

Registered number: 05441840

Annual Report and Financial Statements 2025
**Allianz Engineering Inspection Services
Limited**

Contents

Company Information	1
Strategic Report	2
Directors' Report	4
Statement of Directors' responsibilities in respect of the Financial Statements	6
Independent auditors' report	7
Statement of Profit and Loss and Other Comprehensive Income	12
Statement of Changes in Equity	13
Statement of Financial Position	14
Statement of Cash Flows	15
Notes to the Financial Statements	16

Allianz Engineering Inspection Services Limited

Company Information

Directors:	C L Buck N S O Hobbs S Scott
Company Secretary:	C M Twemlow
Registered office:	57 Ladymead Guildford Surrey England GU1 1DB
Registered number:	05441840
Independent auditors:	PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors 7 More London Riverside London SE1 2RT

The Directors present their Strategic Report for the year ended 31 December 2025.

Allianz Engineering Inspection Services Limited ("the Company") is a wholly owned subsidiary of Allianz Holdings plc ("AzH"), which is itself owned by Allianz (UK) Limited ("AZ(UK)"). AZ(UK) and its subsidiaries are collectively referred to in this document as "Allianz UK". The Company's ultimate shareholder is Allianz Societas Europaea ("Allianz SE"), which is headquartered in Germany.

Principal activities

The Company acts as a provider of engineering inspection services.

Business review

The results for the year are set out in the Statement of Profit and Loss and Other Comprehensive Income on page 12. The profit for the year wholly attributable to the equity holder amounted to £5,498k (2024: 5,033k). The profit for the year wholly attributable to the equity holder arose almost entirely from revenue earned from engineering inspection services less associated administrative expenses. The increased revenue, particularly from inspection fees, exceeded the increase in costs. The increase in administrative expenses has predominantly arisen due to the increased number of engineering staff employed by and recharged from an Allianz UK services company.

Key performance Indicators ("KPIs")

The financial KPIs monitored by the Company are profit before tax and total equity. The profit before tax for the year amounted to £8,165k (2024: £7,717k), and total equity was £802k (2024: £15,304k).

The Company monitors two non-financial KPIs. The level of up to date inspections and the maintenance of its technical accreditation by the regulator United Kingdom Accreditation Service ("UKAS"). In 2025, the Company achieved an average of 99.71% of up to date inspections (2024: 99.59%) and obtained its technical UKAS accreditation in both years.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The principal risk facing the Company is that a failure to perform its contractual and statutory obligations properly in respect of engineering inspections could give rise to liability claims and criminal prosecution. It manages this risk by ensuring that all inspections are carried out by qualified engineers along with quality control procedures and regular training.

Future outlook

No changes in the principal activities are anticipated in the foreseeable future.

Going concern

These Financial Statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The Board has reviewed the Company's forecasts for the next 12 months and beyond. The Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for at least 12 months from the reporting date of the Financial Statements.

Section 172 (1) Companies Act 2006 Statement

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

Allianz UK operates a Combined Board for AzH, Liverpool Victoria Insurance Company Limited, Highway Insurance Company Limited and Allianz Insurance plc (the "Combined Board"). As a result of the governance structure of Allianz UK, strategic decisions and matters which affect Allianz UK are considered by the Combined Board or its committees to an appropriate extent for Allianz UK as a whole. Certain stakeholders and their interests (including employees, community, and the environment) are considered at and actions concerning them, are determined by the Combined Board and its committees, rather than at a subsidiary board level.

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 Allianz UK, including the impact on broader stakeholders of Allianz UK, when making decisions. Stakeholders, their interests, and the manner in which the Company engages with them, are integral to how the Company conducts business.

The Company's Board meets as required and considers all decisions put to it from the perspective of the Company and has regard to the Company's stakeholders and their interests. The Directors also consider the long-term consequences of decisions on the Company and Allianz UK.

Stakeholder Engagement

This section of the Company's report explains the Company's engagement activities in relation to its key stakeholders.

Customers

The Board is committed to delivering good outcomes for customers. Customer centricity is fundamental to the Company's and Allianz UK's strategy.

Engagement takes place regularly between Allianz UK's customer facing staff, its customers and distribution partners. Direct and indirect feedback received from customers and partners is collated and reviewed, together with other data such as complaints received and how they are managed. Net Promotor Score ("NPS") surveys are a key method of engaging with customers across Allianz UK's businesses and helping to embed a customer-centric culture.

