements are available to the public and can be obtained as set out in note 21.

The Company adopted the relevant presentation requirements of IAS 1 (Presentation of Financial Statements) formats for the Statement of financial position and the Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in accordance with Schedule 1 to the Regulations, as amended by Statutory Instrument 2015/980, which permits a company a choice of adapted or statutory formats. The Company chose IAS 1 presentation format to be aligned with the financial statements of Aon plc.

Revenue
The Company recognises revenue when control of the promised services are transferred to the customer in the amount that best reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those services. For arrangements where control is transferred over time, an input or output method is applied that represents a faithful depiction of the progress towards completion of the performance obligation. For arrangements that include variable consideration, the Company assesses whether any amounts should be constrained. For arrangements that include multiple performance obligations, the Company allocates consideration based on their relative fair values.

Costs incurred by the Company in obtaining a contract are capitalised and amortised on a systematic basis that is consistent with the transfer of control of the services to which the asset relates, considering anticipated renewals when applicable. Certain contract related costs, including pre-placement brokerage costs, are capitalised as a cost to fulfil and are amortised on a systematic basis consistent with the transfer of control of the services to which the asset relates, which is generally less than one year.

1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Foreign currencies
The financial statements presentational currency is pounds sterling, which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates (its functional currency).

Transactions in currencies other than the Company's functional currency are recognised at the rates of exchange at the date of the transactions. At each reporting period date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in non-functional currencies are retranslated at the rate ruling at the reporting period date. Non-monetary items remain at the rates of exchange at the date of the transaction.

Exchange gains or losses arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at rates different from those at which they were translated on initial recognition during the period or in previous financial statements are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Interest receivable and similar income
Interest receivable and similar income is recognised as interest accrues using the effective interest method.

Interest payable and similar charges
Interest payable and similar charges are recognised as interest accrues using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and allocating the interest expense over the relevant period using the effective interest rate, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial liability to the net carrying amount of the financial liability.

Taxation
Current tax
The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting period date.

Current and non-current classification
Assets and liabilities are presented in the statement of financial position based on current and non-current classification.

An asset is classified as current when: it is either expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the Company's normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting period; or the asset is cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when: it is either expected to be settled in the Company's normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period; or there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities
Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand. The estimated fair value approximates their carrying values.

Trade and other receivables
Trade receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any allowance for expected credit losses. Trade receivables are generally due for settlement within 30 days.

1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

The Company's allowance for doubtful accounts with respect to receivables is based on a combination of factors, including the ageing of balances, current and forward-looking information including macroeconomic factors, financial health of large customers, significant delinquent payments, and other qualitative and quantitative information, which are used to assess default. The Company measures the allowance for doubtful accounts at the amount equal to the lifetime expected credit loss including assessment of whether risk of collectability on receivables has increased significantly since initial recognition.

Work in progress represents revenue that has been earned but not yet billed to a client. Other receivables are recognised at amortised cost, less any provision for impairment.

Trade and other payables
These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of the financial year and which remain unpaid at the reporting date. Due to their short-term nature they are measured at amortised cost and are not discounted. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 60 days of recognition.

Value-Added Tax ("VAT") and other similar taxes
Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of associated VAT, unless the VAT incurred is not recoverable from the tax authority. In this case it is recognised as part of the cost of the acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of VAT receivable or payable. The net amount of VAT recoverable from, or payable to, the tax authority is included in other receivables or other payables in the Statement of financial position.

Issued capital
Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

2. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in note 1, management are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Management bases its judgements, estimates and assumptions on historical experience and on other various factors, including expectations of future events management believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. The resulting accounting judgements and estimates will seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revisions affect only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The judgements, estimates and assumptions that pose significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the foreseeable future are discussed below.

Revenue
As discussed in note 1, revenue is earned under fixed fee contracts and is recognised as the contract activity progresses to reflect the Company's partial performance of its contractual obligations or based on a time and materials basis. In determining the amount of revenue and work in progress to be recognised in respect of ongoing services, it is necessary to estimate their stage of completion, the remaining time and costs to be incurred and the amounts that will be paid for the services provided. These judgements are made on a contract by contract basis and a different assessment of any of these factors would result in a change to the amount of revenue recognised.

Aon Pension Trustees Limited
Notes to the financial statements
31 December 2021

3. Revenue

An analysis of the Company's revenue is as follows:

	2021 £	2020 £
Fees	75,663	25,067

Revenue is derived only from activities in the United Kingdom.

