

Limited Liability Partnership Registration No. OC379439 (England and Wales)

BRENNAN AYRE O'NEILL LLP
ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2020
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

BRENNAN AYRE O'NEILL LLP

CONTENTS

	Page
Balance sheet	1 - 2
Notes to the financial statements	3 - 9

BRENNAN AYRE O'NEILL LLP

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 NOVEMBER 2020

	Notes	2020 £	£	2019 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		97,782		65,893
Current assets					
Debtors	5	80,249		74,421	
Cash at bank and in hand		178,113		20,761	
		<u>258,362</u>		<u>95,182</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>(85,922)</u>		<u>(58,092)</u>	
Net current assets			172,440		37,090
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>270,222</u>		<u>102,983</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		<u>(127,215)</u>		<u>(64,193)</u>
Net assets attributable to members			<u>143,007</u>		<u>38,790</u>
Represented by:					
Loans and other debts due to members within one year					
Amounts due in respect of profits			(548,901)		(426,932)
Members' other interests					
Other reserves classified as equity			691,908		465,722
			<u>143,007</u>		<u>38,790</u>

The members of the limited liability partnership have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 30 November 2020 the limited liability partnership was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 (as applied by the Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008) relating to small limited liability partnerships.

The members acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act (as applied to limited liability partnerships) with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

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

BRENNAN AYRE O'NEILL LLP

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 NOVEMBER 2020

The financial statements were approved by the members and authorised for issue on 19 August 2021 and are signed on their behalf by:

R Brennan

Designated member

Limited Liability Partnership Registration No. OC379439

BRENNAN AYRE O'NEILL LLP

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 NOVEMBER 2020

1 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the limited liability partnership's accounting policies, the members 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.

2 Accounting policies

Limited liability partnership information

Brennan Ayre O'Neill LLP is a limited liability partnership incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 68 Argyle Street, Birkenhead, Wirral, CH41 6AF.

The limited liability partnership's principal activities are disclosed in the Members' Report.

2.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice "Accounting by Limited Liability Partnerships" issued in December 2018, together 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 limited liability partnership. 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.

2.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the members have a reasonable expectation that the limited liability partnership has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the members continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

2.3 Turnover

Turnover represents the amounts recoverable for the services provided to clients, excluding value added tax, under contractual obligations which are performed gradually over time.

If, at the balance sheet date, completion of contractual obligations is dependent on external factors (and thus outside the control of the Limited Liability Partnership), then revenue is recognised only when the event occurs. In such cases, costs incurred up to the balance sheet date are carried forward as work in progress.

BRENNAN AYRE O'NEILL LLP

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2020

2 Accounting policies

(Continued)

2.4 Members' participating interests

Members' participation rights are the rights of a member against the LLP that arise under the members' agreement (for example, in respect of amounts subscribed or otherwise contributed remuneration and profits).

Members' participation rights in the earnings or assets of the LLP are analysed between those that are, from the LLP's perspective, either a financial liability or equity, in accordance with section 22 of FRS 102. A member's participation rights including amounts subscribed or otherwise contributed by members, for example members' capital, are classed as liabilities unless the LLP has an unconditional right to refuse payment to members, in which case they are classified as equity.

Once an unavoidable obligation has been created in favour of members through allocation of profits or other means, any undrawn profits remaining at the reporting date are shown as 'Loans and other debts due to members' to the extent they exceed debts due from a specific member.

2.5 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% / 25% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	25% reducing balance

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 recognised in the profit and loss account.

2.6 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the limited liability partnership 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 limited liability partnership estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

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.

BRENNAN AYRE O'NEILL LLP

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2020

2 Accounting policies

(Continued)

2.7 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand 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.

2.8 Financial instruments

The limited liability partnership 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 limited liability partnership's statement of financial position when the limited liability partnership becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and 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.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the limited liability partnership transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

BRENNAN AYRE O'NEILL LLP

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2020

2 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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 limited liability partnership after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

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

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

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

Other financial liabilities

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as fair value through profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the limited liability partnership's obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

2.9 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the limited liability partnership are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the limited liability partnership.

2.10 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 limited liability partnership is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

2.11 Retirement benefits and post retirement payments to members

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

BRENNAN AYRE O'NEILL LLP

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2020

2 Accounting policies

(Continued)

2.12 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

2.13 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

3 Employees

The average number of persons (excluding members) employed by the partnership during the year was:

	2020 Number	2019 Number
Total	14	13
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

BRENNAN AYRE O'NEILL LLP

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2020

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures and fittings	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 December 2019	7,817	128,006	135,823
Additions	1,739	79,427	81,166
Disposals	-	(89,229)	(89,229)
At 30 November 2020	9,556	118,204	127,760
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 December 2019	4,450	65,480	69,930
Depreciation charged in the year	767	15,068	15,835
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(55,787)	(55,787)
At 30 November 2020	5,217	24,761	29,978
Carrying amount			
At 30 November 2020	4,339	93,443	97,782
At 30 November 2019	3,367	62,526	65,893

5 Debtors

	2020	2019
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	50,763	43,835
Other debtors	29,486	30,586
	80,249	74,421

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Bank loans	4,167	-
Trade creditors	7,959	6,769
Taxation and social security	57,179	34,118
Other creditors	16,617	17,205
	85,922	58,092

The Hire Purchase liabilities are secured against the relating assets.

BRENNAN AYRE O'NEILL LLP

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2020

7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	Notes	2020 £	2019 £
Bank loans and overdrafts		45,833	-
Obligations under finance leases		81,382	64,193
		<u>127,215</u>	<u>64,193</u>

8 Loans and other debts due to members

As at 30 November 2020, Brennan Ayre O'Neill LLP owed the members £157,493. (2019 £48,790) which are classified as 'loans and other debts due to members' in the balance sheet. No interest has been charged to the LLP in respect of these loans which are repayable on demand. In the event of the LLP being wound up, these liabilities will rank equally with the debts due to unsecured creditors.

There were no restrictions on the ability of members to reduce the amount of members' other interests in the balance sheet as at 30 November 2020 or 30 November 2019.

9 The financial impact of Covid-19

The global Covid-19 pandemic has impacted on the performance of the company during the year, and the on-going pandemic is expected to affect global and national markets for the foreseeable future. At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. This takes into consideration the implications of COVID-19 coronavirus pandemic, both directly and indirectly, and the increased economic uncertainty. The company has a strong financial position, and has been able to successfully trade throughout this period without any detrimental effect at year end or to date. Thus the directors continues to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

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