Company registration number 04013396

BUDDIES ENTERPRISES LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2020

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Buddies Enterprises Limited

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Registered office

57 Ladymead, Guildford Surrey GU1 1DB

Registered in England and Wales No. 04013396

Buddies Enterprises Limited Strategic Report For the year ended 31 December 2020

Principal activities

The principal activity of Buddies Enterprises Limited (the "Company"), which is authorised and regulated within the United Kingdom ("UK") by the Financial Conduct Authority, is providing intermediary services for the provision of pet insurance solutions to individuals via breeders and other third parties via the Buddies brand. All such insurance solutions are underwritten by the immediate parent company Fairmead Insurance Limited (formerly Legal & General Insurance Limited) (the "Parent Company") and are provided within the UK and Channel Islands.

Review of the Business

The Company continued to act as an intermediary in the pet insurance marketplace with a focus on its network of breeders and saw commission revenue increased by 14% from 2019.

The Company announced the closure of the Corby office at the end of the 2019. All operations have now transferred to the Birmingham office of the Parent Company and no employees are now employed directly by the Company.

Significant event in the year

On 31 December 2019, the Company's immediate parent was acquired by Allianz Holdings plc and during 2020 ownership was subsequently transferred to a subsidiary of Allianz Holdings plc, Liverpool Victoria General Insurance Group ("LVGIG"). The Company is now part of the wider Allianz UK Group of companies, whose ultimate parent is Allianz Societas Europaea ('Allianz SE').

Future Developments

There is a planned migration of Buddies branded policies which are currently underwritten by the Parent Company to another entity within the wider Allianz Group. This migration will be at renewal and is expected to commence in Q3 2021.

Result for the year

The result of the Company for the year was a profit before tax of £403,335 (2019: £281,011 loss before tax), details of which are set out on page 10.

Financial key performance indicators

In addition to the pre-tax performance noted above, other key financial measures monitored by the Board of Directors (the 'Board') are as follows:

	2020	2019
Policies Sold	9,411	8,562
Commission Revenue (£)	1,125,980	1,040,105

Principal risks and uncertainties

The principal risks and uncertainties facing the Company are noted below.

Market and Economic Conditions

Competitor activity and changes in customer buying patterns could have an impact on the achievement of sales targets.

Confidence in the Financial Services sector and specifically Buddies Enterprises Limited

Events in the financial services sector outside the control of the Company and the Group may have an impact on earnings and profitability. Historically such events have included:

- Failings by competitors;
- Actions by regulators within the industry; and
- Adverse media coverage.

Buddies Enterprises Limited Strategic Report (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2020

Regulation and Legislation

There are a number of aspects to the way in which legislation and regulation impacts the Company's business. These include:

- Government fiscal policy; and
- Regulation of product design, marketing, sales and administration.

The Company's activities and strategies are always based upon prevailing legislation and regulation. However, significant changes in legislation, and differing interpretation and application of regulation over time, may have a detrimental effect on the Company's strategy and profitability.

COVID-19

The Company has reviewed and considered the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic along with the wider economic consequences on the Company's resources and has concluded that it does not pose a material threat to the Company. Indeed, pet ownership is reported to have increased during the pandemic which would widen the target market for the Company.

The Company, together with its Parent Group closely reviews the effects of Covid-19 on the Company's operations in line with government advice and Allianz Group's policies. During the year, there has been a focus on putting people first, working remotely, promoting mental health and well being; whilst prioritising customers' needs and going beyond where needed.

Section 172 Report

This statement sets out how the Directors have had regard to the matters set out in section 172(1) of the Companies Act 2006 when performing their duties. The Directors consider, both individually and collectively, they have acted in a way that, in good faith, would be most likely to promote the success of the Company for the benefit of its members as a whole and in doing so have had regard to the matters set out in section 172(1)(a) to (f) of the Companies Act 2006 in the decisions taken during the year.

As a result of the governance structure of Allianz Holdings plc ("AZH"), of which the Company is a part, some strategic decisions are considered by the AZH Board or its committees (the "Group Board") to an appropriate extent for the Allianz Group as a whole. Certain Allianz Group stakeholders and their interests (such as employees, community and the environment), which the Company's Directors are required to have regard to, are considered by and actions concerning them determined at a Group Board level rather than an individual subsidiary level.

