REGISTERED NUMBER: 06431581 (England and Wales)

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS AND

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2016

FOR

LLOYD WARWICK INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

CONTENTS OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the Year Ended 31 October 2016

LLOYD WARWICK INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION
for the Year Ended 31 October 2016

DIRECTORS:	P Bates S D Pearsall C D Pinney J McMahon G B Piggot
REGISTERED OFFICE:	Forum House 15-18 Lime Street London EC3M 7AN
REGISTERED NUMBER:	06431581 (England and Wales)
AUDITORS:	Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor Birmingham

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS
for the Year Ended 31 October 2016

The directors present their report with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 October 2016.

The directors have utilised the exemption available in section 414(b) of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare a Strategic Report.

The company is incorporated and domiciled in the United Kingdom.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' ("FRS 101"). An explanation of how the transition to FRS 101 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance of the company is provided in note 19.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY
The principal activity of the company in the year under review was that of a holding company for the Lloyd Warwick Group of specialist loss adjuster businesses.

REVIEW OF BUSINESS
The company generated a small profit during the year due to the receipt of royalty income from its associate company.

DIVIDENDS
No dividends will be distributed for the year ended 31 October 2016 (2015: £Nil).

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS
The Company will continue to act as the holding entity for the Lloyd Warwick Group for the foreseeable future.

DIRECTORS
The directors shown below have held office during the whole of the period from 1 November 2015 to the date of this report.

P Bates
S D Pearsall
C D Pinney
J McMahon

Other changes in directors holding office are as follows:

V Cole - resigned 30 November 2015

G B Piggot was appointed as a director after 31 October 2016 but prior to the date of this report.

I V Muress and J E Jenner ceased to be directors after 31 October 2016 but prior to the date of this report.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS
for the Year Ended 31 October 2016

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The Company has established a risk and financial management framework whose primary objectives are to protect the Company from events that hinder the achievement of the Company's performance objectives. The objectives aim to limit undue counterparty exposure, ensure sufficient working capital exists and monitor the management of risk at a business unit level.

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for that other party by failing to discharge an obligation. Company policies are aimed at minimising such losses, by partnering with financially sound customers, agreeing payment terms in advance and requesting progress payments and upfront payments where necessary. Appropriate credit control procedures have been developed and are followed at all levels of operations where credit risk is perceived.

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. The company aims to mitigate liquidity risk by managing cash generation by its operations, applying cash collection targets throughout the Company.

Cash flow risk is the risk of exposure to variability in cashflows that is attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognised asset or liability such as future interest payments on a variable rate debt. The company mitigates cash flow risk via detailed cashflow management, cash forecasting and the ability to utilise loan accounts within the Group, allowing for cash transfers between each Company.

GOING CONCERN

The Company has obtained confirmation from Crawford & Company EMEA/A-P Management Limited that, in the event it is required, it will provide financial support for a period of at least twelve months from the date of approval of the accounts. For this reason the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the accounts.

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The directors are responsible for preparing the Report of the directors 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 the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law), including Financial Reporting Standard 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;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS
for the Year Ended 31 October 2016

STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Report of the Directors is approved has confirmed that:

- So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006) of which the company's auditors are unaware; and
- each director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

AUDITORS

The auditors, Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor, will be proposed for re-appointment at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

....

S D Pearsall - Director

Date: 4th September 2017

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF LLOYD WARWICK INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Lloyd Warwick International Limited for the year ended 31 October 2016 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes 1 to 19. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework".

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 a Report of the auditors 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.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' responsibilities set out on page 3, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Report of the Directors and financial statements to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on 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 October 2016 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, including Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework'; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Report of the Directors for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF LLOYD WARWICK INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where 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.
- the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies' exemption in not preparing the Strategic Report.

