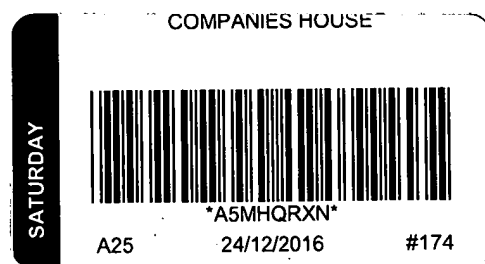


Limited Liability Partnership Registration No. OC343003 (England and Wales)

ACP ADVISORS LLP
ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR



ACP ADVISORS LLP

LIMITED LIABILITY PARTNERSHIP INFORMATION

Designated members	Mr S Bahanda Mr P I Ihenacho
Limited liability partnership number	OC343003
Registered office	14 Hackwood Robertsbridge East Sussex TN32 5ER
Accountants	Eacotts Grenville Court Britwell Road Burnham Buckinghamshire SL1 8DF

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ACP ADVISORS LLP

MEMBERS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

The members are responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law (as applied by The Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008) requires the members to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the members have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice. Under company law (as applied by The Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008) the members 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 limited liability partnership and of the profit or loss of the limited liability partnership for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the members are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the limited liability partnership will continue in business.

The members are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the limited liability partnership's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the limited liability partnership and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006 (as applied by The Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008). They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the limited liability partnership and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

ACP ADVISORS LLP

ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS ON THE PREPARATION OF THE UNAUDITED STATUTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ACP ADVISORS LLP FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016


In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of ACP Advisors LLP for the year ended 31 March 2016 which comprise, the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet, the Reconciliation of Members' Interests and the related notes from the limited liability partnership's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

As a practising member firm of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW), we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at <http://www.icaew.com/en/members/regulations-standards-and-guidance/>

This report is made solely to the limited liability partnership's members of ACP Advisors LLP, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter dated 25 November 2016. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of ACP Advisors LLP and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the limited liability partnership's members of ACP Advisors LLP, as a body, in this report in accordance with ICAEW Technical Release 07/16 AAF. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than ACP Advisors LLP and its members as a body, for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that ACP Advisors LLP has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of ACP Advisors LLP. You consider that ACP Advisors LLP is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the financial statements of ACP Advisors LLP. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory financial statements.

DocuSigned by:

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Eacotts

Chartered Accountants

22 December 2016
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Grenville Court
Britwell Road
Burnham
Buckinghamshire
SL1 8DF

ACP ADVISORS LLP

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2016

	Notes	2016 £	£	2015 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	5		1,128		1,504
Current assets					
Debtors	6	11,138		32,559	
Cash at bank and in hand		48,032		8,965	
		<u>59,170</u>		<u>41,524</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	<u>(3,876)</u>		<u>-</u>	
Net current assets			55,294		41,524
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>56,422</u>		<u>43,028</u>
Represented by:					
Loans and other debts due to members within one year					
Amounts due in respect of profits			13,394		(3,374)
Other amounts			13,028		16,402
			<u>26,422</u>		<u>13,028</u>
Members' other interests					
Members' capital classified as equity			30,000		30,000
			<u>56,422</u>		<u>43,028</u>
Total members' interests					
Loans and other debts due to members			26,422		13,028
Members' other interests			30,000		30,000
			<u>56,422</u>		<u>43,028</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.

ACP ADVISORS LLP

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 MARCH 2016

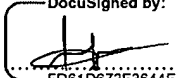
For the financial year ended 31 March 2016 the limited liability partnership was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 (as applied by the Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of Companies Act 2006) relating to small limited liability partnerships

Members' responsibilities:

- The members have not required the limited liability partnership to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476;
- The members acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

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

The financial statements were approved by the members and authorised for issue on 22 December 2016 and are signed on their behalf by:

DocuSigned by:

.....
FD61D673F3644E1...
Mr S Bahanda
Designated member

Limited Liability Partnership Registration No. OC343003

ACP ADVISORS LLP

RECONCILIATION OF MEMBERS' INTERESTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