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Fairmead Insurance Limited ("Fairmead") and forms part of the LVGIG business within the wider AZH Group. In line with the duty to promote the success of the Company for the benefit of its shareholder, the Company's Board must have regard to the overall strategy and direction of both the Group and LVGIG, which are complementary. This includes considering the impact on broader stakeholders of the Group, when making decisions.

The Company's Board meets quarterly and considers matters in relation to the Company's strategy and operations, including consideration of the interests of its stakeholders including its shareholder, customers, suppliers, regulators, and the employees working within its business (which are employed by LVGIG). Stakeholders, their interests and the manner in which the Company engages with them, are integral to how the Company conducts business.

Buddies Enterprises Limited Strategic Report (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2020

Section 172 Report (continued)

Board Decision Making

This part of our section 172 statement describes how the Board has had regard to the Company's stakeholders and other matters to be considered under section 172(1) of the Act in the key decision taken by the Board during the year, which concerned the migration of policies to Petplan.

The Directors note that the Group Board has reviewed its reporting processes to ensure that a formal analysis is camed out of how material decisions that it is required to approve will impact the Company's key stakeholders groups. New reporting templates are being developed and rolled out to further improve the quality of Board reporting, ensure consistency and ensure that stakeholder considerations are properly incorporated into all Board reports. These will also be rolled out to the Company for its board reporting. However, the Board is satisfied that the interests of stakeholders have been appropriately considered in reports it has received during the year.

This analysis is in support of the Board's duties pursuant to section 172 of the Companies Act 2006 and ensuring that all potential impacts on stakeholders continue to be considered before Board approval is requested.

Migration to Petplan

Section 172 considerations: promoting the success of the Company for the benefit of the shareholder, interests of employees, long-term interests, fostering relationships with customers

Stakeholders: customers, employees

As part of the overall acquisition of the Company by Allianz Group, the pet proposition was brought into scope of the wider Fairmead business integration with Allianz during the year. In December the Board received a detailed update regarding the plans to migrate the Buddies Breeders and customers to the Allianz Petplan proposition. The migration plan was formalised and overall timetable approved in December 2020. The Board considered the risks within the plan, including checkpoints and Go/No Go decisions which would confirm whether key activity had been completed prior to the "opt-out" communications to both Breeders and Customers being issued. The Board also considered the key risks from a conduct perspective and customer perspective to ensure that these interests were considered and that customers were protected and treated fairly.

By Order of the Board

Mike Crane Director 29 July 2021

Buddies Enterprises Limited Directors' Report For the year ended 31 December 2020

The Directors present their annual report together with the audited financial statements of Buddies Enterprises Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Result for the year and dividend

The result of the Company for the year was a profit before tax of £403,335 (2019: £281,011 loss before taxation), details of which are set out on page 10. The Directors do not recommend any dividend payment in 2020 (2019: £nil).

Going concern

The Company will cease its introducer activity during 2021 as part of the migration of Pet policies away from the Company's immediate parent, Fairmead Insurance Limited. Beyond this, the Company's commission revenue stream will end. The Directors are currently reviewing the other activities undertaken by the Company but currently expect these to continue for at least the foreseeable future.

The Company does have adequate resources to continue operating for the foreseeable future and to meet its liabilities as they fall due.

Financial Risk Management

The Company's exposure to financial risk through its financial assets and liabilities is not considered material to the assessment of the Company's assets, liabilities, financial position and the profit and loss of the Company.

Political Donations

The Company made no political donations and incurred no political expenditure during the year.

Directors

The Directors of the Company in office during the year and up to the date of the signing of the financial statements were:

- M. Crane (appointed 30 April 2021)
- N. J. Thornhill
- C. Hurley (resigned 30 June 2021)
- C. J. Wren-Kirkham (resigned 30 April 2021)

Secretary

- C. M. Twemlow (appointed 1 February 2021)
- R. C. Jack-Kee (appointed 1 January 2020 and resigned 1 February 2021)

Directors' Insurance

The ultimate parent Company, Allianz SE, maintains an appropriate level of Directors' and Officers' liability insurance which is reviewed annually.

Modern Slavery Statement

The Allianz Group recognises that companies have an obligation to ensure that their business and supporting supply chains are slavery free.

The Allianz Group's full modern slavery statement can be found at www.allianz.co.uk.

