REGISTERED NUMBER: OC347056

REGISTRAR OF COMPANIES

White Oak Advisors LLP Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements 31 March 2019



BURGESS HODGSON LLP

Chartered accountants
Camburgh House
27 New Dover Road
Canterbury
Kent
CT1 3DN

Financial Statements

Year ended 31 March 2019

Contents	Page
Statement of financial position	1
Notes to the financial statements	2

Statement of Financial Position

31 March 2019

	2019			2018
Represented by:	Note	£	£	£
Loans and other debts due to members Other amounts			_	_
Members' other interests Other reserves				
			_	_
Total members' interests Loans and other debts due to members			_	_
Members' other interests				
			_	_

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to LLPs subject to the small LLPs' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006 (as applied to LLPs), the statement of comprehensive income has not been delivered.

The LLP did not trade during the year and has not made either a profit or loss.

For the year ending 31 March 2019 the LLP was entitled to exemption from audit under section 480 of the Companies Act 2006 (as applied by The Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008) relating to dormant LLPs.

The members acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act (as applied to LLPs) with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

Mr J S Espinosa Designated Member

Registered number: OC347056

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 31 March 2019

1. General information

The LLP is registered in England and Wales.

The address of the registered office is Camburgh House, 27 New Dover Road, Canterbury, Kent, United Kingdom, CT1 3DN.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland', and the requirements of the Statement of Recommended Practice 'Accounting by Limited Liability Partnerships' issued in January 2017 (SORP 2017).

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Income statement

The LLP is dormant as defined by section 1169 of the Companies Act 2006as applied to LLPs by the Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008. The LLP received no income and incurred no expenditure during the current year.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. These estimates and judgements are continually reviewed and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Members' participation rights

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, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland', and the requirements of the Statement of Recommended Practice 'Accounting by Limited Liability Partnerships'. A member's participation right results in a liability unless the right to any payment is discretionary on the part of the LLP.

Amounts subscribed or otherwise contributed by members, for example members' capital, are classed as equity if the LLP has an unconditional right to refuse payment to members. If the LLP does not have such an unconditional right, such amounts are classified as liabilities.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2019

3. Accounting policies (continued)

Members' participation rights (continued)

Where profits are automatically divided as they arise, so the LLP does not have an unconditional right to refuse payment, the amounts arising that are due to members are in the nature of liabilities. They are therefore treated as an expense in the statement of comprehensive income in the relevant year. To the extent that they remain unpaid at the year end, they are shown as liabilities in the statement of financial position.

Conversely, where profits are divided only after a decision by the LLP or its representative, so that the LLP has an unconditional right to refuse payment, such profits are classed as an appropriation of equity rather than as an expense. They are therefore shown as a residual amount available for discretionary division among members in the statement of comprehensive income and are equity appropriations in the statement of financial position.

Other amounts applied to members, for example remuneration paid under an employment contract and interest on capital balances, are treated in the same way as all other divisions of profits, as described above, according to whether the LLP has, in each case, an unconditional right to refuse payment.

All amounts due to members that are classified as liabilities are presented in the statement of financial position within 'Loans and other debts due to members' and are charged to the statement of comprehensive income within 'Members' remuneration charged as an expense'. Amounts due to members that are classified as equity are shown in the statement of financial position within 'Members' other interests'.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Short term debtors and creditors are recorded at transaction price. Any losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit and loss account.

4. Controlling party

The ultimate controlling party is White Oak Ventures Limited, a company registered in England and Wales (Company Number 06954202), by virtue of the partnership profit share arrangement.