Employees

The Company's staff are mostly employed by Allianz Management Services ("AMS"); however, the Board applies a specific focus to the engineering inspection staff. The Board is provided with management information on various matters including staff health and safety, training, resourcing, attrition, absence, relations, employee engagement on key matters including their areas of concern and regulatory matters at its meetings. During the year, the Board received regular health and safety updates including statements on whether the existing controls remained effective. Allianz UK also operates other means of engaging with and seeking the feedback of employees across all areas of its business, such as the annual Allianz Employee Engagement survey.

Suppliers

Suppliers are required to comply with the Allianz UK Vendor Code of Conduct, which sets standards in relation to ethics, labour, and environmental sustainability. In accordance with the Allianz UK Outsourcing and Third-Party Management Policy, the Allianz UK Executive Committee is responsible for approving and overseeing procedures related to material contracts, as well as their ongoing monitoring and performance. Material supplier contracts are considered by the Combined Board on behalf of Allianz UK.

Regulator and Government Agencies

Relevant guidance, policy statements, reports and other forms of publication issued by the Company's regulator (the Financial Conduct Authority), official bodies and Government Agencies (such as UKAS and the Health and Safety Executive) from time to time are examined and discussed by the Board and taken into account when considering matters for approval. These deliberations are appropriately minuted.

Community and the Environment

As a subsidiary of Allianz UK, the Company is acutely aware of the broader impact it has on its various environments, its customers and society in general, and adheres to and participates in Allianz UK's corporate social responsibility policies and practices.

Principal decisions

During the year the Board received regular updates regarding progress against strategic goals, health and safety matters, quality reviews, customer satisfaction, staff training, top risks, trading, and legal and regulatory updates. During the year the Board also approved the Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 and in approving them considered the interests of its key stakeholders, in particular its shareholder and Allianz UK.

On behalf of the Board



N S O Hobbs
Director
25 June 2026

The Directors present their Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025.

As permitted by section 414C(11) of the Act, certain information is not included in the Directors' Report because it has instead been shown in the Strategic Report. This information is:

- Results for the year;
- Principal activities of the Company;
- Business review and Future prospects; and
- Stakeholders.

Directors

The Directors who held office during the year, and up to the date of signing the Financial Statements, were as follows:

C L Buck (appointed 10 July 2025)
G A Gibson (resigned 30 June 2025)
J A Harrison (resigned 20 November 2025)
N S O Hobbs
S Scott (appointed 21 November 2025)

Directors' liabilities

A qualifying third-party indemnity was in force during the financial year and at the date of approval of the Financial Statements.

Dividends

An interim dividend of £20,000k (2024: £nil) was paid during the year ended 31 December 2025. The Directors do not recommend the payment of a final dividend for the year ended 31 December 2025 (2024: £nil).

Going concern

The Directors, having undertaken an assessment, are confident in the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Refer to the Strategic Report on page 2.

Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting ("SECR")

Under the Act and SECR Regulations, 'Large' companies are required to report their annual emissions in their Directors' Report. It should be noted that the information disclosed relates to several entities within Allianz UK as this is the lowest level of granularity for which the data is collected.

The SECR statement has been prepared in line with the requirements of the SECR regulations and the relevant areas of the Greenhouse Gas ("GHG") Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard.

A "Dual Reporting" methodology has been used to indicate emissions using UK electricity grid average emission factors (known as the "Location based" method), and also emissions using supplier specific generation emission factors (the "Market based" method). Under SECR guidelines, a similar dual reporting methodology has also been used to account for the purchase of biogas, using the natural gas emission factor for the location based method and the biogas emission factor for the relevant consumption under the market based method.

"Location based" Method

The total energy consumption for 2025 was 7,344,404 kWh (2024: 14,118,527 kWh) equating to 3,674 tCO₂e (2024: 3,128 tCO₂e).

	2025	2024
Emissions from combustion of gas (Scope 1)	217 tCO ₂ e	492 tCO ₂ e
Emissions from combustion of fuel for transport purposes (Scope 1)	1,793 tCO ₂ e	1,716 tCO ₂ e
Emissions from purchased electricity (Scope 2)	263 tCO ₂ e	616 tCO ₂ e
Emissions from vehicle electricity (Scope 2)	586 tCO ₂ e	109 tCO ₂ e
Emissions from transmission and distribution (Scope 3)	574 tCO ₂ e	64 tCO ₂ e
Emissions from business travel in rental cars or employee-owned vehicles where company is responsible for purchasing the fuel (Scope 3)	241 tCO ₂ e	131 tCO ₂ e

Carbon intensity: Emissions of tCO₂e/full-time equivalent during 2025 was 0.521 tCO₂e (2024: 0.734 tCO₂e).