Ernst & Young

Andrew Merrick (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor
Birmingham

Date: 5/9/17

LLOYD WARWICK INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
for the Year Ended 31 October 2016

	Notes	2016 £	2015 £
TURNOVER	2	775,336	1,457,667
Administrative expenses		(772,656)	(1,341,155)
		2,680	116,512
Other operating income		68,767	-
OPERATING PROFIT		71,447	116,512
Interest receivable and similar income	4	42,904	16,363
Interest payable and similar charges	5	(70,494)	(132,875)
PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION	6	43,857	-
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	7	(13,753)	-
PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		30,104	-
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		-	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		30,104	-

The notes form part of these financial statements

LLOYD WARWICK INTERNATIONAL LIMITED (REGISTERED NUMBER: 06431581)

BALANCE SHEET
31 October 2016

	Notes	2016 £	2015 £
FIXED ASSETS			
Intangible assets	8	58,849	90,052
Tangible assets	9	21,793	34,088
Investments	10	11,000	11,000
		91,642	135,140
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors	11	1,709,891	2,361,196
Cash at bank		477,108	94,612
		2,186,999	2,455,808
CREDITORS			
Amounts falling due within one year	12	(2,844,137)	(3,186,548)
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES		(657,138)	(730,740)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		(565,496)	(595,600)
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital	13	3	3
Retained earnings	14	(565,499)	(595,603)
SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIT		(565,496)	(595,600)

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 4th September 2017 and were signed on its behalf by:

....

S D Pearsall - Director

The notes form part of these financial statements

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
for the Year Ended 31 October 2016

	Called up share capital £	Retained earnings £	Total equity £
Balance at 1 November 2014	3	(595,603)	(595,600)
Changes in equity			
Balance at 31 October 2015	3	(595,603)	(595,600)
Changes in equity			
Total comprehensive income	-	30,104	30,104
Balance at 31 October 2016	3	(565,499)	(565,496)

The notes form part of these financial statements

1. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

Basis of preparation
These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework" ("FRS 101") and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with applicable accounting standards.

In the current year the company transitioned from extant UK GAAP to FRS101 for all periods presented. Information on the impact of the first time adoption of FRS101 is given in note 19. The company's date of transition was 1 November 2014.

The financial statements are presented in Sterling and all values are rounded to the nearest pound sterling except when otherwise stated. The company is incorporated and is domiciled in the United Kingdom.

The company's parent undertaking Crawford & Company includes the company in its consolidated financial statements, which are publicly available and may be obtained from the address given in note 17. Some of the exemptions are taken because the information is given in the group accounts.
The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework":

- a cash flow statement and related notes as required by IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of paragraphs 17 and 18A of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures regarding compensation for key personnel members;
- an additional Balance Sheet for the beginning of the earliest comparative period as required by paragraphs 6 and 21 of IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards;
- The requirement in paragraph 38 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements to present comparative information in respect of:
    (i) paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1;
    (ii) paragraph 73(e) of IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment;
    (iii) paragraph 118(e) of IAS 38 Intangible Assets;
- the requirements in IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures to disclose related party transactions entered into between wholly owned members of the LWI group.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty
The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the balance sheet date and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year. However, the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates.

The following judgements (apart from those involving estimates) have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements:

Taxation
Management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and level of future taxable profits together with an assessment of the effect of future tax planning strategies. Further details are contained in note 7.

continued...

Revenue recognition
Turnover comprises of revenue recognised by the company for services supplied during the year to its subsidiaries, exclusive of value added tax and trade discounts.

Intangible assets
Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired.

Software - 5 years straight line

The amortisation period and the amortisation method are reviewed at least at each financial year end. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset is accounted for by changing the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the income statement when the asset is derecognised.

Tangible fixed assets
Tangible fixed assets are originally recognised at cost. Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates to write off the cost less estimated residual value of each asset over its estimated useful life.

Computer equipment - 5 years straight line

Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset is accounted for by changing the depreciation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. Gains or losses arising from the disposal of a tangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the income statement when the asset is disposed of.

Financial instruments
Financial assets

The Company's financial assets include cash and short-term deposits, intercompany and other receivables.

