UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

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COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors Mr I Bramwell

Mr D Riley Mr M Rogers Mr D Abbott

Company number

06867760

Registered office

Fairacres House Fairacres Road High Lane Stockport SK6 8JQ

Accountants

Bennett Verby Limited

Chartered Certified Accountants

7 St Petersgate

Stockport Cheshire SK1 1EB

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BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

	2016		2015	
Notes	£	£	£	£
				•
2		1,201,634		1,219,031
4	71,392		29,392	
	9,837		15,960	
_	81,229		45,352	
5	(612,508)		(483,825)	
		(531,279)		(438,473)
		670,355		780,558
6		(216,445)		(330,000)
		453,910		450,558
7		40		40
		449,960		449,960
		3,910		558
		453,910		450,558
	2 4 5	Notes £ 2 4 71,392 9,837 81,229 5 (612,508)	2 1,201,634 4 71,392 9,837 81,229 5 (612,508) (531,279) 670,355 6 (216,445) 453,910 7 40 449,960 3,910	Notes £ £ £ 2 1,201,634 4 71,392 9,837 15,960 29,392 15,960 81,229 45,352 45,352 5 (612,508) (483,825) (531,279) 670,355 (670,355) 6 (216,445) 453,910 — 40 449,960 3,910 — 3,910

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

For the financial year ended 31 December 2016 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 11 May 2017 and are stand on its behalf by:

Mr I Bramwell Director

Company Registration No. 06867760

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

Company information

A & B Holdings Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Fairacres House, Fairacres Road, High Lane, Stockport, SK6 8JQ.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest \pounds .

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016 are the first financial statements of A & B Holdings Limited prepared in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 January 2015. The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

1.2 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

1.3 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.4 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publically traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

Classification of financial liabilities

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

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

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Other financial liabilities

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value though profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

1.5 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

2 Fixed asset investments

rixed asset investments	2016 £	2015 £
Investments	1,201,634	1,219,031

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

2	Fixed asset investments	(Continued)
	Movements in fixed asset investments	Shares in group undertakings £
	Cost or valuation	•
	At 1 January 2016 & 31 December 2016	1,219,031
	Impairment	
	At 1 January 2016	-
	Disposals	17,397
	At 31 December 2016	17,397
	Carrying amount	
	At 31 December 2016	1,201,634
	At 31 December 2015	1,219,031

3 Subsidiaries

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 31 December 2016 are as follows:

Name of undertaking and incorporation or residence	•	Nature of business	Class of shareholding	% Held Direct Indirect
Abbott & Bramwell Limited	England & Wales	Insurance brokers	Ordinary	100.00
Corporate Insurance Brokers Limited	England & Wales	Insurance brokers	Ordinary	100.00
Thurstone Limited	England & Wales	Holding company	Ordinary	70.00

The aggregate capital and reserves and the result for the year of the subsidiaries noted above was as follows:

Name of undertaking	Profit/(Loss)	Capital and Reserves £
Abbott & Bramwell Limited Corporate Insurance Brokers Limited Thurstone Limited	99,129 - -	949,317 5,000 788,102

4 Debtors

Amounts falling due within one year:	2016 £	2015 £
Amounts due from group undertakings	71,392	29,392

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
	•	2016	2015
		£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	123,683	120,000
	Amounts due to group undertakings	488,825	363,825
		612,508	483,825
6	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
	Ground announce running and arrow man one your	2016	2015
		£	£
	Bank loans and overdrafts	216,445 ———	330,000
	The bank loan totalling £340,128 (2015 £450,000) is secured by fixed and floguarantee and indemnity given by A & B Holdings Limited, Abbott & Bramwel Services Limited and Thurstone Limited.		
7	Called up share capital		
		2016	2015
		£	£
	Ordinary share capital		
	Issued and fully paid 40 Ordinary of £1 each	40	40
	40 Ordinary of £1 caon		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

8 Related party transactions

Creditors includes a loan of £483,825 (2015 £358,825) from Abbott & Bramwell Limited. This is a wholly owned subsidiary of A & B Holdings Limited.

Creditors includes a loan of £5,000 (2015: £5,000) from Corporate Insurance Brokers Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of A & B Holdings Limited.

The bank loan of £340,128 at the year-end (2015: £450,000) is secured by fixed and floating charges and deeds of guarantee and indemnity given by A & B Holdings Limited, Abbott & Bramwell Limited, Insurance Market Services Limited and Thurstone Limited.

A dividend of £40,000 (2015: £46,000) was received from Abbott & Bramwell Limited. A dividend of £42,000 (2015: Nil) was received from Thurstone Limited.

Debtors includes a loan of £71,392 (2015: £29,392) to Thurstone Limited.

During the year the company gave 8.25% of it's 78.25% shareholding in its subsidiary company, Thurstone Limited, to Ray Ryan, a director and shareholder in Thurstone Limited, for nil consideration.

9 Directors' transactions

Dividends totalling £40,000 (2015 - £0) were paid in the year in respect of shares held by the company's directors.