Registered number: OC382515

ONE PEAK PARTNERS LLP

MEMBERS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

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	Page
Information	1
Members' Report	2 - 4
Members Report	2 4
Independent Auditor's Report	5 - 6
Profit and Loss Account	7
Profit and Loss Account	7
Balance Sheet	8
Statement of Changes in Equity	9
Statement of Cash Flows	10
Notes to the Financial Statements	11 - 20

INFORMATION

Designated Members

Mr H L B J De Liedekerke Beaufort

Mr D Klein

One Peak Advisers Ltd

One Peak Management (Guernsey) Limited

LLP registered number

OC382515

Registered office

First Floor James House 1 Babmaes Street

London SW1Y 6HD

Independent auditor

Rawlinson & Hunter Audit LLP

Statutory Auditor
Eighth Floor
6 New Street Square

6 New Street Square New Fetter Lane

London EC4A 3AQ

MEMBERS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

The members present their members' report together with the audited financial statements of One Peak Partners LLP ("the LLP") for the year ended 31 December 2016.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The LLP was incorporated on 15 February 2013 and commenced trading on that date.

The principal object of the LLP is to provide investment advisory services to a private equity fund. The nature of these services require the company to be registered with the Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA") and to bear the resulting increased administration costs associated with maintaining that registration. The LLP became FCA registered on 4 February 2014.

The cost base of the LLP for the year ended 31 December 2016 was £805,385 (2015 - £777,669) and the income for the year was £142,877 (2015 - £582,068). Overall the loss of the LLP was £662,528 (2015 - £195,631). The members keep a tight control over the LLP's overheads and are investigating sources of income with a view to growing the business of the LLP in the coming years.

The LLP's balance sheet shows a net asset position of £1,191,403 (2015 - £1,556,431), with the LLP maintaining a sufficient level of cash reserves in relation to its overhead commitments. This is mainly due to the FCA's solvency requirements that the LLP must meet in order to maintain its FCA registration. The LLP is committed to meeting all of its regulatory requirements in the future.

DESIGNATED MEMBERS

Mr H L B J De Liedekerke Beaufort, Mr D Klein, One Peak Advisers Ltd and One Peak Management (Guernsey) Limited were designated members of the LLP throughout the year.

MEMBERS' CAPITAL AND INTERESTS

Each member's subscription to the capital of the LLP is determined by the LLP agreement and the requirement to maintain sufficient regulatory capital as determined by the FCA.

Details of changes in members' capital in the year ended 31 December 2016 are set out in Note 12 of the financial statements.

Members are remunerated from the profits of the LLP and are required to make their own provision for pensions and other benefits. Profits are allocated and divided between members in accordance with the profit sharing arrangements set out in the LLP agreement. Members draw a proportion of their profit shares monthly during the year in which it is made, with the balance of profits being distributed after the yearend, subject to the cash requirements of the business. Losses are taken to other reserves of the LLP and will be borne by the LLP.

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Credit risk

The members do not consider that the LLP has significant exposure to credit risk as it will agree payment terms with its customers, which it expects to be creditworthy and hence able to pay fees that are due to the LLP in line with those agreed terms.

Liquidity risk

The LLP manages the liquidity position with the objective of maintaining the FCA's solvency requirements, which the LLP must meet in order to maintain its FCA registration.

MEMBERS' REPORT (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Interest rate risk

The LLP's operating activities are currently fully funded through existing cash resources. The members do not have any plans to fund future operations from bank or other borrowings.

FCA CAPITAL RESOURCES

The LLP is an Exempt CAD Firm Subject to IPRU(INV) Chapter 9. Pillar 1 capital is the greater of the base capital requirement, the sum of the market risk and credit risk capital requirements and the fixed overheads requirement. The LLP applies a standardised approach to credit risk, applying 7% to the risk weighted exposure amounts. Pillar 2 capital is calculated by the LLP as representing any additional capital to be maintained against risk not adequately covered under the requirements in Pillar 1.

The Tier one capital resources amounted to £287,142 (2015 - £954,621) as at 31 December 2016 and comprises the members capital less accumulated losses and excess drawings.

STEWARDSHIP CODE DISCLOSURES

The Stewardship Code ("the Code") was published by the Financial Reporting Council ("FRC"), the UK's independent regulator responsible for promoting high quality corporate governance and reporting in order to foster investment. The Code sets out good practice for institutional investors in their dealings with companies in which they have invested.

The FCA's regulations outline the LLP's obligations in relation to the Code and for firms which manage assets for corporate professional clients to disclose to these clients the nature of their commitment to the Code, or where it does not commit to the Code its alternative business model.

The LLP fully supports the Code as a mechanism to promote best practice in the institutional shareholder conduct of UK listed companies.