Independent Auditors

On 31 March 2020, KPMG LLP resigned as the Company's external auditor. The Company has appointed BDO LLP as the Company's external auditors for the financial year ended 31 December 2020.

There is no requirement under the Companies Act or the Company's Articles of Association to hold an Annual General Meeting or lay the Company's Report and Financial Statements before the shareholders. The Company has also elected to dispense with the need to appoint auditors annually, and BDO LLP will therefore continue in office.

Buddies Enterprises Limited Directors' Report (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2020

Statement of Directors' responsibilities in respect of 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 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework.

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 United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101, 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 concem 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.

The Directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the Company's website. Legislation in the UK governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

In the case of each Director in office at the date the Directors' Report is approved:

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

By Order of the Board

Mike Crane Director 29 July 2021

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Buddies Enterprises Limited For the year ended 31 December 2020

Opinion on the financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2020 and of its profit for the year then ended:
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK accounting standards, including FRS 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements of Buddies Enterprises Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 31 December 2020 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position Statement of Changes in Equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable low and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework.

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 believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We remain 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.

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.

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 directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. 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.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Buddles Enterprises Limited (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2020

Other Companies Act 2006 reporting

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; and
- the Strategic report and the Directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

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 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 Statement of Directors' Responsibilities, 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

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.

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.

Extent to which the audit was capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud 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:

- obtaining an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that the Company operates in, focusing on those laws and regulations that had a direct effect on the financial statements or that had a fundamental effect on the operations of the Company;
- agreement of the financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation;
- assessed the susceptibility of the financial statements to material misstatement including fraud and identified the fraud risk areas to revenue recognition and management override of controls;
- In response to the risk of management override of controls, assessed the appropriateness of journal entries which met specific risk criteria by agreeing them to appropriate supporting documentation;

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Buddles Enterprises Limited (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2020

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

Extent to which the audit was capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud (continued)

- enquiring of Management, including obtaining and reviewing supporting documentation, concerning the Company's policies and procedures relating to:
 - identifying, evaluating and complying with laws and regulations and whether they were aware of any instances of non-compliance;
 - detecting and responding to the risks of fraud and whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud; and
 - the internal controls established to mitigate risks related to fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations.
- review of minutes of board meetings throughout the period.

Our audit procedures were designed to respond to risks of material misstatement in the financial statements, recognising that the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulfing from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery, misrepresentations or through collusion. There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures performed and the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we are to become aware of it.

A further description of our responsibilities is available 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.

ocuSigned by:

llepander Barnes

Alexander Barnes (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of BDO LLP, Statutory Auditor Chartered Accountants 55 Baker Street London, W1U 7EU 29 July 2021

Buddies Enterprises Limited Statement of Comprehensive Income For the year ended 31 December 2020

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Note		
		2020	2019
·		£	£
			Restated
			(note 1)
Revenue		1,578,899	1,248,728
Cost of sales		(623,064)	(741,386)
Gross profit		955,835	507,342
Administrative expenses		(602,601)	(2.007,360)
Interest receivable and similar income		-	7.710
Other income		52,404	1,217,892
Finance Costs	5	(2,303)	(6,595)
Profit/ (loss) before taxation	4	403,335	(281,011)
Taxation (charge)/ credit	8	(69,284)	13,497
Profit/ (loss) for the year and total comprehensive income/ (expense)	_	334,051	(267,514)

The notes on pages 13 to 22 are an integral part of the financial statements.

Buddies Enterprises Limited Statement of Financial Position For the year ended 31 December 2020

. or me your chade or bootinger 2020	Note		
		. 2020	2019
		£	£
			Restated
			(note 1)
Assets			
Intangible assets	9	-	-
Tangible assets	10	-	-
Right-of-use assets	16	_	-
Deferred tax assets	14	11,915	15,214
Trade and other receivables	11	217,068	70,880
Cash and cash equivalents	12 _	4,436,144	13,259,447
Total assets	_	4,665,127	13,345,541
Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	13	4,189,459	12,590,958
Provisions	17	-	164,574
Other financial liabilities	15	_	448,392
Total liabilities	_	4,189,459	13,203,924
Net assets	-	475,668	141,617
Equity			
Called up share capital	18	6.000	6,000
Share premium account	18	611,249	611,249
Other reserves		102,751	102,751
Retained earnings		(244,332)	(578,383)
Total equity		475,668	141,617

