	Limited Liability Partnership Registration No. OC407151 (England and Wales)
	BROWN RURAL PARTNERSHIP LLP RT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR	THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020
PAG	GES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

#### **AS AT 31 MARCH 2020**

		202	0	2019	<del>)</del>
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Non-current assets					
Property, plant and equipment	3		7,606		9,243
Current assets					
Trade and other receivables	4	384,778		367,400	
Cash and cash equivalents		125,800		110,741	
		510,578		<u>478,141</u>	
Current liabilities	5	(124,726)		(99,474)	
Net current assets			385,852		378,667
Total assets less current liabilities an	d net assets				
attributable to members			393,458		387,910
Represented by:					
Loans and other debts due to membe	rs				
within one year			67.000		107.000
Members' capital classified as a liability Other amounts			67,000 326,458		187,000 200,910
Other amounts			320,438 ———		200,910
			393,458		387,910
Total members' interests			200.450		207.040
Loans and other debts due to members			393,458		387,910

The members of the limited liability partnership have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 March 2020 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.

# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)

## **AS AT 31 MARCH 2020**

The financial statements were approved by the members and authorised for issue on 21 January 2021 and are signed on their behalf by:

M.G. Brighouse Limited **Designated member**  Mr M J Statham

Designated Member

Mr J Oldfield

**Designated Member** 

Limited Liability Partnership Registration No. OC407151

# RECONCILIATION OF MEMBERS' INTERESTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

Current financial year	DEBT  Loans and other debts due to members less any amounts due from members in debtors			TOTAL MEMBERS' INTERESTS
	Members' Oth capital (classified as debt)		Total	Total 2020
	•	£	£	£
Members' interests at 1 April 2019  Members' remuneration charged as an expense, including employment costs and retirement benefit	187,000	200,910	387,910	387,910
costs	-	278,273	278,273	278,273
Profit for the financial year available for discretionary division among members				
Members' interests after loss and remuneration for				
the year	187,000	479,183	666,183	666,183
Reclassifications	(120,000)	120,000	-	-
Drawings		(272,725)	(272,725)	(272,725)
Members' interests at 31 March 2020	67,000	326,458	393,458	393,458

# RECONCILIATION OF MEMBERS' INTERESTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

Prior financial year	DEBT  Loans and other debts due to members less any amounts due from members in debtors			TOTAL MEMBERS' INTERESTS
	Members'Oth capital (classified as	ner amounts	Total	Total 2019
	debt)	£	£	£
Amounts due to members		118,891		
Members' interests at 1 April 2018 Transferred in from partnership Members' remuneration charged as an expense,	187,000 -	118,891 -	305,891 -	305,891 -
including employment costs and retirement benefit costs Profit for the financial year available for discretionary	-	269,764	269,764	269,764
division among members				
Members' interests after loss and remuneration for the year Introduced by members Drawings	187,000 - -	388,655 35,000 (222,745)	575,655 35,000 (222,745)	575,655 35,000 (222,745)
Members' interests at 31 March 2019	187,000	200,910	387,910	387,910

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### Limited liability partnership information

The Brown Rural Partnership LLP is a limited liability partnership incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 29 Church Street, Macclesfield, Cheshire, SK11 6LB.

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 £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

#### 1.2 Revenue

Revenue represents the amounts recoverable for the services provided to clients, excluding value added tax, under contractual obligations which are performed gradually over time.

#### 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.

#### 1.4 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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 and office equipment

25% straight line

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 income statement.

#### 1.5 Impairment of non-current 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.

#### 1.6 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.

#### 1.7 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 trade and other receivables 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 31 MARCH 2020

#### 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.

#### Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables, 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 payables 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 payables 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.

#### 1.8 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or non-current assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the limited liability partnership is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

#### 1.9 Retirement benefits and post retirement payments to members

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

#### 1.10 Leases

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1	Accounting policies	(Continued)
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Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

# 2 Employees

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

		2020 Number	2019 Number
	Total	13	12
3	Property, plant and equipment		
			Plant and machinery etc
	Cost		£
	At 1 April 2019		77,415
	Additions		2,004
	At 31 March 2020		79,419
	Depreciation and impairment		
	At 1 April 2019		68,172
	Depreciation charged in the year		3,641
	At 31 March 2020		71,813
	Carrying amount		
	At 31 March 2020		7,606
	At 31 March 2019		9,243
4	Trade and other receivables		
7	Trade and other receivables	2020	2019
	Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
	Trade receivables	373,255	348,365
	Other receivables	11,523	19,035
		384,778	367,400

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

5	Current liabilities		
		2020	2019
		£	£
	Trade payables	67,727	39,127
	Taxation and social security	48,311	49,058
	Other payables	8,688	11,289
		124,726	99,474

#### 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.

# 7 Operating lease commitments

#### Lessee

At the reporting end date the limited liability partnership had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

2020	2019
£	£
2,418	2,938

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