MEMBERS' REPORT (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

MEMBERS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

The members are responsible for preparing the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

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 (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. 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 LLP and of the profit or loss of the LLP for that year. In preparing these financial statements, the members are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the LLP will continue in business.

The members are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the LLP's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the LLP 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 LLP and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The members are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the LLP and financial information included on the LLP's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

AUDITOR

The auditor, Rawlinson & Hunter Audit LLP, has indicated its willingness to continue in office. The designated members will propose a motion re-appointing the auditor at a meeting of the members.

2 1 APR 2017

This report was approved by the members on

and signed on their behalf by:

Mr D Klein

Designated Member

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ONE PEAK PARTNERS LLP

We have audited the financial statements of One Peak Partners LLP for the year ended 31 December 2016, which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Cash Flows, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes. The relevant financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and the United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

This report is made solely to the LLP's members in accordance with the Companies Act 2006, as applied by Part 12 of The Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the LLP's members those matters we are required to state to them in an Auditor's Report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the LLP and the LLP's members for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

RESPECTIVE RESPONSIBILITIES OF MEMBERS AND AUDITOR

As explained more fully in the Members' Responsibilities Statement on, the members are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Financial Reporting Council's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

SCOPE OF THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the LLP's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the designated members; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Members' Report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

OPINION ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the LLP's affairs as at 31 December 2016 and of its profit or loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006, as applied to limited liability partnerships by The Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ONE PEAK PARTNERS LLP (CONTINUED)

MATTERS ON WHICH WE ARE REQUIRED TO REPORT BY EXCEPTION

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006, as applied to limited liability partnerships, requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Kulwarn Nagra (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of Rawlinson & Hunter Audit LLP

Statutory Auditor Chartered Accountants

Eighth Floor 6 New Street Square New Fetter Lane London

EC4A 3AQ Date: 2, April 2017

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

Note	2016 £	2015 £
1,3	142,877	582,068
	(805,385)	(777,699)
4	(662,508)	(195,631)
	(20)	
•	(662,528)	(195,631)
	(662,528)	(195,631)
	1,3	Note £ 1,3 142,877

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2016 or 2015 other than those included in the profit and loss account.

The notes on pages 11 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

ONE PEAK PARTNERS LLP REGISTERED NUMBER: OC382515

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Note		2016 £		2015 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets Current assets	7		25,284		38,618
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year Cash at bank and in hand	8	1,084,056 253,178		1,294,642 390,589	
		1,337,234	•	1,685,231	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(171,115)		(167,418)	
Net current assets		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1,166,119		1,517,813
Net assets		•	1,191,403		1,556,431
Represented by: Loans and other debts due to members within one year Members' other interests				·	
Members' capital classified as equity Other reserves classified as equity		2,452,500 (1,261,097)		2,155,000 (598,569)	
			1,191,403		1,556,431
		•	1,191,403	•	1,556,431
Total members' interests					
Amounts due from members (included in debtors) Members' other interests	8		(904,261) 1,191,403		(601,810) 1,556,431
		-	287,142	-	954,621

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the members and were signed on their behalf on \(\) /

2 1 APR 2017

Mr D Klein

Designated member

The notes on pages 11 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Members capital (classified as equity) £	Other reserves £	Total equity
At 1 January 2016	2,155,000	(598,569)	1,556,431
Loss for year for allocation to other reserves	-	(662,528)	(662,528)
Capital introduced by members	297,500	-	297,500
At 31 December 2016	2,452,500	(1,261,097)	1,191,403

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2015

	Members capital (classified as equity)	Other reserves	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 January 2015	2,155,000	(402,938)	1,752,062
Loss for year for allocation to other reserves	-	(195,631)	(195,631)
At 31 December 2015	2,155,000	(598,569)	1,556,431

The notes on pages 11 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	2016 £	2015 £
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	~	~
Loss for the financial year ADJUSTMENTS FOR:	(662,528)	(195,631)
Depreciation of tangible assets Interest paid	13,783 20	13,297 -
Decrease/(increase) in debtors Increase in creditors	513,037 3,697	(587,015) 68,504
Net cash outflow from operating activities	(131,991)	(700,845)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	(449)	(4,258)
Net cash outflow from investing activities	(449)	(4,258)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Interest paid Contributions by members Payments to members	(20) 297,500 (302,451)	- - (301,531)
Net cash used in financing activities	(4,971)	(301,531)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(137,411)	(1,006,634)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	390,589	1,397,223
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF YEAR	253,178	390,589
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF YEAR COMPRISE:		
Cash at bank and in hand	253,178	390,589
	253,178	390,589

The notes on pages 11 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

One Peak Partners LLP ("the LLP") provide investment advisory services to a private equity fund. The LLP is a limited liability partnership and is incorporated in England and Wales. The address of its registered office is First Floor, James House, 1 Babmaes Street, London.

