

Company Registration No. 12087894 (England and Wales)

INSURETY LTD
ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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INSURETY LTD

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INSURETY LTD

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

		2022	2021
	Notes	£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	24,977	21,123
Current assets			
Debtors	5	203,827	158,281
Cash at bank and in hand		86,172	206,180
		<u>289,999</u>	<u>364,461</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>(71,349)</u>	<u>(195,024)</u>
Net current assets		218,650	169,437
Total assets less current liabilities		243,627	190,560
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7	<u>(24,310)</u>	<u>(33,785)</u>
Net assets		<u>219,317</u>	<u>156,775</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	8	50,000	50,000
Share premium account	9	149,700	149,700
Profit and loss reserves	10	<u>19,617</u>	<u>(42,925)</u>
Total equity		<u>219,317</u>	<u>156,775</u>

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

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

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

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

INSURETY LTD

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 29 September 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr R A Mayo
Director

Company Registration No. 12087894

INSURETY LTD

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Share capital	Share premium account	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	£	£	£	£
Balance at 1 August 2020	50,000	149,700	(172,344)	27,356
Period ended 31 December 2021:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	129,419	129,419
Balance at 31 December 2021	50,000	149,700	(42,925)	156,775
Year ended 31 December 2022:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	62,542	62,542
Balance at 31 December 2022	50,000	149,700	19,617	219,317

INSURETY LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Insurety Ltd is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Cheltenham Film Studios, Hatherley Lane, Cheltenham, GL51 6PN.

1.1 Accounting convention

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

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

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

1.2 Going concern

The directors consider the company to be a going concern due to the continued profitability during the period. The directors expect the company will continue to be profitable in the next financial year and beyond.

1.3 Reporting period

The financial statements are prepared based on a twelve month period to 31 December 2022. The prior year financial statements were prepared on a seventeen month period to 31 December 2021. Therefore the comparative amounts presented in the financial statements (including the related notes) will not be entirely comparable.

1.4 Turnover

Turnover represents broking commissions and fees. Brokerage income is recognised the later of when the insured is debited with the premium and the inception date of the policy.

1.5 Tangible fixed assets

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

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

Fixtures and fittings	20% straight line
Computers	33% straight line

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

1.6 Impairment of fixed assets

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

INSURETY LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

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

1.8 Financial instruments

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

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

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

Basic financial assets

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

Classification of financial liabilities

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

INSURETY LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial liabilities

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

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

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

1.9 Equity instruments

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

1.10 Taxation

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

Current tax

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

Deferred tax

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

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

1.11 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

INSURETY LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.12 Insurance broking debtors and creditors

In accordance with the Statement of Accounting Principles, the company recognises insurance debtors and fiduciary cash balances only to the extent that the company has a material economic interest in those balances. Accordingly, where insurance debtors and fiduciary cash are not recognised in the company's balance sheet, insurance creditors relating to those insurance debtors and fiduciary cash are also not included in the company's balance sheet. The net amount that will be receivable by the company from the fiduciary accounts, representing only that element of the insurance debtors and fiduciary cash that is commissions, fees or interest due to the company, is shown under debtors.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

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

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2022 Number	2021 Number
Total	6	4

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures and fittings £	Computers £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 January 2022	1,545	23,210	24,755
Additions	1,943	9,321	11,264
At 31 December 2022	3,488	32,531	36,019
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 January 2022	195	3,437	3,632
Depreciation charged in the year	516	6,894	7,410
At 31 December 2022	711	10,331	11,042
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2022	2,777	22,200	24,977
At 31 December 2021	1,350	19,773	21,123

INSURETY LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

5 Debtors

	2022	2021
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	176,429	132,571
Other debtors	21,198	19,510
	<u>197,627</u>	<u>152,081</u>

	2022	2021
	£	£
Amounts falling due after more than one year:		
Other debtors	6,200	6,200
	<u>6,200</u>	<u>6,200</u>

Total debtors	<u>203,827</u>	<u>158,281</u>
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6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Bank loans	10,000	10,000
Trade creditors	1,238	-
Amounts owed to group undertakings	16,000	116,000
Taxation and social security	15,785	16,189
Other creditors	28,326	52,835
	<u>71,349</u>	<u>195,024</u>

Loans due within one year includes bank loans of £10,000 (2020: £833) from the government business bounce back loan scheme.

7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Notes		
Bank loans and overdrafts	<u>24,310</u>	<u>33,785</u>

Loans due after one year includes bank loans of £24,310 (2021: £33,785) from the government business bounce back loan scheme.

INSURETY LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

8 Called up share capital

	2022 Number	2021 Number	2022 £	2021 £
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary of £1 each	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000

9 Share premium account

	2022 £	2021 £
At the beginning and end of the year	149,700	149,700

10 Profit and loss reserves

	2022 £	2021 £
At the beginning of the year	(42,925)	(172,344)
Profit for the year	62,542	129,419
At the end of the year	19,617	(42,925)

11 Related party transactions

Included in other creditors due within one year is an amount of £16,000 (2021: £16,000) owed to the parent company. This balance is interest free and repayable on demand.

Included in administration costs are non executive director fees of £25,000 (2021: £22,917) paid to the parent company.

Included in other debtors is an amount £19,483 (2020: £19,076) owed by the directors. Interest is charged at 2.0% on this balance.

12 Parent company

The ultimate parent company is Minority Venture Partners 9 Limited, a company incorporated in England. The address of the registered office is Venture House St. Leonards Road, Allington, Maidstone, England, ME16 0LS.

The ultimate controlling party is P. G. Cullum by reference to his shareholding in the parent company.

13 Bank balances

In addition to the bank balance shown on the balance sheet there is a balance of £97,203 (2021: £139,316) held in a separate bank account maintained for client monies. This balance is considered to be monies where the benefit does not belong to the company and is therefore excluded from the balance sheet.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.