Intercompany and other receivables
Intercompany and other receivables are recognised and carried at the lower of their original invoiced value and recoverable amount. Where the time value of money is material, receivables are carried at amortised cost. Provision for impairment is made through profit or loss when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to recover balances in full. Balances are written off when the probability of recovery is assessed as being remote.

Cash at bank and in hand
Cash and short term deposits in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and in hand and short term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less.

continued...

1. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

Financial instruments - continued

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement
Financial liabilities within the scope of IAS 39 are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings. The Company determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

Intercompany and other payables
Intercompany and other payables are recognised initially at fair value and in the case of loans and borrowings, plus directly attributable transaction costs.

A liability is generally derecognised when the contract that gives rise to it is settled, sold, cancelled or expires.

Taxation
Current taxes are based on the results shown in the financial statements and are calculated according to local tax rules, using tax rates enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all temporary differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more, or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date, with the exception that deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the Directors consider that it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying temporary difference can be deducted.

Deferred tax is measured on a non-discounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which temporary differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Foreign currencies
Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating result.

continued...

1. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

Employee benefit costs
The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to the income statement in the period to which they relate.

Consolidated accounts
The company has taken advantage of the exemption from preparing consolidated financial statements as the Group is a small Group as defined under section 384 of the Companies Act 2006.

Going concern
The Company has obtained confirmation from Crawford & Company EMEA/A-P Management Limited that, in the event it is required, it will provide financial support for a period of at least twelve months from the date of approval of the accounts. For this reason the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the accounts.

2. **TURNOVER**

The whole of the company's turnover is attributable to management recharges to its subsidiaries.

3. **EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS**

	2016	2015
	£	£
Wages and salaries	543,373	909,345
Social security costs	71,572	90,687
Other pension costs	29,083	14,668
	644,028	1,014,700

The average monthly number of employees during the year was as follows:

	2016	2015
Directors	1	2
Administration	3	2
	4	4

	2016	2015
	£	£
Directors' remuneration	412,000	786,359

Information regarding the highest paid director is as follows:

	2016	2015
	£	£
Emoluments etc	412,000	412,000

continued...

3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS - continued

The other directors are paid through the company's affiliated companies. The other directors remuneration in respect of services to the company are considered to comprise an insignificant proportion of their total remuneration, no amounts are recharged to the company in this respect and none of the other directors received any specific remuneration in respect of Lloyd Warwick International Limited.

4. INTEREST RECEIVABLE AND SIMILAR INCOME

	2016	2015
	£	£
Intercompany interest received	42,904	16,363

5. INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR CHARGES

	2016	2015
	£	£
Intercompany interest payable	70,494	132,875

6. PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION

The profit before taxation is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2016	2015
	£	£
Depreciation - owned assets	12,295	12,295
Audit of financial statements	3,216	10,000
Audit of financial statements of subsidiary	-	15,000
Taxation compliance services	804	2,500
Foreign exchange differences	(71,140)	294
Amortisation of computer software	31,203	30,925

7. TAXATION

Analysis of tax expense

	2016	2015
	£	£
Current tax:		
Corporation tax	13,753	-
Total tax expense in statement of comprehensive income	13,753	-

continued...

7. **TAXATION - continued**

Factors affecting the tax expense
The tax assessed for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The difference is explained below:

	2016	2015
	£	£
Profit on ordinary activities before income tax	43,857	-
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2015 - 20.40%)	8,771	-
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	-	8,083
Movement in deferred tax not recognised	4,982	(8,083)
Tax expense	13,753	-

Deferred Tax	2016	2016	2015	2015
	£	£	£	£
	Recognised	Unrecognised	Recognised	Unrecognised
Accelerated capital allowances	2,870		10,868	
Trading losses brought forward	(2,870)	(92,828)	(10,868)	(93,805)
Deferred tax asset	-	(92,828)	-	(93,805)

The company has tax unutilised trading losses of £562,931 (2015: £581,519) offset by other temporary differences of £16,884 (2015: £60,378) totalling £546,047 (2015: £521,141) available to carry forward against future trading profits, giving rise to a total deferred tax asset of £92,828 (2015: £93,805). A deferred tax asset has not been recognised in respect of these trading losses.