The notes on pages 13 to 22 form an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements on pages 10 to 12 were approved by the Directors on 29 July 2021 and were signed on their behalf by

Mike Crane

Director

Registered Company No. 04013396

Buddies Enterprises Limited Statement of Changes in Equity For the year ended 31 December 2020

	Called up share capital	Share Premium Account	Other reserves	Profit and Loss Account	Total Equity
	£	£	£	£	£
Balance at 1 January 2020 (restated (note 1))	6,000	611,249	102,751	(578,383)	141,617
Issue of share capital	-	-	-	-	-
Profit for the year and total comprehensive income				334,051	334,051
Balance at 31 December 2020	6,000	611,249	102,751	(244,332)	475,668
	Called up share capital	Share Premium Account	Other reserves	, Profit and Loss Account	Total Equity
	£	£	£	£	£
Balance at 1 January 2019	5,813	311,436	102,751	(310,869)	109,131
Issue of share capital	187	299,813	-		300,000
Loss for the year and total comprehensive expense (restated (note 1))	-		_	(267,514)	(267,514)
Balance at 31 December 2019 (restated (note 1))	6,000	611,249	102,751	(578,383)	141,617

The notes on pages 13 to 22 form an integral part of these financial statements.

1 Summary of significant accounting policies

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

(a) Basis of Preparation

The financial statements of Buddies Enterprises Limited have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101, 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' (FRS101). The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, and in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies using FRS101. Buddies Enterprises Limited is a private limited company incorporated in the United Kingdom.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS101 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. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience & other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. This is particularly relevant to the estimation of the trade receivable impairment provision; the calculation of which applies the historical non-collection rates to the current amount receivable unless there are specific circumstances that indicate this is not appropriate.

The following exemptions from the requirements of IFRS have been applied in the preparation of these financial statements, in accordance with FRS101:

- IFRS 7, 'Financial Statements: Disclosures'
- Paragraphs 91 to 99 of IFR\$ 13, 'Fair value measurement' (disclosure of valuation techniques and inputs used for fair value measurement of assets and liabilities)
- Paragraph 38 of IAS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements' comparative information requirements in respect
 of paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1;
 - The following paragraphs of IAS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements':
- 10(d), (statement of cash flows)
- 10(f) (a statement of financial position as at the beginning of the preceding period when an entity applies an accounting policy retrospectively or makes a retrospective restatement of items in its financial statements, or when it reclassifies items in its financial statements),
- 16 (a statement of compliance with all IFRS),
- 38A (requirement for minimum of two primary statements, including cash flow statements),
- 38B-D (additional comparative information),
- 40A-D (requirements for a third statement of financial position)
- 111 (cash flow statement information), and
- 134-136 (capital management disclosures)
- IAS 7, 'Statement of cash flows'
 - Paragraph 30 and 31 of IAS 8 'Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors' (requirement for the disclosure of information when an entity has not applied a new IFRS that has been issued but is not yet effective)
- Paragraph 17 of IAS 24, 'Related party disclosures' (key management compensation)
- The requirements in IAS 24, 'Related party disclosures' to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group.
- The requirements of paragraph 52, the second sentence of paragraph 89, and paragraphs 90, 91 and 93 of IFRS 16 'Leases'. The requirements of paragraph 58 of IFRS 16, provided that the disclosure of details of indebtedness required by paragraph 61(1) of Schedule 1 to the Regulations is presented separately for lease liabilities and other liabilities, and in total.

1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(a) Basis of Preparation (continued)

Prior Year Restatement - Tax

Immediately prior to the signing of the Company's prior year annual report and financial statements, the Completion accounts in respect of the Company's and its immediate parent's acquisition by Allianz Holdings plc ('Group') were received by the Group including Directors of the Company, albeit these were not reviewed until after the accounts had been signed. The completion accounts included notification that the vendor, Legal & General Group ('former Group'), would not be cash settling any group relief surrendered by the Company to its former Group in respect of financial year 2019 or prior. Had this information been reflected in the Company's prior year financial statements this would have led to a £30,436 write off of corporation taxation receivable.

