Limited Liability Partnership Registration No. OC393576 (England and Wales)
CONNECTED CAPITAL LLP
ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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## **MEMBERS' REPORT**

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

The members present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2021.

#### **Principal activities**

The principal activity of the limited liability partnership was that of business research and strategy, advisers and consultants.

#### **Designated members**

The designated members who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

Mr Harmeet Singh Ms P Hollmann

This report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to small companies within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

Approved by the members on 19 October 2021 and signed on behalf by:

Mr Harmeet Singh

Designated Member

# **BALANCE SHEET**

#### **AS AT 30 JUNE 2021**

		2021		2020	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		1,957		278
Investments	4		2,443		
			4,400		278
Current assets					
Debtors	5	160,673		171,626	
Cash at bank and in hand		12,515 ———		70,896 ———	
		<b>1</b> 73,188		242,522	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(12,848)		(22,031)	
Net current assets			160,340		220,491
Total assets less current liabilities			164,740		220,769
Creditors: amounts falling due after more	7		(30,550)		(39,000
than one year	,		(30,550)		(39,000
Net assets attributable to members			134,190		181,769
ner addets attributable to members			====		====
Represented by:					
Members' other interests					
Members' capital classified as equity			163,572		(3,817
Other reserves classified as equity			(29,382)		185,586
			134,190		181,769
Total members' interests					
Members' interests			134,190		181,769
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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 June 2021 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.

# **BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**

**AS AT 30 JUNE 2021** 

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

Mr Harmeet Singh

Designated member

Limited Liability Partnership Registration No. OC393576

# RECONCILIATION OF MEMBERS' INTERESTS

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

Current financial year	EQUITY Members' other interests			TOTAL MEMBERS'	
	Members' capital (classified as	Total Othe	er amounts	Total	INTERESTS Total 2021
	equity) £	£	£	£	£
Loss for the financial year available for discretionary division among members	-	(29,382)	-	-	(29,382)
Members' interests after loss for the					
year	181,769	152,387	-	-	152,387
Other movements	(18,197)	(18,197)	-	-	(18,197)
Members' interests at 30 June 2021	163,572	134,190	-		134,190

# RECONCILIATION OF MEMBERS' INTERESTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

Prior financial year	EQUITY Members' other interests				TOTAL MEMBERS'	
	Members' capital (classified as	Total Oth	Total Other amounts		INTERESTS Total 2020	
	equity) £	£	£	£	£	
Members' interests at 1 July 2019 Profit for the financial year available for discretionary division among members	78,922	78,922	-	-	78,922	
discretionary division among members		185,586			185,586	
Members' interests after profit for the year Other movements	78,922 (82,739)	264,508 (82,739)	- - -	-	264,508 (82,739)	
Members' interests at 30 June 2020	(3,817)	181,769	<u> </u>	-	181,769	

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### Limited liability partnership information

Connected Capital LLP is a limited liability partnership incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 3rd Floor, Lansdowne House, 57 Berkeley Square, London, W1J 6ER.

The limited liability partnership'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  $\mathfrak{L}$ .

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 the amounts recoverable for the services provided to clients, 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.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 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.

#### 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:

Fixtures, fittings & equipment

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.

## 1.5 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

#### 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.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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 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.

#### 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.

#### 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.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 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.

#### 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.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

#### 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.

#### 1.10 Derivatives

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to fair value at each reporting end date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset, whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability.

#### 1.11 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.

## 1.12 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

#### 2 Employees

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

	2021	2020
	Number	Number
Total	1	1

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

3	Tangible fixed assets		Plant and
			£
	Cost		
	At 1 July 2020 Additions		655 2,332
	At 30 June 2021		2,987
	Depreciation and impairment At 1 July 2020		377
	Depreciation charged in the year		653
	At 30 June 2021		1,030
	Carrying amount		
	At 30 June 2021		1,957
	At 30 June 2020		278
4	Fixed asset investments		
		2021 £	2020 £
	Other investments other than loans	2,443	
5	Debtors	2021	2020
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Trade debtors	153,471	153,471
	Other debtors	7,202	18,155
		160,673	171,626
6	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2021 £	2020 £
	Bank loans	7,800	-
	Other creditors Accruals and deferred income	- 5,048	13,391 8,640
		12,848	22,031
		<del>==</del>	

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

7	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year					
			2021	2020		
		Notes	£	£		
	Bank loans and overdrafts		30,550	39,000		

# 8 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.

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