BRENTACRE INSURANCE SERVICES LIMITED ABBREVIATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER 02081054

WILLIS JONES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS SWANSEA



BRENTACRE INSURANCE SERVICES LIMITED REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

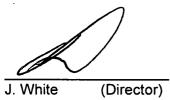
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(COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER 02081054)

ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2016

	Note	2016 £	2015 £
FIXED ASSETS Tangible assets	2	40656	11731
CURRENT ASSETS Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	·	300115 1376981	695910 1335952
CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR		1677096 (1121109)	2031862 (608337)
NET CURRENT ASSETS		555987	1423525
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		596643	1435256
PROVISION FOR LIABILITIES AND CHARGES		(3010)	-
NET ASSETS		593633	1435256
CAPITAL AND RESERVES Called up share capital Profit and loss account	3	50 593583	50 1435206
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		593633	1435256

These abbreviated accounts have been prepared in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime as set out in Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 and with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective 1 January 2015).



NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Accounting basis and standards

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective January 2015)

(b) Depreciation

Depreciation on fixed assets is provided at rates estimated to write off the cost or revalued amounts, less estimated residual value, of each asset over its expected useful life as follows:-

Leasehold improvements: 10 years
Motor vehicles: 4 years
Computer equipment: 4 years
Fixtures and fittings: 4 years

(c) Insurance commission earned

Credit for commission is taken upon notification to insurance companies of premiums written.

(d) Deferred taxation

The charge for taxation takes into account taxation deferred as a result of timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes. In general, deferred taxation is recognised is respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date. However, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that it is more likely than not that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred taxation is measured on a non-discounted basis at the average tax rates that would apply when the timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted by the balance sheet date.

(e) Insurance creditors

Insurance creditors, which represent amounts due to insurance companies, are shown net of commission in order to reflect the normal method of settlement.

(f) Insurance debtors

Insurance debtors represent amounts due from clients for both gross premiums and fees.

(g) Leasing and hire purchase commitments

Assets held under finance leases, which are those leases where substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of asset have passed to the company, and hire purchase contracts are recorded in the balance as fixed assets. Depreciation is provided on these assets over their estimated useful lives.

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016 (CONT.)

(h) Leasing and hire purchase commitments

Future obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are included in creditors, net of finance charges. Payments are apportioned between the finance element, which is charged to the profit and loss account as interest, and the capital element, which reduces the outstanding obligations.

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to income on a straight-line bases over the lease term.

(i) Financial instruments

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

Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the balance sheet. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on outstanding liabilities.

Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity.

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016 (CONT.)

2. TANGIBLE ASSETS

	Total
Cook any alvetion	£
Cost or valuation At 1 April 2015 Additions Disposals	101629 40653 -
At 31 March 2016	142282
Depreciation	
At 1 April 2015 Charge for the year Disposals	89898 11728 -
At 31 March 2016	101626
Net Book Value	
At 31 March 2016	40656 =====
At 31 March 2015	11731 =====

The net book value of assets held under finance was £Nil (2015 : £11731) of the total net book value of £40656 (2015 : £Nil).

3. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

	2016	2015
	£	£
The authorised share capital comprises:-		
Authorised		
1000 ordinary shares of £1 each	1000	1000
·	=====	=====
Called up, allotted and fully paid		
50 ordinary shares of £1 each	50	50
	=====	======