Given the information was in the possession of the Company and Group at the point of approval of the financial statements, it is considered appropriate for this to be reflected as a prior year restatement to the 2019 comparatives presented within this set of financial statements. This has resulted in the trade and other receivables- corporation taxation receivable in the Statement of Financial Position and the taxation credit in the Statement of Comprehensive income being decreased by £30,436 in the prior year comparatives. This has led to the loss in the year and total comprehensive expense being increased and the net assets and total equity being decreased by the same value in the prior year comparatives.

Prior Year Restatement - Revenue

In the prior period, the Company did not record income in relation to recharges to its parent company Fairmead Insurance Limited (formerly Legal & General Insurance Limited) (the "Parent Company") in respect of December 2019 month in error. A restatement of the 2019 prior year comparatives has therefore been made in these financial statements. This has resulted in an increase in revenue of £35,036, and a decrease in the tax credit of £6,657 in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, resulting in a £28,379 decrease in the loss in the year and total comprehensive expense. In the Statement of Financial Position, trade and other payables- amount due to parent undertaking has decreased by £35,036 and trade and other payables- corporation tax payable increased by £6,657. This resulted in the year ended 31 December 2019 net assets and total equity increasing by £28,379.

Impact of Prior Year Restatements (PYR)

The impact of the prior year restatements on specific captions and all sub-totals and totals is set out below:

Statement of Comprehensive Income

	2019	PYR - Tax	PYR - Revenue	PYR - Total	· 2019 Restated
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	1,213,692		35,036	35,036	1,248,728
Gross Profit	472,306		35,036	35,036	507,342
Loss before taxation	(316,047)		35,036	35,036	(281,011)
Taxation (charge)/ credit	50,590	(30,436)	(6,657)	(37,093)	13,497
Loss for the year and total comprehensive expense	(265,457)	(30,436)	28,379	(2,057)	(267,514)
Statement of Financial Position					
	2019	PYR - Tax	PYR -	PYR - Total	2019
			Revenue		Restated
	£	£	£	£	£
Assets					
Trade and other receivables	101,316	(30,436)		(30,436)	70,880
Total assets	13,375,977	(30,436)	<u> </u>	(30,436)	13,345,541
Liabilities					
Trade and other payables	12,619,337		(28,379)	(28,379)	12,590,958
Total liabilities	13,232,303		(28,379)	(28,379)	13,203,924
Net assets	143,674	(30,436)	28,379	(2,057)	141,617
Equity					
Retained earnings	(576,326)	(30,436)	28,379	(2,057)	(578,383)
Total equity	143,674	(30,436)	28,379	(2,057)	141,617

1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(a) Basis of Preparation (continued)

Going Concern

The Company will cease acting as an introducer in the Pet market during 2021, beyond which the Company will not have any live intermediary relationships.

The Directors are currently reviewing the ongoing activities for the Company but currently expect these to continue for at least the foreseeable future. The Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The Company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

(b) Revenue recognition

Revenue is stated excluding recoverable value added tax and represents retained commissions receivable. Commission receivable in respect of the Company's insurance broking services is calculated based on agreed terms relating to the policy type and factors relating to the insured pet such as age and and type of pet. The commission is brought into account at the later of the policy inception date or when the policy placement has been completed and confirmed. Commission income is billed and paid by the Parent Company usually one month in arrears.

Where there is an expectation of future servicing requirements an element of income relating to the policy is deferred to cover the associated future obligation. A provision is also made for income received which is expected to be returned to the insurance provider as a result of policy cancellations. Revenue includes charges for the servicing of policies sold by the parent Company, incurred by the Company on behalf of the parent Company.

(c) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts.

(d) Income tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in shareholders' funds. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in shareholders' funds respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax is recognised on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill; or arise from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the statement of financial position date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled. Deferred income tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income taxes assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

(e) Dividend recognition

A dividend distribution to the Company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the period in which the dividends are authorised and are no longer at the discretion of the Company.

(f) Intangible assets

Purchased software and costs directly associated with the internal development of computer software are capitalised as intangible assets where the software is an identifiable asset controlled by the Company which will generate future economic benefits and where costs can be reliably measured. Costs incurred to establish technological feasibility or to maintain existing levels of performance are recognised as an expense as incurred.