Allianz UK's strategy has been to purchase renewable energy backed by Renewable Electricity Guarantees of Origin ("REGO") certificates and Renewable Gas Guarantees of Origin ("RGGOs"). Through this strategy, within the above 2025

total energy consumption, AMS has sourced a total of 4,817,753 kWh (2024: 4,221,961 kWh) of REGO backed (zero emission) electricity equating to 100.0% of total electricity use and 446,616 kWh of RGGO backed biogas equating to 37.6% of total gas use.

"Market Based" Method

The total energy consumption for 2025 was 7,344,404 kWh (2024: 14,118,527 kWh) equating to 2,729 tCO₂e (2024: 2,230 tCO₂e).

	2025	2024
Emissions from combustion of gas (Scope 1)	136 tCO ₂ e	264 tCO ₂ e
Emissions from combustion of fuel for transport purposes (Scope 1)	1,793 tCO ₂ e	1,716 tCO ₂ e
Emissions from vehicle electricity (Scope 2)	-	109 tCO ₂ e
Emissions from Transmission and Distribution (Scope 3)	560 tCO ₂ e	10 tCO ₂ e
Emissions from business travel in rental cars or employee-owned vehicles where company is responsible for purchasing the fuel (Scope 3)	241 tCO ₂ e	131 tCO ₂ e

Carbon intensity: Emissions of tCO₂e/full-time equivalent during 2025 was 0.387 tCO₂e (2024: 0.523 tCO₂e).

Allianz UK has implemented measures across its Property and Travel functions to enhance energy efficiency in its operations. In 2025, the TUPE transfer of employees and assignment of office leases between the respective management service companies within Allianz UK, enabled improved management of operational emissions attributable to all Allianz UK employees.

Across Allianz UK's office portfolio, the Allianz Building Standards Catalogue has been applied to assess energy performance and prioritise areas for targeted energy efficiency improvements. This strategy includes installing electric vehicle charging points, donating excess office furniture to local charities and schools, and integrating new software to report consumption through utility meters. Energy-efficient LED light fittings, passive infrared controls, and individual electrical metering have been installed across office consolidations, refurbishments, and new fit outs. At the new Bishopsgate London office, air-source heat pumps have been installed to maximise energy efficiency and eliminate gas consumption.

Allianz UK has continued to transition its corporate fleet to battery-electric vehicles and improve reporting accuracy, enabling the purchase of renewable electricity for its electric vehicle fleet and continued alignment to RE100.

Allianz UK is committed to an intermediate target to reduce GHG emissions per employee by 70% as of year-end 2030, against a 2019 baseline across Scope 1, Scope 2, and selected Scope 3 emissions. Key levers for GHG emission reduction will be the areas of renewable electricity, buildings, as well as fleet, business travel, and procurement. In the area of renewable electricity, Allianz SE Group is a member of RE100, a global initiative bringing together companies committed to using 100% renewable electricity. Allianz UK has sourced 100% renewable electricity since 2023 and continues to implement energy efficiency measures.

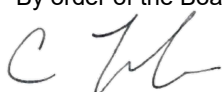
Within Allianz UK's supply chain, the Company is actively engaging with global framework vendors that provide global services to set their own net-zero commitments and to identify opportunities to reduce emissions.

Independent Auditors

Pursuant to section 487(2) of the Act, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP will be deemed to have been re-appointed as auditors at the end of 28 days beginning with the day on which copies of the report and Financial Statements are sent to Members.

Following the Combined Board's confirmation of its intention to appoint Ernst & Young LLP ("EY") as its next statutory auditor, EY is expected to assume the audit engagement across other Allianz UK subsidiaries including the Company. This is subject to the expected cessation of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP holding office as statutory auditor after the conclusion of the audit for the financial year ending 31 December 2026. This anticipated change remains subject to formal Board and shareholder approval at the appropriate time.

By order of the Board



C M Twemlow
Company Secretary
25 June 2026

Statement of Directors' responsibilities in respect of the Financial Statements

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the Financial Statements in accordance with applicable law and regulation.