The standard rate of UK Corporation Tax will be reduced from 20% to 19% with effect from 1 April 2017, with a further reduction to 17% with effect from 1 April 2020. These were substantively enacted in the Finance Act 2016 on 6 September 2016 and in accordance with accounting standards, the closing deferred tax balances have been calculated at 17% (2015: 18%).

continued...

8. INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Computer software £
COST	
At 1 November 2015 and 31 October 2016	156,014
AMORTISATION	
At 1 November 2015	65,962
Amortisation for year	31,203
At 31 October 2016	97,165
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 October 2016	58,849
At 31 October 2015	90,052

9. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Computer equipment £
COST	
At 1 November 2015 and 31 October 2016	61,475
DEPRECIATION	
At 1 November 2015	27,387
Charge for year	12,295
At 31 October 2016	39,682
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 October 2016	21,793
At 31 October 2015	34,088

continued...

10. INVESTMENTS

	Shares in group undertakings
	£
COST	
At 1 November 2015 and 31 October 2016	11,000
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 October 2016	11,000
At 31 October 2015	11,000

The following were subsidiary undertakings of the company at 31st October 2016:

Name	**Class of share**	**Country ofincorporation**	**Holding**
Lloyd Warwick International (London) Limited	Ordinary	United Kingdom	100%
Lloyd Warwick International (Houston) Incorporated	Ordinary	USA	100%
Lloyd Warwick International (Australia) Pty Ltd	Ordinary	Australia	100%
Lloyd Warwick International (Singapore) Pte Ltd	Ordinary	Singapore	100%
Lloyd Warwick International (Canada) Incorporated	Ordinary	Canada	100%

The above companies have as their principal activities, the provision of services to the insurance industry.

11. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2016	2015
	£	£
Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,661,937	2,355,303
Other debtors	-	2,131
VAT	1,587	-
Prepayments and accrued income	46,367	3,762
	1,709,891	2,361,196

continued...

12. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2016	2015
	£	£
Trade creditors	10,436	10,911
Amounts owed to group undertakings	2,783,644	3,120,268
Corporation tax	13,753	-
Social security and other taxes	24,004	26,623
Accruals and deferred income	12,300	28,746
	2,844,137	3,186,548

Amounts owed to Group undertakings includes £2,782,653 (2015: £2,912,601) due to Crawford & Company EMEA/A-P Management Ltd.

13. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, issued and fully paid:

Number:	Class:	Nominal value:	2016 £	2015 £
3,000	Ordinary	£0.001	3	3

14. RESERVES

	Retained earnings £
At 1 November 2015	(595,603)
Profit for the year	30,104
At 31 October 2016	(565,499)

15. ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY

Crawford & Company (incorporated in USA) is regarded by the directors as being the company's ultimate parent company.

continued...

16. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

The company has taken advantage of exemption, under the terms of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures, not to disclose related party transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries within the Lloyd Warwick group.

The company incurred various charges for services during the period ended 31 October 2016 to the value of £48 (2015 £18,747) on normal commercial terms, from Lloyd Warwick Ltd a company which Mr D Chapman is a director and significant shareholder. As at 31 October 2016 the company owed £Nil (2015: £851) Lloyd Warwick Ltd.

During the year the company received advances from Crawford & Company EMEA/A-P Management Limited upon which interest is charged on normal commercial terms. Interest charged for the year amounted to £69,309 (2015: £83,487). At 31 October 2016 the company owed £2,782,653 (2015: £2,912,601) to Crawford & Company EMEA AP Management Limited.

In addition, an amount of £Nil (2015: £49,388) in included within intercompany interest payable, payable to Crawford and Company Adjusters (UK) Limited. At 31 October 2016, included within amounts owed to group undertakings, is a closing balance of £Nil (2015: £157,277). Interest is charged on normal commercial terms. Both Crawford and Company EMEA/A-P Management Limited and Crawford and Company Adjusters (UK) Limited are indirect subsidiaries of the ultimate controlling party of the company.

17. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

The controlling party is Crawford & Company EMEA/A-PHoldings Limited.

The ultimate controlling party is Crawford & Company.

The smallest and largest group of which Lloyd Warwick International Limited is a member, and for which group financial statements are drawn up, is that headed by Crawford & Company, whose principal place of business is at 1001 Summit Boulevard, Atlanta, Georgia, USA, 30319. The consolidated financial statements of this group are available to the public and may be obtained from the above address.

18. PENSION COMMITMENTS

The company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company to the fund and amounted to £29,083 (2015; £14,668). Contributions totalling £Nil (2015: £Nil) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date.

continued...

19. FIRST YEAR ADOPTION

For all periods up to and including the year ended 31 October 2015, the company prepared its financial statements in accordance with previously extant UK generally accepted accounting practice (UK GAAP). As stated in note 1, these financial statements for the year ended 31 October 2016 are the company's first financial statements prepared in accordance with FRS 101.

In preparing these financial statements, the company has started from an opening balance sheet at the date of transition (1 November 2014) and made those changes in accounting policies and other restatements required for the first time adoption of FRS 101. An explanation of how the transition adjustments from extant UK GAAP to FRS 101 have affected the company's financial position and financial performance is set out in the following tables and the notes that accompany the tables.
On transition to FRS 101, the company has applied the requirements of paragraphs 6-33 of IFRS 1 "First time adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards".

Restatements from UK GAAP to FRS 101
Reclassification of software from tangible to intangible fixed assets
Under previous UK GAAP, software was disclosed as a tangible fixed asset. Under FRS 101, software is classified as an intangible asset. This restatement is shown in the reconciliations below at both the date of transition (1 November 2014), and the comparative year end at 31 October 2015.

RECONCILIATION OF EQUITY
1 November 2014
(DATE OF TRANSITION TO FRS 101)

	UK GAAP £	Effect of transition to FRS 101 £	FRS 101 £
FIXED ASSETS			
Intangible assets	-	120,978	120,978
Tangible assets	157,941	(120,978)	36,963
Investments	11,000	-	11,000
	168,941	-	168,941
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors	3,769,937	-	3,769,937
Cash at bank	97,523	-	97,523
	3,867,460	-	3,867,460
CREDITORS			
Amounts falling due within one year	(4,632,001)	-	(4,632,001)
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES	(764,541)	-	(764,541)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES	(595,600)	-	(595,600)
NET LIABILITIES	(595,600)	-	(595,600)
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital	3	-	3
Retained earnings	(595,603)	-	(595,603)
SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIT	(595,600)	-	(595,600)

The notes form part of these financial statements

continued...

RECONCILIATION OF EQUITY - continued
31 October 2015

	UK GAAP	Effect of transition to FRS 101	FRS 101
	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS			
Intangible assets	-	90,052	90,052
Tangible assets	124,140	(90,052)	34,088
Investments	11,000	-	11,000
	135,140	-	135,140
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors	2,361,196	-	2,361,196
Cash at bank	94,612	-	94,612
	2,455,808	-	2,455,808
CREDITORS			
Amounts falling due within one year	(3,186,548)	-	(3,186,548)
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES	(730,740)	-	(730,740)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES	(595,600)	-	(595,600)
NET LIABILITIES	(595,600)	-	(595,600)
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital	3	-	3
Retained earnings	(595,603)	-	(595,603)
SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIT	(595,600)	-	(595,600)

RECONCILIATION OF PROFIT
for the Year Ended 31 October 2015

	UK GAAP	Effect of transition to FRS 101	FRS 101
	£	£	£
TURNOVER	1,457,667	-	1,457,667
Administrative expenses	(1,341,155)	-	(1,341,155)
OPERATING PROFIT	116,512	-	116,512
Interest receivable and similar income	16,363	-	16,363
Interest payable and similar charges	(132,875)	-	(132,875)
PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION	-	-	-
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	-	-	-
PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR	-	-	-

The notes form part of these financial statements