1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(f) Intangible assets (continued)

Such intangible assets are stated at cost less cumulative amortisation and impairment losses. Amortisation begins when the asset becomes available for operational use and is charged to the income statement within administrative expenses on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the software, which is considered to be 10 years. The amortisation periods used are reviewed annually.

Assets are reviewed for impairment at each statement of financial position date or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount, if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell, and its value in use.

(g) Tangible assets - plant and equipment

The initial cost of an item of plant or equipment is capitalised where it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The cost is then depreciated on a straight line basis over the item's estimated useful working life over 3 to 10 years.

The Company reviews the carrying value of plant & equipment at each statement of financial position date where there has been an indication that impairment has occurred. If the carrying value of an item of plant & equipment is impaired, the carrying value is reduced through a charge to the income statement.

(h) Debtors receivable and creditors payable

Debtors and creditors with no stated interest rate and receivable or payable within one year are recorded at transaction price. Any lossess arising from impairment are recognised in profit and loss account in other administrative expenses.

(i) Lease

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At the inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether: the contract involves the use of an identified asset; the Company has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset throughout the period of use; and the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset. This policy is applied to contracts entered into, or changed, on or after 1 January 2019.

Contracts may contain both lease and non-lease components. The Company allocates the consideration in the contract to the lease and non-lease components based on their relative stand-alone prices. However, for leases of real estate for which the Company is a lessee, it has elected not to separate lease and non-lease components and instead accounts for these as a single lease component.

Until the 2018 financial year, leases of property, plant and equipment were classified as either finance leases or operating leases. From 1 January 2019, leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and are measured at an amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments.

Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. Lease liabilities include the net present value of fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable variable lease payment that are based on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date; and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising that option.

Lease payments to be made under reasonably certain extension options are also included in the measurement of the liability.

The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be readily determined, which is generally the case for leases in the Company, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the individual lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment with similar terms, security and conditions.

Lease payments are allocated between principal and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(i) Lease (continued)

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the following: the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability; any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received; any initial direct costs; and restoration costs.

Right-of-use assets are generally depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis. If the Company is reasonably certain to exercise a purchase option, the right-of-use asset is depreciated over the underlying asset's useful life.

Payments associated with short-term leases of equipment and vehicles and all leases of low-value assets are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less.

2 Auditor's remuneration

The auditor's remuneration in respect of the audit of the financial statements of the Company of £13,000 (2019: £10,290) was borne by the Parent Company. There were no non-audit fees in the current year.

3 Segmental disclosure

All revenue, and related profit (2019:loss) before tax, is derived from the principal trading activity of the Company, which is providing intermediary services for the provision of pet insurance solutions to individuals. All revenue derives from the UK and Channel Islands. Included within revenue is £487,954 (2019: £173,587) relating to recharges made to the immediate Parent Company for servicing policies.

4 Profit/ (loss) before taxation

This is stated after (charging)/crediting:

	2020	2019
	£	£
		Restated
		(note 1)
Amortisation and impairment of intangible assets (note 9)	-	(83,474)
Depreciation and impairment of tangible assets (note 10)	-	(133,888)
Depreciation and impairment of right-of-use assets (note 16)	-	(166,963)
Management recharges	505,322	1,426,515

The right-of-use asset has been fully impaired due to the closure of the Corby office.

Management recharges during the year include recharges for expenses incurred to service the immediate Parent Company's policies. In 2019, the management recharges also included costs relating to the planned closure of the Corby office and impairment costs. These recharges are recognised either within revenue (£452,918 (2019: £208,623)) or as other income (£52,404 (2019: £1,217,892)) within the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

5 Finance Costs

	2020 £	2019 £
Lease liability interest expense	2,303	6,595

6 Employee information

The Company employed an average of 3 (2019: 24) employees during the year. All employees of the Company were either made redundant or transferred to the employment of Liverpool Victoria General Insurance Group Limited ('LVGIG') during the first quarter of the year as part of the closure of the Corby office and transfer of operations to the Birmingham location of the Parent Company.

	2020	2019
	£	£
Wages and salaries	193,082	722,644
Social security costs	34,387	235,417
Other pension costs	6,122	25,112
	233.591	983,173

7 Directors' emoluments

During the current year all directors' emoluments have been borne by the Company's immediate parent, Fairmead Insurance Limited (formerly Legal & General Insurance Limited). These figures represent that portion of the directors' emoluments that are estimated to relate to their services to the Company. In 2020 no (2019: 2) Directors were contracted directly by the Company.