Company law requires the Directors to prepare Financial Statements for each financial year. Under that law the Directors have prepared the Financial Statements in accordance with UK-adopted international accounting standards.

Under company law, 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 the Financial Statements, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;
- state whether applicable UK-adopted international accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the Financial Statements;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the Financial Statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The Directors are responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The Directors are also 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 Act.

The Directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the Company's Financial Statements published on the Allianz UK website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of Financial Statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Directors' confirmations

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.

On behalf of the Board



N S O Hobbs
Director
25 June 2026

Independent auditors' report to the members of Allianz Engineering Inspection Services Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, Allianz Engineering Inspection Services Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2025 and of its profit and cash flows for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK-adopted international accounting standards; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Annual Report and Financial Statements 2025 (the "Annual Report"), which comprise:

- the Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2025;
- the Statement of Profit and Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the year then ended;
- the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended;
- the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, comprising material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities under ISAs (UK) are further described in the Auditors' 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 remained independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, which includes the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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.

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.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this conclusion is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report based on these responsibilities.

With respect to the Strategic Report and Directors' Report, we also considered whether the disclosures required by the Companies Act 2006 have been included.

Based on our work undertaken in the course of the audit, the Companies Act 2006 requires us also to report certain opinions and matters as described below.

Strategic Report and Directors' Report

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Strategic Report and Directors' Report for the year ended 31 December 2025 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we did not identify any material misstatements in the Strategic Report and Directors' Report.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' responsibilities in respect of the Financial Statements, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The directors are also 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.

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.

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' 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.

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.

Based on our understanding of the company and industry, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to regulatory principles, such as those governed by the Financial Conduct Authority and UK Employment Law, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the financial statements such as the Companies Act 2006 and UK tax legislation. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements

(including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to the posting of inappropriate journals, and management bias in accounting estimates and judgemental areas of the financial statements. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

- Discussions with management, including consideration of known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulation and fraud;
- Reviewing relevant meeting minutes including those of the Board of Directors;
- Reading key correspondence with the Financial Conduct Authority in relation to compliance with laws and regulation;
- Testing and challenging, where appropriate, the assumptions and judgements made by management in their significant accounting estimates;
- Identifying and testing journal entries identified as having potential indicators of fraud; and
- Designing audit procedures to incorporate unpredictability into our testing.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above. We are less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that are not closely related to events and transactions reflected in the financial statements. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the FRC's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditors' report.

Use of this report

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

Other required reporting

Companies Act 2006 exception reporting

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- we have not obtained all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the company or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the company's financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.



Alex Marjoribanks (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
London
25 June 2026

Statement of Profit and Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the Year Ended 31 December 2025

		2025	2024
	Note	£'000	£'000
Revenue	3(a)	118,990	110,891
Administrative expenses	4	(110,825)	(103,174)
Operating profit		8,165	7,717
Profit before tax		8,165	7,717
Income tax expense	5(a)	(2,667)	(2,684)
Profit for the year wholly attributable to the equity holder		5,498	5,033

There has been no other comprehensive income in the year ended 31 December 2025 (2024: £nil).

The accounting policies and notes on pages 16 to 22 are an integral part of these Financial Statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 31 December 2025

	Note	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
		£'000	£'000	£'000
Balance as at 1 January 2024		-	10,271	10,271
Profit for the year		-	5,033	5,033
Balance as at 31 December 2024		-	15,304	15,304
Profit for the year		-	5,498	5,498
Dividend paid	6	-	(20,000)	(20,000)
Balance as at 31 December 2025		-	802	802

The accounting policies and notes on pages 16 to 22 are an integral part of these Financial Statements.

Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2025

		2025	2024
	Note	£'000	£'000
Assets			
Deferred Expenses	4	5,242	4,832
Amounts due from related parties	7	57,654	65,383
Total assets		62,896	70,215
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Share capital	8	-	-
Retained earnings		(802)	(15,304)
Total equity		(802)	(15,304)
Liabilities			
Trade and other payables		(162)	(114)
Provisions for other liabilities and charges	9	-	(250)
Contract liability	3(b)	(55,746)	(51,028)
Current tax liabilities	5(b)	(6,186)	(3,519)
Total liabilities		(62,094)	(54,911)
Total equity and liabilities		(62,896)	(70,215)

The accounting policies and notes on pages 16 to 22 are an integral part of these Financial Statements.