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been applied to all years presented, unless otherwise stated.

1.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in compliance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102"), the Companies Act 2006 and the requirements of the Statement of Recommended Practice "Accounting by Limited Liability Partnerships".

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the LLP's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in Note 2.

1.2 Turnover

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the LLP and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents the amount receivable for services rendered, net of value added tax.

1.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives range as follows:

The estimated useful lives range as follows:

Office equipment - 25% Straight line Computer equipment - 25% Straight line

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised within 'other operating income' in the Profit and Loss Account.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

1.4 Debtors

Trade and other debtors are amounts due for services performed in the ordinary course of business. If collection is expected in one year or less, they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets.

Trade and other debtors are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment.

1.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

In the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents are shown net of bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the entity's cash management.

1.6 Creditors

Creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers.

Creditors are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

1.7 Financial instruments

The LLP has chosen to adopt Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of financial instruments.

The LLP recognises financial instruments when it becomes a party to the contractual arrangements of the instrument. Financial instruments are de-recognised when they are discharged or when the contractual terms expire. The LLP's accounting policies in respect of financial instruments transactions are explained below.

Financial assets

The LLP classifies all of its financial assets as loans and receivables.

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They arise principally through the provision of goods and services to customers (e.g. trade debtors), but also incorporate other types of contractual monetary asset. They are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to their acquisition or issue, and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less provision for impairment.

Impairment provisions are recognised when there is objective evidence (such as significant financial difficulties on the part of the counterparty or default or significant delay in payment) that the LLP will be unable to collect all of the amounts due under the terms receivable, the amount of such a provision being the difference between the net carrying amount and the present value of the future expected cash flows associated with the impaired debtor. For trade debtors, which are reported net, such provisions are recorded in a separate allowance account with the loss being recognised within 'administrative expenses' in the Profit and Loss Account. On confirmation that the trade debtor will not be collected, the gross carrying value of the asset is written off against the associated provision.

Financial liabilities

The LLP classifies all of its financial liabilities as liabilities at amortised cost.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost including bank borrowings are initially recognised at fair value net of any transaction costs directly attributable to the issue of the instrument. Such interest bearing liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, which ensures that any interest expense over the period to repayment is at a constant rate on the balance of the liability carried into the Balance Sheet.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

1.8 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The LLP's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Profit and Loss Account within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Profit and Loss Account within 'administrative expenses'.

1.9 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Profit and Loss Account over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

1.10 Taxation

In accordance with Section 10 of the Limited Liability Partnership Act 2000, any trade, profession or business carried on by the LLP is treated as though that business were carried on in partnership by its members. Accordingly, any liability to taxation is that of the members themselves and not of the LLP. Thus there is no provision for taxation in these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

2. JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In preparing the financial statements, management has to make judgements on how to apply the LLP's accounting policies and make estimates about the future. The critical judgements that have been made in arriving at the amounts recognised in the financial statements and the key areas of estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying value of assets and liabilities in the next financial year, are discussed below.

(a) Useful economic lives of tangible assets

The annual depreciation charge for tangible assets is sensitive to changes in the estimated useful economic lives and residual values of the assets. The useful economic lives and residual values are reassessed annually. They are amended when necessary to reflect current estimates, based on technological advancement, future investments, economic utilisation and physical condition of the assets. See Note 7 for the carrying amount of tangible assets, and Note 1.3 for the useful economic lives for each class of assets.

(b) Impairment of trade and other debtors

The LLP makes an estimate of the recoverable value of trade and other debtors. When assessing impairment of trade and other debtors, management considers factors including the credit rating of the debtor, the ageing profile of debtors and historical experience. See Note 8 for the net carrying amount of the debtors.

(c) Accrued income

The LLP estimates the amount of any income earned but not invoiced to customers at the year end based on the extent of services provided, and what is expected to be invoiced after the year end.

3. ANALYSIS OF TURNOVER

The whole of the turnover is derived from the LLP's principal activity.

All turnover arose within the United Kingdom.

4. OPERATING LOSS

The operating loss is stated after charging:

	2016 £	2015 £
Operating lease rentals	69,750	69,750
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	13,783	13,297
Fees payable to the LLP's auditor for the audit of the LLP's annual accounts	8,400	7,010
Exchange differences	243	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

5.	EMPLOYEES		
	Staff costs were as follows:		
		2016 £	2015 £
	Wages and salaries	375,977	318,155
	Social security costs	46,205	39,600
		422,182	357,755
	The average monthly number of persons (including members with contract during the year was as follows:	ts of employme	ent) employed
		2016	2015
		No.	No.
	Administration	7	5
6.	INFORMATION IN RELATION TO MEMBERS		
		Year ended	Year ended 31
		December	December
		2016	2015
		Number	Number
	The average number of members during the year was	4	4
			