4. Administrative expenses

	2021 £	2020 £
Group intercompany recharges	76,351	23,917
Other administrative expenses	46	11
Net foreign exchange (gains)/losses	(17)	14
	76,380	23,942

5. Average number of employees

The Company had no employees during the year (2020:nil).

6. Directors' remuneration

	2021 £	2020 £
Directors' remuneration		
Aggregate remuneration in respect of qualifying services	175,973	266,808
Amounts received or receivable by Directors under long term incentive schemes (other than shares and share options) in respect of qualifying services	-	41,128
Aggregate of company contributions paid in respect of money purchase schemes	49,507	31,192
Total	225,480	339,128

The aggregate emoluments in respect of qualifying services paid to Directors or past Directors as compensation for loss of office during the year was £Nil (2020: £Nil).

	2021	2020
The number of Directors who:		
Received shares in respect of qualifying services under a long term incentive scheme	2	1
Accrued benefits under money purchase schemes	2	2

	2021 £	2020 £
Remuneration of the highest paid Director:		
Emoluments	95,790	182,795
Pension contributions	29,139	5,928
	124,929	188,723

6. Directors' remuneration (continued)

The highest paid Director received 20 shares at an average price of $299.17 under long-term incentive schemes in 2021.

The Directors have chosen to present the total emoluments received for services as Directors of the Company and services to other companies in the Group. Emoluments are paid by the Director's employing company within the Group. The Directors do not believe that it is practicable to apportion these amounts between their services as Directors of the company and their services to other Group companies. Where appropriate remuneration costs are subsequently recharged under group reallocations to the Company.

7. Loss for the year

Operating loss is stated after charging items disclosed in the administrative expenses note above.

8. Auditor's remuneration

During the financial year the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by the auditor of the Company, and its associates:

	2021 £	2020 £
Audit of the financial statements	6,000	6,000

Auditor's remuneration was borne by another group company.

9. Interest receivable and similar income

	2021 £	2020 £
Bank interest receivable	12	27

10. Interest payable and similar charges

	2021 £	2020 £
Bank interest payable	10	-

11. Income tax charge

	2021 £	2020 £
Numerical reconciliation of income tax charge/(benefit) and tax at the statutory rate		

The tax charge in the statement of profit or loss for the year is higher (2020: lower) than that calculated at the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19%. The differences are reconciled below:

	2021 £	2020 £
Profit/(loss) before income tax charge	(715)	1,152
Tax at the statutory tax rate of 19%	(136)	219
Group relief for £nil consideration	136	(219)
Income tax charge	-	-

The headline rate of UK corporation tax is currently 19%, which is the applicable rate at the balance sheet date.

During the year, the Company surrendered £136 of group relief (2020: received £219) for £nil consideration.

12. Current assets - Cash and cash equivalents

	2021 £	2020 £
Cash and cash equivalents	-	15,510

13. Current assets - Trade and other receivables

	2021 £	2020 £
Trade receivables	13,907	-
Prepayments and accrued income	-	2
Work in progress	39,787	6,798
Amounts owed by fellow Group undertakings	195	193
	53,889	6,993

The amount owed by group undertakings are not interest bearing and are due to be received within the next 12 months.

14. Current liabilities - Trade and other payables

	2021 £	2020 £
Trade payables	4	-
Amounts owed to fellow Group undertakings	28,751	1,554
Other taxes and social security payables	2,323	1,077
	31,078	2,631

15. Current liabilities - Borrowings

	2021 £	2020 £
Bank overdraft	3,875	-

16. Current liabilities - Income tax

	2021 £	2020 £
Group relief payable	-	221

17. Equity - Share capital

	2021 Shares	2020 Shares	2021 £	2020 £
Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	2	2	2	2

All shares are allotted, issued and fully paid. The Company has one class of ordinary shares.

18. Equity - Retained profits

	2021 £	2020 £
Retained profits at the beginning of the financial year	19,649	18,497
Profit/(loss) after income tax charge for the year	(715)	1,152
Retained profits at the end of the financial year	18,934	19,649

19. Guarantees

The Company maintains multi-currency cash pools with third-party banks in which various Aon entities participate. As part of Aon plc's global banking arrangements, individual Aon entities are permitted to overdraw on their individual accounts provided the overall balance does not fall below zero. Under the terms of the cash pool arrangements, participants, such as the Company whose cash at bank balances at 31 December 2021 include cash pool overdraft of £3,877 (2020: £6,302 deposit), can become liable for any insolvent borrower's debt (limited to the level of the depositor's own credit balances with individual third party banks) via the pledge and set-off clauses in the arrangements. In such circumstances, Aon plc is contractually bound to indemnify the depositor for the amount paid by them to third party banks under the pledge and set-off arrangement.