These Financial Statements on pages 12 to 22 were approved by the Board of Directors on 25 June 2026 and signed on its behalf by:



N S O Hobbs
Director
25 June 2026

Allianz Engineering Inspection Services Limited
Registered Number: 05441840

Statement of Cash Flows for the Year Ended 31 December 2025

		2025	2024
	Note	£'000	£'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before tax		8,165	7,717
<i>Changes in working capital</i>			
Increase in trade and other payables		48	1
Increase in contract liability	3(b)	4,718	3,984
Increase in deferred expenses	4	(410)	(342)
Decrease/(increase) in amounts due from related parties	7	7,729	(11,280)
(Decrease)/increase in provisions for other liabilities and charges	9	(250)	250
Cash flows generated from operating activities		20,000	330
Income tax paid	5(b)	-	(330)
Net cash flows generated from operating activities		20,000	-
Cash flows used in financing activities			
Dividend paid	6	(20,000)	-
Net cash flows used in financing activities		(20,000)	-
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		-	-

The Company does not have its own bank account, all cash items are dealt with through intercompany accounts.

The accounting policies and notes on pages 16 to 22 are an integral part of these Financial Statements.

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1.1 Company and its operations

The Company is a private limited company incorporated in England and Wales and domiciled in the United Kingdom.

The Company's registered office is shown in the Company Information section on page 1. The principal place of business is:

15 Bishopsgate
London
England
EC2N 3AR

1.2 Statement of compliance

The Financial Statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with UK-adopted International Accounting Standards and with the requirements of the Act as applicable to companies reporting under those standards.

1.3 Basis of preparation

The Financial Statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis. The functional and presentational currency is British Pounds.

Going concern

These Financial Statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. Refer to the Strategic Report on page 2.

New standards and interpretations adopted by the Company

There are no new standards and interpretations affecting the Company that are mandatorily effective from 1 January 2025. The accounting policies have been consistently applied unless a new policy has been implemented.

New standards and interpretations not yet adopted by the Company

New standards and interpretations which are not mandatorily effective have not been applied in preparing these Financial Statements. The Company does not plan to adopt these standards early; instead it will apply them from the effective date as determined by the UK Endorsement Board.

International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") 18 'Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements'

In April 2024, the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") issued IFRS 18, which aims to improve comparability and transparency. IFRS 18 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027. IFRS 18 supersedes IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' and will result in major consequential amendments to IFRS Accounting Standards. IFRS 18 will not have any effect on the recognition and measurement used for the Financial Statements, however it is expected to have a significant effect on presentation and disclosure. These changes include specified categories and defined subtotals in the Statement of Profit and Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, aggregation/disaggregation and labelling of information, and disclosure of management-defined performance measures in the notes to the Financial Statements.

IFRS 18 requires retrospective application with specific transition reconciliations between restated profit and loss amounts and those previously presented under IAS 1. The Company intends to adopt IFRS 18 from 1 January 2027 and is assessing the implications of this new standard. No significant change is expected in the scope of disclosures, though the grouping and presentation of information may change.

New amendments to existing standards adopted by the Company

Amendments to IAS 21 'The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates'

The amendments are mandatorily effective from 1 January 2025 and impact an entity when it has a transaction or an operation in a foreign currency that is not exchangeable into another currency at a measurement date for a specified purpose. The Company has adopted the amendments to IAS 21 for the first time in the current year. These amendments have not had any impact on the Company.

New amendments to existing standards not yet adopted by the Company

Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards — Volume 11

In July 2024, the IASB issued nine narrow scope amendments as part of its periodic maintenance, effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026. These amendments provide clarifications, simplifications, corrections and consistency improvements to IFRS 1 'First time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards', IFRS 7 'Financial instruments: Disclosure' and its Guidance on implementing IFRS 7, IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments', IFRS 10 'Consolidated Financial Statements', and IAS 7 'Statements of Cash Flows'. These amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Company.

1.4 Summary of material accounting policy information

The Company has identified the accounting policies that are most significant to its business operations and the understanding of its results. In each case, the determination of these is fundamental to the financial results and position, and requires management to make complex judgements based on information and financial data that may change in the future periods. Since these involve the use of assumptions and subjective judgements as to future events and are subject to change, the use of different assumptions or data could produce significantly different results. For judgements made by management in the application of IFRS that have a significant effect on the Financial Statements and estimates with a significant risk of significant adjustments in the next year, refer to note 2.