	2020	2019
	£	£
Emoluments	81,041	181,036
Money purchase contributions	3,859	4,567

No defined pension benefits accrued to directors under the Group defined benefit pension scheme (2019: £nit).

No directors exercised share options under the Group's share schemes in the year (2019: none).

One (2019: nil) Director has been granted awards under LVGIG's long term incentive plan (LTIP) schemes. There is a LTIP scheme each year with covering a period of three years. Performance measures, both financial and non-financial, are attached to each scheme and performance against these drive the final award value. The LTIP payments are included in emoluments in the financial year that payment is made.

The emoluments received by the directors in 2020 were settled by LVGIG (2019: Legal & General Resources Limited) and recharged to Fairmead Insurance Limited.

8 Taxation charge/ (credit)

2020	2019
£	£
	Restated
	(note 1)
65,985	1,780
-	701
65,985	2,481
5,674	(15,587)
(2,375)	(391)
3,299	(15,978)
69,284	(13,497)
_	£ 65,985 65,985 5,674 (2,375) 3,299

The tax charge / (credit) differs from the tax calculated at the standard UK corporation tax rate as follows: $\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \left$

	2020 £	2019 £ Restated (note 1)
Profit/(Loss) before tax	403,335	(281,011)
Corporation tax at 19% (2019: 19%) Effects of:	76,634	(53,392)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	-	8,486
Adjustment in respect of prior year current tax	-	701
Adjustment in respect of prior year deferred tax	(4,974)	663
Impact of change in taxation rates on deferred taxation balances	(2,375)	(391)
Derecognition of corporation taxation receivable (note 1)	-	30,436
Total tax credit	69,285	(13,497)

9	Intangible Assets			
,	midigible Assets		2020	2019
			£	£
	Cost		00.150	00.150
	At 1 January Additions		89,153	80,153 9,000
	At 31 December	-	89,153	89,153
	74 of Beechloof	-	077100	07,100
	Accumulated amortisation			
	At 1 January		89,153	5,679
	Amortisation charge for the year		-	17,707
	Impairment At 31 December	-	89,153	65,767 89,153
	71 of December	-	97,100	07,100
	Closing net book value	-		-
	Opening net book value	_		74,474
	Intangible assets were fully impaired in 2019 due to the closure of the C Birmingham office.	Corby office and tro	ansfer of all ope	rations to the
10	Tangible Assets	Leasehold		
			Office	Total
		Improvements	Equipment	10101
		£	£	£
	Cost			
	At 1 January 2020	77,939	80,615	158,554
	Additions	-	-	•
	Disposals	(77,939)	(66,443)	(144,382)
	At 31 December 2020		14,172	14,172
	Accumulated depreciation			
	At 1 January 2020	77,939	80,615	158,554
	Depreciation charge for the year	· -	-	-
	Disposals	(77.939)	(66,443)	(144,382)
	At 31 December 2020	-	14,172	14,172
	Closing net book value	_	_	_
	•			
	Opening net book value	.	. -	
11	Trade and other receivables			
			2020	2019
	•		£	£
				Restated
				(note 1)
	Trade receivables		175,149	54,152
			41,919	16,728
	Prepayments and other income	-	217,068	70,880
	•	_	217,000	70,000

12 Cash and cash equivalents

2020 2019 £ £

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Included within the cash and cash equivalents are amounts held on behalf of insurers of £3,670,711 (2019: £12,869,169).

13 Trade and other payables

•	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2020 £	2019 £ Restated (note 1)
	Trade payables	-	44,659
	Other tax and social security	-	18,400
	Accruals and other payables	121,712	114,548
	Deferred Income	43,487	52,184
	Amount due to parent undertaking	3,808,832	12,200,950
	Lease liability (note 16)	142,786	153,560
	Corporation tax payable	72,642	6,657
		4,189,459	12,590,958
4	Deferred tax asset		
		2020	2019
		£	£
	At 1 January	15,214	(764)
	Tax (charged)/ credited to the income statement	(3,299)	15,978
	At 31 December	11,915	15,214

Deferred taxation relates to depreciation in excess of capital allowances.

