Aagrah (Sandal) LLP

Filleted Accounts for the period ended 31 July 2017

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Registered number:		OC415765
Balance Sheet		
as at 31 July 2017		
	Notes	2017
		£
Fixed assets		
Intangible assets	2	12,157
Tangible assets	3	38,105
		50,262
Current assets		
Stocks		10,545
Debtors	4	6,975
Cash at bank and in hand		8,090
		25,610
	'	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	(46,560)
Net current liabilities		(20,950)
Total assets less current liabilities		29,312
Total assets 1935 cult one habilities		27,512
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6	(27,793)
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Net assets attributable to members		1,519
		· · ·
Represented by:		
Loans and other debts due to members	7	1,519
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For the period ended 31 July 2017 the LLP was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 (as applied to LLPs).

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The members acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 (as applied to LLPs) with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

The accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to LLPs subject to the small LLPs regime. The profit and loss account has not been delivered to the Registrar of Companies.

These accounts were approved by the members on 26 April 2018 and signed on their behalf by:

Mr Mohammed Jamil Hussain

Total members' interests

Loans and other debts due to members

Aagrah (Sandal) LLP

Designated member

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (as applied to small entities by section 1A of the standard) and the Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP), Accounting by Limited Liability Partnerships.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods and from the rendering of services. Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have transferred to the buyer. Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of a contract is measured by comparing the costs incurred for work performed to date to the total estimated contract costs.

Division of profits

Profits are treated as being available for discretionary division only if the LLP has an unconditional right to refuse payment of the profits of a particular year unless and until the members agree to divide them. Profits are otherwise automatically divided and included under Members' remuneration charged as an expense in the profit and loss account.

Taxation

Taxation is not provided for in the accounts as taxation is the personal liability of the members. Any amounts held by the LLP on behalf of members in respect of their tax liabilities are treated as debts due to members.

Intangible fixed assets

Intangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative amortisation and any accumulative impairment losses.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulative depreciation and any accumulative impairment losses. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:

Leasehold Premises Fixtures & Equipment Motor vehicles 2% Straight Line 15% Reducing Balance 25% Reducing Balance

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first in first out method. The carrying amount of stock sold is recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised.

Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price), less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts. Loans and other financial assets are initially recognised at transaction price including any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price). Loans and other financial liabilities are initially recognised at transaction price net of any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method.

Provisions

Provisions (ie liabilities of uncertain timing or amount) are recognised when there is an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that economic benefit will be transferred to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Members' capital

Members' capital is classified as debt and not equity if there is a contractual obligation for the LLP to repay the capital to members, even if that obligation is conditional.

Leased assets

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. All other leases are classified as operating leases. The rights of use and obligations under finance leases are initially recognised as assets and liabilities at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased assets or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. Minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction in the outstanding liability using the effective interest rate method. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Leased assets are depreciated in accordance with the LLP's policy for tangible fixed assets. If there is no reasonable certainty that ownership will be obtained at the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the lower of the lease term and its useful life. Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Z	Intangible fixed assets	£
	Goodwill:	
	Cost	
	Additions	12,797
	At 31 July 2017	12,797
	Amortisation	
	Provided during the period	640
	At 31 July 2017	640
	Net book value	
	At 31 July 2017	12,157
	1101 011,	12,137

Goodwill has been written off in equal annual instalments over its estimated economic life of 5 years.

3 Tangible fixed assets

Ü	Leasehold Premises £	Fixtures & Equipment	Total £
Cost			
Additions	17,000	23,000	40,000
At 31 July 2017	17,000	23,000	40,000
Depreciation			
Charge for the period	170	1,725	1,895
At 31 July 2017	170_	1,725	1,895
Net book value			
At 31 July 2017	16,830	21,275	38,105

4	Debtors	2017 £
	Trade debtors	6,975
5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2017 £
	Bank loans and overdrafts Trade creditors Other taxes and social security costs Other creditors	19,283 13,250 10,457 3,570 46,560
6	Creditors: amounts falling due after one year	2017 £
	Other creditors	27,793
7	Loans and other debts due to members	2017 £
	Amounts due to members in respect of profits	1,519
	Amounts falling due within one year	1,519

Loans and other debts due to members rank equally with debts due to ordinary creditors in a winding up.

8 Other information

Aagrah (Sandal) LLP is a limited liability partnership incorporated in England. Its registered office is:

Aagrah House 4 Saltaire Road Shipley BD18 3HN