The material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the Financial Statements are set out in the following paragraphs:

(a) Revenue recognition

Revenue recognised relates to the provision of engineering inspection and other special services. Revenue is measured at the value of the consideration received.

- Inspection fees – the performance obligation is the provision of the inspection services being conducted by engineers. The performance obligation is satisfied upon each inspection being completed and as such, the associated revenue is recognised immediately. A straight-line earnings methodology is applied through-out the contract period, which is deemed a suitable estimate.
- Other special services - the performance obligation is the provision of the service. These are not covered by the longer term inspection contracts. Due to the one off nature of these services, the performance obligation is satisfied immediately and as such, the revenue is recognised in full, with the exception of tagging services, for which revenue is recognised on a straight-line basis over the contract period.

(b) Administrative expenses

Administrative expenses incurred during the financial period that vary with and are related to securing new engineering inspection contracts and/or renewing existing engineering inspection contracts, are expensed as the revenue is earned. All other administrative expenses are recognised as they are incurred.

(c) Income taxes

Income tax on the profit and loss for the year comprises current tax. Income tax is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss and Other Comprehensive Income. Current tax shall be recognised outside profit and loss if the tax relates to items that are recognised, in the same or a different period, outside profit and loss.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the period, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the Statement of Financial Position ("SOFP") date, together with adjustments to tax payable in respect of prior years.

Group tax losses are utilised when available. Consideration paid for group relief is accounted for in the Financial Statements as though the payment had been made to the relevant tax authorities.

(d) Deferred expenses

Expenses are deferred to the extent that they relate to an inspection period after the SOFP date. The only expenses that are deferred relate to commission.

(e) Amounts due from related parties

Amounts due from related parties are initially recognised and subsequently re-measured at amortised cost ("AC") after taking into account any impairment losses. Other receivables shall be derecognised when the contractual right to receive cash flows expire or when the asset is transferred.

An expected credit loss ("ECL") provision is assessed as at the SOFP date and the carrying amount of the receivables balance is reported after deduction of any ECL.

The Company has adopted the "simplified approach" in determining the ECL. Under this approach, the ECL is calculated as the AC of the receivables multiplied by a 1 year probability of default ("PD"), an appropriate loss given default ("LGD") and the number of days to maturity as a fraction of a year ("tenor").

(f) Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are initially recognised and subsequently measured at AC because they are expected to be settled within twelve months and their carrying value is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2025

(g) Contract liability

Contract liability is stated at cost. The contract liability recognised is the amount of revenue allocated to the inspection period that falls after the SOFP date. Contract liability is recognised as revenue as (or when) the Company meets the performance obligation.

(h) Retirement benefit costs

The Company sponsors a Group Personal Pension Plan ("GPPP") which is a defined contribution scheme operated by Aviva. The cost of providing benefits is determined as the contributions payable during the year.

2. USE OF CRITICAL ESTIMATES, ASSUMPTIONS AND JUDGEMENTS

The Company makes estimates, assumptions and judgements that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities. Estimates, assumptions and judgements are continually evaluated and based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The Company does not consider any particular accounting policy or estimate to be susceptible to significant changes in estimates and assumptions.

3. REVENUE**(a) Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers**

The Company derives revenue through provision of engineering inspection and other special services categorised in the following performance obligations:

	2025	2024
	£'000	£'000
Inspection fees	111,746	104,651
Other special services	7,244	6,240
Total revenue	118,990	110,891

(b) Liabilities related to contracts with customers

The Company has recognised the following liability related to contracts with customers;

	2025	2024
	£'000	£'000
Inspection fees	54,960	51,028
Other special services	786	-
Total contract liability	55,746	51,028

Revenue recognised during the year that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the year can be reconciled below:

	2025	2024⁽¹⁾
	£'000	£'000
Balance at 1 January	51,028	47,044
Charged to Statement of Profit and Loss and Other Comprehensive Income	(51,028)	(47,044)
Deferred in the year	55,746	51,028
Balance at 31 December	55,746	51,028

⁽¹⁾Balance at 1 January has moved from £42,447k as disclosed in the prior year Financial Statements to £47,044k. Charged to Statement of Profit and Loss and Other Comprehensive Income has moved from -£42,447k in the prior year Financial Statements to -£47,044k. Deferred in the year has moved from £47,044k as disclosed in the prior year Financial Statements to £51,028k, and Balance at 31 December has moved from £47,044k in the prior year Financial Statements to £51,028k. This has been updated as it has been incorrectly classified in the prior year Financial Statements.

4. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

		2025	2024
	Note	£'000	£'000
Administrative service fees from other related party		96,626	89,519
Commission payable to brokers		12,358	12,018
Employee related costs	13	2,251	1,979
Deferred expenses movement		(410)	(342)
Total administrative expenses		110,825	103,174

Deferred expenses are reconciled below:

	2025	2024
	£'000	£'000
Balance at 1 January	4,832	4,490
Charged to Statement of Profit and Loss and Other Comprehensive Income	(4,832)	(4,490)
Deferred in the year	5,242	4,832
Balance at 31 December	5,242	4,832

5. INCOME TAX**(a) Income tax recognised in profit and loss**

	2025	2024
	£'000	£'000
Current tax:		
In respect of the current year	2,667	2,683
In respect of prior year	-	1
Total current tax	2,667	2,684

The income tax expense for the year can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows:

	2025	2024
	£'000	£'000
Profit before tax	8,165	7,717
Income tax expense calculated at 25.0% (2024: 25.0%)	2,041	1,929
Effect of prior year adjustment	-	1
Effect of imputed transfer pricing adjustments	626	754
Income tax expense recognised in profit and loss	2,667	2,684

The Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development ("OECD") Pillar Two model rules

As a fully consolidated affiliated entity of the Allianz SE Group, the Company is within the scope of the OECD Pillar Two Model rules. Under these rules, a top-up-tax must be paid per jurisdiction for the difference between the Global Anti-Base Erosion ("GloBE") effective tax rate and the 15.0% minimum rate. Local Pillar Two legislation came into effect from 1 January 2024 in the UK, the jurisdiction in which the Company is incorporated. However, as the GloBE effective tax rate of all Allianz UK entities being situated for tax purposes in jurisdiction the UK is expected to be greater than the minimum rate of 15.0%, no additional income tax is expected for the Company. Any transitional reliefs provided by the Pillar Two regulations will be taken as far as possible to reduce compliance and reporting efforts. The Company has applied the exception to recognising and disclosing information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income tax legislation.

(b) Tax paid for cash flow purposes

	2025	2024
	£'000	£'000
Current tax liabilities at 1 January	3,519	1,165
Amounts charged to the profit and loss	2,667	2,684
Tax paid during the year	-	(330)
Current tax liabilities at 31 December	6,186	3,519

6. DIVIDENDS

An interim dividend of £20,000k (2024: £nil) was paid during the year ended 31 December 2025. The Directors do not recommend the payment of a final dividend for the year ended 31 December 2025 (2024: £nil).

7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**Transactions with and balances from or to related parties**

The Company enters into transactions with fellow Allianz SE undertakings and key management personnel in the normal course of business. All transactions have been made at arm's length and details of transactions carried out during the year with related parties are as follows:

	2025	2024
	£'000	£'000
Administrative service fees recharged from other related party	96,626	89,519
Inspection service income from other related parties	25	27
Dividend paid	20,000	-

Year end balances arising from transactions carried out with related parties are as follows:

	2025	2024
	£'000	£'000
Due from related parties		
Other related parties	57,654	65,383
Total due from related parties	57,654	65,383

The Company does not have a bank account and as such all cash transactions are dealt with through intercompany accounts. The above balance is the net receivable in respect of cash collected for inspection services net of expenses charged by an other related party.

The Company has concluded that the ECL model has made no significant impact on the valuation of the amounts due from related parties reported in the Financial Statements.

The Company considers its key management personnel to be the Directors only. For further information, refer to note 14.

8. EQUITY**Share capital - allotted, called up and fully paid shares**

	2025		2024	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	1	1	1	1

The ordinary shares carry full voting rights and qualify for dividends. There are no restrictions on the repayment of capital other than as imposed by the Act.

9. PROVISIONS FOR OTHER LIABILITIES AND CHARGES

	Other provisions	Total
	£'000	£'000
At 1 January 2024	-	-
Additions	250	250
At 31 December 2024	250	250
Utilised in the year	(250)	(250)
At 31 December 2025	-	-

The provision related to a claim made against the company and others following an accident at work involving an employee of a client. The claim was settled in January 2025.

10. SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS**Employee Share Purchase Plan ("ESPP")**

During the year, the Company offered employees the opportunity to participate in an ESPP. The ESPP allows employees to purchase shares in Allianz SE by contributing a fixed monthly amount. The Company adds £1 for every £3 contributed by the employees. The terms of the scheme specify a qualifying period of employment and employees must contribute for the entirety of the plan to receive the matching amount. The maximum amount that can be invested is 8% of annual gross base salary (excluding any variable payments), up to a maximum investment of the British Pounds equivalent of €11,500. At the end of the plan period, there is a restriction period during which employees are entitled to all benefits arising from those shares but the shares cannot be sold. At the end of the plan period, the total (employee contribution plus matching amount) for each employee is used to purchase shares in Allianz SE and these are held in trust on behalf of the employee.

As such, this transaction is a cash-settled share based payment and the vesting period has been completed by 31 December 2025. The total expense recognised in the year was £8k (2024: £5k) and the corresponding provision held at year end is £nil (2024: £nil).

11. RISK MANAGEMENT POLICIES**Capital management**

The Company's capital risk is determined with reference to the requirements of Allianz UK. In managing capital, the Company seeks to maintain sufficient, but not excessive, financial strength to support the payment of dividends and the requirements of all stakeholders. The sources of capital used by the Company are retained earnings. At 31 December 2025 the Company had £802k (2024: £15,304k) of total capital employed.

The Company provides engineering inspection services. Its operations are primarily based in the United Kingdom hence any risk exposure is almost entirely confined within the United Kingdom.

Financial risk

The key financial risk is that proceeds from the realisation of assets are insufficient to meet obligations as they fall due. The most important aspects of financial risk comprise market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates and equity prices will affect the value of the Company's assets and income. The Company is exposed to currency risk but this is not a material exposure and is deemed to be low risk.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will be unable to pay amounts due to the Company in full when they fall due. The Company is exposed to credit risk through its amounts due from related parties. The Company deem this risk to be low as the receivables are due from fellow Allianz SE Group subsidiaries and as such are A rated. All receivables are repayable on demand.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2025

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that funds may not be available to settle obligations when they fall due. The Company is exposed to liquidity risk through its current tax liabilities and trade and other payables. Liquidity risk related to the current tax liabilities and trade and other payables is deemed insignificant as the Company is financed through intercompany transactions. All payables are deemed to be payable within 1 year of the Statement of Financial Position date.

12. PARENT AND ULTIMATE PARENT UNDERTAKING

The immediate parent undertaking is AzH, a company registered in England and Wales. The ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party, Allianz SE, is incorporated in Germany and is the parent of the largest and smallest group of undertakings for which consolidated Group Financial Statements are drawn up and of which the Company is a member. Copies of the consolidated Allianz SE Group Financial Statements are available on request from the ultimate parent's registered address, Allianz SE, Königinstrasse 28, 80802 München, Germany.

13. EMPLOYEE RELATED COSTS

	2025	2024
	£'000	£'000
Wages and salaries	1,781	1,550
Social security costs	215	192
Other pension costs	247	237
ESPP	8	-
Total employee related costs	2,251	1,979

The pension costs relate to a GPPP operated by Aviva. The assets of the GPPP are held separately in independently administered funds. The cost of providing benefits in the GPPP is determined as the contributions payable by the Company during the year.

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

	2025	2024
	No.	No.
Engineers	27	25

14. DIRECTORS' EMOLUMENTS

Five Directors (2024: three) were remunerated by AMS. For two of these Directors, AMS recharged the Company as part of a management fee, this recharge amounting to £277k in 2025 (2024: £342k) also includes administrative costs and it is not possible to identify the amount of remuneration in respect of their roles as Directors of the Company. For two of the Directors, it was not possible to make an accurate apportionment of their remuneration in respect of their roles as a Director of the Company. And in the case of one of the Directors no remuneration was paid specifically for their directorship in the Company. The Directors provided services to Allianz UK and its subsidiaries including the Company. AMS is an Allianz UK services company and did not recharge to the Company for such costs for three of the Directors. Consequently, no remuneration is disclosed for these Directors.

15. AUDITORS' REMUNERATION

The total remuneration payable by the company excluding VAT, to its auditors in respect of the audit of these Financial Statements, is shown below. The Company's audit fees are borne by AMS. Other services supplied pursuant to legislation were £nil (2024: £nil).

	2025	2024
	£000	£000
Fees payable to the Company's auditors and associates	48	48

16. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

There have been no material subsequent events after the SOFP date.