	·		

During the year, no member received any emoluments (2015 - £Nil).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

7. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Office equipment £	Computer equipment £	Total £
	L	~	~
Cost			
At 1 January 2016	40,580	14,281	54,861
Additions		449	449
At 31 December 2016	40,580	14,730	55,310
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2016	12,197	4,046	16,243
Charge for the period	10,177	3,606	13,783
At 31 December 2016	22,374	7,652	30,026
At 31 December 2016	18,206	7,078	25,284
At 31 December 2015	28,383	10,235	38,618
	=======================================		

8. DEBTORS

	2016	2015
	£	£
Trade debtors	-	142,644
Other debtors	55,530	41,850
Prepayments and accrued income (Note 14)	124,265	508,338
Amounts due from members (Notes 12 & 14)	904,261	601,810
	1,084,056	1,294,642

Included in Other debtors is a rent deposit of £41,850 (2015 - £41,850) which is due in greater than one year.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

2016 £ 1,086	2015 £
1.086	
	12,905
11,200	18,544
16,414	4,720
142,415	131,249
171,115	167,418
2016 £	2015 £
. 253,178	390,589
tised cost 1,031,562	1,249,375
1,284,740	1,639,964
(159,915)	(148,874)
(159,915)	(148,874)
	11,200 16,414 142,415 171,115 2016 £ 253,178 1,031,562 1,284,740 (159,915)

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss comprise cash and bank.

Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost comprise trade debtors, other debtors, accrued income and amounts due from members.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise trade creditors, other creditors and accruals.

11. COMMITMENTS UNDER OPERATING LEASES

At 31 December 2016 the LLP had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	201	£ 2015
Not later than 1 year	34,875	58,125
Total	34,875	58,125
		: ====

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

12. RECONCILIATION OF MEMBERS' INTERESTS

Members' capital (Classified as equity)	Other reserves	Total members' other interests	Loans and debts due to members less any amounts due from members in debtors	Total equity
£	£	£	£	£
2,155,000	(402,938)	1,752,062	(300,279)	1,451,783
. -	(195,631)	(195,631)	-	(195,631)
2,155,000	(598,569)	1,556,431	(300,279)	1,256,152
-	•		(301,531)	(301,531)
2,155,000	(598,569)	1,556,431	(601,810)	954,621
-	(662,528)	(662,528)	-	(662,528)
2,155,000	(1,261,097)	893,903	(601,810)	292,093
-	•	-	(302,451)	(302,451)
297,500	-	297,500	-	297,500
2,452,500	(1,261,097)	1,191,403	(904,261)	287,142
	capital (Classified as equity) £ 2,155,000 - 2,155,000 - 2,155,000	capital (Classified as equity) £ £ £ 2,155,000 (402,938) - (195,631) 2,155,000 (598,569) 2,155,000 (598,569) (662,528) 2,155,000 (1,261,097) 297,500	capital (Classified as equity) Other reserves members' other interests £ £ £ 2,155,000 (402,938) 1,752,062 - (195,631) (195,631) 2,155,000 (598,569) 1,556,431 - - - 2,155,000 (598,569) 1,556,431 - (662,528) (662,528) 2,155,000 (1,261,097) 893,903 - - - 297,500 - 297,500	Members' capital (Classified as equity) Other reserves as equity) Total members' other interests due from members in debtors £ £ £ £ 2,155,000 (402,938) 1,752,062 (300,279) - (195,631) (195,631) - 2,155,000 (598,569) 1,556,431 (300,279) - - (301,531) - 2,155,000 (598,569) 1,556,431 (601,810) - (662,528) - - 2,155,000 (1,261,097) 893,903 (601,810) - - (302,451) - 297,500 - 297,500 -

Under the partnership agreement relating to the LLP, members' capital amounts paid into the LLP may only be withdrawn by the relevant member if:

- they cease to be a member and an equal amount is contributed by the other members or by any person replacing them as a member;
- the LLP is wound up or otherwise dissolved: or
- following reductions to capital made in accordance with the LLP agreement.

13. CONTROLLING PARTY

The designated members consider Mr H L B J De Liedekerke Beaufort and Mr D Klein to be the ultimate controlling parties of the LLP.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

14. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Included within amounts due from members (Note 12) are cumulative drawings of £452,483 (2015 - £301,067) by Mr D Klein, and cumulative drawings of £451,778 (2015 - £300,743) by Mr H L B J De Liedekekerke Beaufort. During the year, drawings of £151,416 and £151,035 were made by each member, respectively. Both parties are the ultimate controlling parties of the LLP.

Included within prepayments and accrued income (Note 8) is £71,771 (2015 - £303,058) due from One Peak Management (Guernsey) Limited, a designated member of the LLP.