H & M PROPERTIES LLP ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

Richard Anthony
Chartered Accountants

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LIMITED LIABILITY PARTNERSHIP INFORMATION

Designated members

Mr R Hanouka

Mr R W May Mrs N G May

Limited liability partnership number OC389760

Registered office

2nd Floor, Gadd House

Arcadia Avenue

Finchley London **N3 2JU**

Accountants

Richard Anthony

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Arcadia Avenue

Finchley London **N3 2JU**

CONTENTS

	Page
Balance sheet	1 - 2
Notes to the financial statements	5 - 8

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

		20	17	20	16
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		1,662		-
Investment properties	4		1,464,838		1,448,796
			1,466,500		1,448,796
Current assets					
Cash at bank and in hand		45,931		48,210	
Creditors: amounts falling due within	5				
one year		(7,517)	00.444	(5,933)	40.077
Net current assets			38,414		42,277
Total assets less current liabilities			1,504,914		1,491,073
Represented by:					
Loans and other debts due to members within one year					
Amounts due in respect of profits			48,745		62,772
Members' other interests					
Members' capital classified as equity			1,456,169		1,428,301
			1,504,914		1,491,073
Total members' interests			40.745		00 770
Loans and other debts due to members			48,745		62,772
Members' other interests			1,456,169 ————		1,428,301
			1,504,914		1,491,073

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

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

For the financial year ended 31 March 2017 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.

The financial statements were approved by the members and authorised for issue on 10 August 2017 and are signed on/fheir behalf by:

Mr R Haneuka

Designated member

Limited Liability Partnership Registration No. OC389760

RECONCILIATION OF MEMBERS' INTERESTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

Current financial year .	EQUITY Members' other interests			DEBT Loans and other debts due to members less any amounts due from members in debtors		
	Members' capital (classified as equity)	Other reserves	Total	Other amounts	Total	Tota 2017
	£	£	£	£	£	. 1
Amount due to members				62,772		
Members' interests at 1 April 2016	62,868	-	62,868	62,772	62,772	125,64
Profit for the financial year available for discretionary division among members	-	58,829	58,829	-	-	58,82
Members' interests after profit for the year	62,868	58,829	121,697	62,772	62,772	184,46
Allocation of profit for the financial year	-	(58,829)	(58,829)	58,829	58,829	
Other divisions of profits	-	-	-	(62,772)	(62,772)	(62,77
Introduced by members	697,854	-	697,854	-	-	697,85
Repayments of capital	(35,000)	-	(35,000)	-	-	(35,00
Drawings	-	-	-	(10,084)	(10,084)	(10,08
Other movements	730,447		730,447			730,44
Members' interests at 31 March 2017	1,456,169	-	1,456,169	48,745	48,745	1,504,91
Amounts due to members				48,745		2
				48,745		

RECONCILIATION OF MEMBERS' INTERESTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

Prior financial year				DEBT pans and other of to members le ounts due from in debtors	TOTAL MEMBERS' INTERESTS	
	Members' capital (classified as equity)	Other reserves	Total	Other amounts	Total	Total 2016
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Amount due to members				55,492		
Members' interests at 1 April 2015 Profit for the financial year available for discretionary division among	707,487	-	707,487	55,492	55,492	762,979
members	-	62,867	62,867	-	-	62,867
Members' interests after profit for the year	707,487	62,867	770,354	55,492	55,492	825,846
Allocation of profit for the financial year Other divisions of profits	-	(62,867)	(62,867)	62,867 (55,492)	62,867	(55,492
Drawings	<u>.</u>	-	-	(55,492) (95)	(55,492) (95)	
Other movements	720,814	-	720,814	-	-	720,814
Members' interests at 31 March 2016	1,428,301	-	1,428,301	62,772	62,772	1,491,073
Amounts due to members				62,772		
				62,772		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1 Accounting policies

Limited liability partnership information

H & M Properties LLP is a limited liability partnership incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 2nd Floor, Gadd House, Arcadia Avenue, Finchley, London, N3 2JU.

The limited liability partnerships's 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 January 2017, 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, 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 Turnover

Turnover represents rental income net of VAT.

1.3 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.

Where there exists an asset and liability component in respect of an individual member's participation rights, they are presented on a gross basis unless the LLP has both a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts, and it intends either to settle on a net basis or to settle and realise these amounts simultaneously, in which case they are presented net.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.4 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:

Computer equipment

25 % SLM

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.

1.5 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. The surplus or deficit on revaluation is recognised in the profit and loss account.

Where fair value cannot be achieved without undue cost or effort, investment property is accounted for as tangible fixed assets.

1.6 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.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

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.

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, 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 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 Employees

The average number of persons (excluding members) employed by the partnership during the year was - (2016 - 0).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

3	Tangible fixed assets	
		Computer equipment £
	Cost	~
	At 1 April 2016	-
	Additions	2,216
	At 31 March 2017	2,216
	Depreciation and impairment	
	At 1 April 2016	-
	Depreciation charged in the year	554
	At 31 March 2017	554
	Carrying amount	
	At 31 March 2017	1,662
	At 31 March 2016	
4	Investment property	
4	Investment property	2017
		£
	Fair value	~
	At 1 April 2016	1,448,797
	Additions through external acquisition	16,041
	At 31 March 2017	1,464,838

Investment property comprises 105 Ballards Lane, London, N3 1XY. The fair value of the investment property has been arrived at on the basis of a valuation carried out at 31 March 2017 by the members.

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017	2016
	£	£
Trade creditors	1,200	-
Other taxation and social security	3,817	3,633
Other creditors	2,500	2,300
	7,517	5,933
	=	

6 Loans and other debts due to members

In the event of a winding up the amounts included in "Loans and other debts due to members" will rank equally with unsecured creditors.