ALTO INSURANCE GROUP LIMITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors R Brown

B McManus

Company number

07903709

Registered office

Rossington's Business Park

West Carr Road

Retford

Nottinghamshire DN22 7SW

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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021

		20	2021		2020 Restated	
	Notes	£	£	£	£	
Fixed assets						
Tangible assets	3		43,000		55,900	
Current assets						
Debtors	5	11,695,810		11,518,461		
Cash at bank and in hand		18,623		21,737		
		11,714,433		11,540,198		
Creditors: amounts falling due within	6					
one year		(3,374,138)		(3,197,036)		
Net current assets			8,340,295		8,343,162	
Total assets less current liabilities			8,383,295		8,399,062	
Provisions for liabilities	7		(129,000)		(129,000	
Net assets			8,254,295		8,270,062	
Capital and reserves						
Called up share capital	8		16,002,791		16,002,791	
Profit and loss reserves	Ţ		(7,748,496)		(7,732,729	
Total equity			8,254,295		8,270,062	

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 December 2021 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 479A of the Companies Act 2006 relating to subsidiary 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 delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 13 September 2022 and are signed on its behalf by:

R Brown

Director

Company Registration No. 07903709

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Alto Insurance Group Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Rossington's Business Park, West Carr Road, Retford, Nottinghamshire, DN22 7SW.

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 for the year ending 31 December 2021 were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard (FRS)101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework". Due to the change in accounting basis, the prior year comparatives have been restated to present information on a comparable basis where appropriate.

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 £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of certain items at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

This company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 102, being a member of a group where the parent of that group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements, including this company, which are intended to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the group. The company has therefore taken advantage of exemptions from the following disclosure requirements:

- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows' Presentation of a statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures;
- Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments'- Paragraphs 11.42, 11.44, 11.45, 11.47, 11.48 (a) (iii), 11.48 (a) (iv), 11.48 (b), and 11.48 (c).
- Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures' Compensation for key management personnel.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

Alto Insurance Group Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of PIB Group Limited and the results of Alto Insurance Group Limited are included in their consolidated financial statements which are available from Registrar of Companies (England and Wales), Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The assessment of future performance included the collation and review of in depth annual budgets, review of the company's structure and detailed cash flow plans.

In light of the additional uncertainty regarding the impact of Covid-19 the Company has further considered its financial position and future performance. The Company has sufficient cash resources and has no concerns over the ability to meet its commitments. Well established business continuity plans have been used and the Company is able to continue to support its clients and expects to be able to do so for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Leasehold improvements

Over the term of the lease

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.4 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

1.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in bank, bank deposits and petty cash. Whilst held in the Company's regulatory trust accounts under appropriate client money regulation, fiduciary funds held are controlled by the Company and economic benefits are derived from them. As such these funds are recognised as an asset on the Company's statement of financial position.

1.6 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments'.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's statement of financial position 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.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

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 payments 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

1.7 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.

1.8 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the income statement because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the income statement, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.9 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a legal or constructive present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that the company will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting end date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation is recognised at present value. When a provision in measured at present value the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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 where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

At the reporting date, there are no key assumptions or sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying values of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold improvements £
Cost	
At 1 January 2021 and 31 December 2021	129,000
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 January 2021	73,100
Depreciation charged in the year	12,900
At 31 December 2021	86,000
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2021	43,000
At 31 December 2020	55,900

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

4 Subsidiaries

5

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 31 December 2021 are as follows:

Name of undertaking	Registered office	Nature of business	Class of shares held	Direct (%)	Indirect (%)
Cobra Holdings Limited	England and Wales	Intermediate holding company	Ordinary shares	100.00	
Cobra Resource Management Limited	England and Wales	Insurance brokers	Ordinary shares		100.00
Cobra Underwriting Agencies Limited	England and Wales	Insurance brokers	Ordinary shares		100.00
Cobra Network Limited	England and Wales	Insurance brokers	Ordinary shares		100.00
Cobra Corporate Solutions Limited	England and Wales	Insurance brokers	Ordinary shares		100.00
Cobra Insurance Brokers Limited	England and Wales	Insurance brokers	Ordinary shares		100.00
Cobra GAL Holdings Limited	England and Wales	Intermediate holding company	Ordinary shares		100.00
Cobra London Markets Limited	England and Wales	Insurance brokers	Ordinary shares		100.00
BKG West Limited	England and Wales	Insurance brokers	Ordinary shares		100.00
Philip Paul & Associates Limited	England and Wales	Insurance brokers	Ordinary shares		100.00
Robert Edward(Southern) Limited	England and Wales	Insurance brokers	Ordinary shares		100.00
Debtors					
			202		2020 Restated
Amounts falling due within one year:				£	£
Amounts due from fellow group undertak Other debtors	ings		11,525,99 169,81		1,310,425 208,036
			11,695,81	10 1 ²	1,518,461

Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2021	2020
		£	£
	Trade creditors	36,972	-
	Amounts due to group undertakings	3,337,166	3,197,036
		3,374,138	3,197,036
	Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and repay	able on demand.	
7	Provisions for liabilities		
		2021 £	2020 £
	Dilapidations	129,000	129,000
	Movements on provisions:		
		ī	Dilapidations £
	At 1 January 2021 and 31 December 2021		129,000
	At 1 January 2021 and 31 December 2021 The company has dilapidation provisions in respect of premises that it occur future reparation costs on these premises. The dilapidation costs have been past experience of similar expenses. Dilapidation payments are due at the end of the property lease.	n estimated using	ion relates to
8	The company has dilapidation provisions in respect of premises that it occur future reparation costs on these premises. The dilapidation costs have been past experience of similar expenses. Dilapidation payments are due at the	n estimated using	ion relates to
8	The company has dilapidation provisions in respect of premises that it occur future reparation costs on these premises. The dilapidation costs have bee past experience of similar expenses. Dilapidation payments are due at the end of the property lease.	n estimated using earlier of the bre 2021	ion relates to the Group's eak option or 2020
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

9 Guarantees and contingent liabilities

The company's intermediate parent company, Paisley Bidco Limited, has entered into a credit facility. As at the year end, the facility consisted of a £1,032m long term loan due to mature in 2028 with an initial interest rate of either 5.5% or 6.00% depending on the currency of the drawndown and the tranche of the facility. In addition, there is a £50m revolving facility due to mature in 2027 with an initial interest rate of 2.75%, plus a commitment fee on any undrawn amount of the facility. Both are subject to a ratchet starting on 17 March 2022 that would result in interest rates between 4.75% and 6.25% on the long term loan and between 2.25% and 2.75% on the revolving facility.

For further information relating to changes in the group borrowing arrangements after the year end, refer to note 11.

10 Controlling party

The company's immediate parent company is PIB Group Limited, a company registered in England and Wales. Its ultimate parent undertaking is Paisley Equityco Limited, a company registered in Guernsey. As at 31 December 2021, that company was ultimately owned by entities trading as 'the Apax Funds'.

The smallest set of consolidated financial statements to include the company are those of PIB Group Limited, registered company number 09900466. A copy of it's financial statements are available from it's registered office, which is Rossington's Business Park, West Carr Road, Retford, Nottinghamshire, DN22 7SW.

The largest consolidated set of financial statements to include the company are those of Paisley Equityco Limited, a company registered in Guernsey, registered company number 68633. A copy of it's financial statements are available from it's registered office which is PO BOX 656, East Wing, Trafalgar Court, Les Banques, St Peters Port, Guernsey, GY1 3PP.

11 Events after the reporting date

Following the Russian invasion of Ukraine, the UK, EU and USA and USA have imposed and continued to escalate sanction regimes against Russia and Belarus. The company complies with applicable sanctions regimes across the world and ensures that its business relationships including direct clients, intermediaries and markets are free from applicable sanctions. The company has a strong control framework in place to prevent any potential breach of sanctions. This includes sanctions checks covering directors, shareholders, and ultimate beneficial owners which are carried out ahead of new business, mid-term adjustment, claim payment or renewal. The company continues to actively monitor the situation as it develops and will respond accordingly as new sanctions are enacted.

The guarantee referred to in note 9 was released on 16 March 2022.

Other than the events above, the directors are not aware of any post balance sheet events prior to the financial statements being signed that need to be disclosed or adjusted.