A reduction in the UK corporation tax rate from 19% to 17% (effective 1 April 2020) was substantively enacted on 6 September 2016, and the deferred tax asset as at 31 December 2019 were calculated based on this rate. The March 2020 Budget announced that a rate of 19% would continue to apply with effect from 1 April 2020, and this change was substantively enacted on 17 March 2020. This has increased the deferred taxation asset by £2,375 in 2020, reducing the taxation charge to the income statement by the same amount.

The UK Government announced its intention in the budget of March 3, 2021 to legislate to increase the rate of corporation tax from 19% to 25% with effect from April 1, 2023. This legislation is expected to be substantively enacted by summer 2021. If the deferred tax balance is re-measured using a rate of 25% at December 31, 2020, the deferred tax asset would increase to £14,637.

15 Other financial liabilities

The loan of £nil (2019: £448,392) was due to the immediate Parent Company. The final repayment date was 18 January 2028. The loan was settled in full during the year. No interest was payable on the loan.

16 Leases

Right-of-use ('ROU') assets - Building	2020	2019
	£	£
At 1 January	-	-
Additions	-	166,963
Depreciation	-	(18,551)
Impaiment		(148,412)
At 31 December		

The Company leases an office building, where the contract is fixed until December 2027.

The ROU asset was fully impaired during 2019 due to the closure of the Corby office. A recalculation of the ROU asset in 2020 in line with the Allianz discount rate resulted in an increase in the asset value that was immediately impaired.

16	Leases (continued) Lease liability			2020	2019
				£	£
	Maturity analysis - contractual undiscounted cash flow				
	Not later than one year			20,400	20,600
	After one year but not more than five years			85,762	88,768
	After five years			45,497	73,814
	Total undiscounted cash flow at 31 December			151,659	183,182
	Lease liabilities included in the statement of financial posi	ition within trade	and other pa	yables as at 31	December:
				2020	2019
				£	£
	Current			19,509	19,786
	Non-current			123,277	133,774
				142,786	153,560
17	Provisions				
"	11041310113			2020.	2019
				£ 2020,	£
	Corby office closure costs				
	At 1 January			164,574	
	Provided during the year				164,574
	Utilised during the year At 31 December			(164,574)	1/4.574
	Al 31 December				164,574
	The provision related to costs associated with the closure a 2020.	of the Corby off	ice. These cos	ts have been se	ttled during
18	Called up share capital and share premium account				
	called op and o capital and share promisely account	2020	2020	2019	2019
	·	No. of shares	£	No. of shares	£
	Authorised share capital			•	
	At 31 December: ordinary shares of £0.25 each	24,000	6,000	24,000	000,6
	issued share capital, fully paid	24,000	6,000	24,000	6,000
				Called up Share Capital	Share Premium account
			No. of shares	£	£
	As at 1 January 2020 and 31 December 2020		1,000	6,000	611,249

19 Ultimate parent undertaking

The immediate parent company is Fairmead Insurance Limited (formerly Legal & General Insurance Limited).

On 31 December 2019, the Company's immediate parent was acquired by AZH and ownership was subsequently transferred to a subsidiary of AZH, LVGIG in 2020. The Company is now part of the wider Allianz Group, whose ultimate parent company is Allianz SE.

The ultimate parent company is Allianz SE, a company incorporated in Germany - the controlling party. Allianz SE is the largest group of undertakings for which group financial statements are drawn up and of which the company is a member. These financial statements therefore provide information about the Company as an individual undertaking. Copies of the financial statements of the ultimate holding company, Allianz SE, are available on request from Allianz SE, Koeniginstrasse 28, 80802, Munchen, Germany.

The smallest group of undertakings for which group financial statements are drawn up and of which the Company is a member is AZH.

20 Cash flow statement

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption under paragraph 8 (h) of FRS 101 from the requirements of IAS 7 Statement of Cash flows, and hence has not presented a cash flow statement.

21 Related party transactions

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption under paragraph 8 (j) and (k) of FRS 101 from certain requirements under IAS 24 Related party disclosures. These include the requirement to disclose transactions entered into by the Company with other wholly owned members of Legal & General Group plc or Allianz SE, and the requirement to present disclosures on compensation arrangements for key management personnel. See note 7 for disclosure of Directors' remuneration.