

Limited Liability Partnership Registration No. SO300530 (Scotland)

**A & G INVESTMENTS LLP**  
**ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

# A & G INVESTMENTS LLP

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# A & G INVESTMENTS LLP

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

	Notes	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Investment properties	3		1,145,000		1,145,000
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	4	337,632		238,914	
Cash at bank and in hand		9,056		2,895	
		<u>346,688</u>		<u>241,809</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	5	<u>(659,527)</u>		<u>(670,513)</u>	
<b>Net current liabilities</b>			<u>(312,839)</u>		<u>(428,704)</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities and net assets attributable to members</b>			<u>832,161</u>		<u>716,296</u>
<b>Represented by:</b>					
<b>Loans and other debts due to members within one year</b>	6				
Amounts due in respect of profits			688,025		572,160
<b>Members' other interests</b>	6				
Members' capital classified as equity			100		100
Revaluation reserve			144,036		144,036
			<u>832,161</u>		<u>716,296</u>
<b>Total members' interests</b>	6				
Loans and other debts due to members			688,025		572,160
Members' other interests			144,136		144,136
			<u>832,161</u>		<u>716,296</u>

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 31 March 2019 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.

## **A & G INVESTMENTS LLP**

### **BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**

***AS AT 31 MARCH 2019***

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The financial statements were approved by the members and authorised for issue on 21 January 2020 and are signed on their behalf by:

A A Najafian  
**Designated member**

G R Najafian  
**Designated Member**

**Limited Liability Partnership Registration No. SO300530**

# **A & G INVESTMENTS LLP**

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019**

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### **1 Accounting policies**

#### **Limited liability partnership information**

A & G Investments LLP is a limited liability partnership incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is 13 Royal Crescent, Glasgow, G3 7SL.

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 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.

#### **1.3 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 profit or loss.

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

#### **1.4 Cash at bank and in hand**

Cash at bank and in hand 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.

# A & G INVESTMENTS LLP

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.5 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.

#### **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.

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.

#### **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.

# A & G INVESTMENTS LLP

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### **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 and other creditors are initially recognised at transaction price.

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.

#### **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.

#### **Derecognition of financial liabilities**

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

### 1.6 Leases

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

### 2 Employees

The average number of persons (excluding members) employed by the partnership during the year was 2 (2018 - 2).

### 3 Investment property

2019

£

#### **Fair value**

At 1 April 2018 and 31 March 2019

1,145,000

Investment property comprises three properties.. The members believe this to be a true and fair value of these properties by reference to market evidence of transaction prices for similar properties.

## A & G INVESTMENTS LLP

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

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<b>4</b>	<b>Debtors</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
		<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
	<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
	Other debtors	337,632	238,914
		<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
<b>5</b>	<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
		<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
	Trade creditors	86,028	1,812
	Taxation and social security	-	202
	Other creditors	573,499	668,499
		<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
		<u>659,527</u>	<u>670,513</u>



# A & G INVESTMENTS LLP

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

### 6 Reconciliation of Members' Interests

	EQUITY		DEBT		TOTAL	
	Members' other interests		Loans and other debts due to members less any amounts due from members in debtors		MEMBERS' INTERESTS	
Members' capital (classified as equity) £	Revaluation reserve	Other reserves	Total Other amounts	Total	Total 2019	
Amounts due to members			572,160		£	£
Members' interests at 1 April 2018	100	144,036	-	144,136	572,160	716,296
Profit for the financial year available for discretionary division among members	-	-	115,865	115,865	-	115,865
Members' interests after profit for the year	100	144,036	115,865	260,001	572,160	832,161
Allocation of profit for the financial year	-	-	(115,865)	(115,865)	115,865	-
Members' interests at 31 March 2019	100	144,036	-	144,136	688,025	832,161
Amounts due to members			688,025			
			688,025			
			688,025			

## **A & G INVESTMENTS LLP**

### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

***FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019***

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**7    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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