<i>Current financial year</i>	EQUITY	DEBT		TOTAL
	Members' other interests	Loans and other debts due to members less any amounts due from members in debtors		MEMBERS' INTERESTS
	Members' capital (classified as equity)	Other amounts	Total	Total 2016
	£	£	£	£
Amount due to members		13,028		
Members' interests at 1 April 2015	30,000	13,028	13,028	43,028
Members' remuneration charged as an expense, including employment costs and retirement benefit costs	-	13,394	13,394	13,394
Profit for the financial year available for discretionary division among members	-	-	-	-
Members' interests after loss and remuneration for the year	30,000	26,422	26,422	56,422
Members' interests at 31 March 2016	30,000	26,422	26,422	56,422
Amounts due to members		26,422		
		26,422		

ACP ADVISORS LLP

RECONCILIATION OF MEMBERS' INTERESTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

<i>Prior financial year</i>	EQUITY	DEBT		TOTAL
	Members' other interests	Loans and other debts due to members less any amounts due from members in debtors]		MEMBERS' INTERESTS
	Members' capital (classified as equity)	Other amounts	Total	Total 2015
	£	£	£	£
Members' interests at 1 April 2014	30,000	16,402	16,402	46,402
Members' remuneration charged as an expense, including employment costs and retirement benefit costs	-	(3,374)	(3,374)	(3,374)
Profit for the financial year available for discretionary division among members	-	-	-	-
Members' interests after loss and remuneration for the year	30,000	13,028	13,028	43,028
Members' interests at 31 March 2015	30,000	13,028	13,028	43,028
Amounts due to members		13,028		
		13,028		

ACP ADVISORS LLP

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

1 Accounting policies

Limited liability partnership information

ACP Advisors LLP is a limited liability partnership incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 14 Hackwood, Robertsbridge, East Sussex, TN32 5ER.

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

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice "Accounting by Limited Liability Partnerships" issued in July 2014, 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.

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, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 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.

1.3 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.

1.4 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.

All amounts due to members that are classified as liabilities are presented within 'Loans and other debts due to members' and, where such an amount relates to current year profits, they are recognised within 'Members' remuneration charged as an expense' in arriving at the relevant year's result. Undivided amounts that are classified as equity are shown within 'Members' other interests'. Amounts recoverable from members are presented as debtors and shown as amounts due from members within members' interests.

ACP ADVISORS LLP

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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:

Computers	25% Reducing balance
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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.

1.6 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the limited liability partnership reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible 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.

1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents 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.

ACP ADVISORS LLP

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.8 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.

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 or .

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.

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.

ACP ADVISORS LLP

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial liabilities, including 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 receipts 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.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

2 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.

3 Operating profit/(loss)

	2016	2015
	£	£
Operating profit/(loss) for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	376	502
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

ACP ADVISORS LLP

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

4 Members' remuneration

	2016 Number	2015 Number
The average number of members during the year was	2	-
	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>
	2016 £	2015 £
Remuneration under participation rights	13,394	(3,374)
	<u>13,394</u>	<u>(3,374)</u>

5 Tangible fixed assets

	Computers £
Cost	
At 1 April 2015 and 31 March 2016	23,387
	<u>23,387</u>
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 April 2015	21,883
Depreciation charged in the year	376
	<u>22,259</u>
At 31 March 2016	22,259
	<u>22,259</u>
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2016	1,128
	<u>1,128</u>
At 31 March 2015	1,504
	<u>1,504</u>

6 Debtors

	2016 £	2015 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	-	(229)
Other debtors	9,138	-
Prepayments and accrued income	2,000	32,788
	<u>11,138</u>	<u>32,559</u>

• **ACP ADVISORS LLP**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2016	2015
	£	£
Trade creditors	2,475	-
Other creditors	1	-
Accruals and deferred income	1,400	-
	<u>3,876</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u><u>3,876</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>