CADWYN CAPITAL LLP ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020



LIMITED LIABILITY PARTNERSHIP INFORMATION

Designated members

Mr Gerald Holtham

Mrs Edith Holtham

Limited liability partnership number OC310938

Registered office

11 Beach Lane

Penarth CF64 1AN

Accountants

Ramon Lee Ltd

93 Tabernacle Street

London EC2A 4BA

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MEMBERS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

The members present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the limited liability partnership continue to be that of provision of investment fund advice.

Members' drawings, contributions and repayments

During the period the members' drawing policy allows each member to draw a proportion of their profit share, subject to the cash requirements of the business.

Details of the changes members capital in the year ended 31 March 2020 are set out in the financial statements.

Designated members

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

Mr Gerald Holtham Mrs Edith Holtham

On behalf of the members

Mr Gerald Holtham

Designated Member

13 August 2020

MEMBERS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with Irish law and regulations.

Irish company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law, the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland issued by the Financial Reporting Council. Under company law, the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at the financial year end date and of the profit or loss of the company for that financial year and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies for the company financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- · make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards, identify those standards, and note the effect and the reasons for any material departure from those standards; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for ensuring that the company keeps or causes to be kept adequate accounting records which correctly explain and record the transactions of the company, enable at any time the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the company to be determined with reasonable accuracy, enable them to ensure that the financial statements and Directors' Report comply with the Companies Act 2014. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS ON THE PREPARATION OF THE UNAUDITED STATUTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF CADWYN CAPITAL LLP FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of Cadwyn Capital LLP for the year ended 31 March 2020 set out on pages 4 to 15 from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

As a practising member firm of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW), we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at icaew.com/membershandbook.

This report is made solely to the Board of Directors of Cadwyn Capital LLP, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter dated 1 July 2006. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of Cadwyn Capital LLP and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the Board of Directors of Cadwyn Capital LLP, as a body, in this report in accordance with AAF 2/10 as detailed at icaew.com/compilation. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than Cadwyn Capital LLP and its Board of Directors as a body, for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that Cadwyn Capital LLP has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of Cadwyn Capital LLP. You consider that Cadwyn Capital LLP is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the financial statements of Cadwyn Capital LLP. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory financial statements.

Ramon Lee Ltd

13 August 2020

Chartered Accountants

93 Tabernacle Street London

EC2A 4BA

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

	Nata	Year ended 31 March 2020	ended 31 December 2019
	Notes	£	£
Turnover	3	62,251	101,674
Cost of sales		(1,191)	(3,487)
Gross profit		61,060	98,187
Administrative expenses		(20,498)	(37,038)
Other operating income		-	250
Operating profit	4	40,562	61,399
Interest receivable and similar income	6	<u>-</u>	4
Profit for the financial year before members' remuneration and profit shares		40,562	61,403
Profit for the financial year before members' remuneration and profit shares		40,562	61,403 ———
Profit for the financial year before members' remuneration and profit shares Members' remuneration charged as an expense	5	40,562 -	61,403
Profit for the financial year available for discretionary division among members		40,562	61,403
Total comprehensive income for the year	·	40,562	61,403

The profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

		202	2020		9
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	7	•	1		1
Current assets				,	
Debtors		-		18,219	
Cash at bank and in hand		99,456		119,231	
Craditara, amaunta falling dua within	0	99,456		137,450	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(7,870)		(6,808)	•
Net current assets			91,586		130,642
Total assets less current liabilities			91,587		130,643
Represented by:			<u> </u>		
Members' other interests	10				
Members' capital classified as equity Other reserves classified as equity			51,025 40,562		69,240 61,403
cuter reserves stassified as equity					
			91,587		130,643
Total members' interests	10				=======================================
Amounts due from members			-		(18,219)
Members' other interests			91,587		130,643
			91,587		112,424

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

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)

Members' responsibilities:

- The members have not required the limited liability partnership to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476;
- The members acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared 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 13 August 2020 and are signed on their behalf by:

Mr Gerald Holtham.

Designated member

C. N. Hollheim

Limited Liability Partnership Registration No. OC310938

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STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

	Members' capital £	Revaluation reserve	Other reserves	Total £
Balance at 1 April 2018	48,995	-	20,245	69,240
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	20,245	-	41,158	61,403
Balance at 31 March 2019	69,240	· · · -	61,403	130,643
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	40,562	40,562
Balance at 31 March 2020	51,025	<u>-</u>	40,562	91,587

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

		2020		2019	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Cash flows from operating activities				,	
Cash generated from operations	11		41,624		66,205
Investing activities		,			
Interest received		-		4	
Net cash (used in)/generated from investing activities			-		4
Payments to members that represent a return on amounts subscribed or otherwis contributed	e	_		(18,219)	
Net cash used in financing activities			-	(10,2.10)	(18,219)
Net increase in cash and cash equivale	ents		41,624	·	47,990
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	of .	•	119,231		71,241
Cash and cash equivalents at end of ye	ear		99,456		119,231

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

1 Accounting policies

Limited liability partnership information

Cadwyn Capital LLP is a limited liability partnership domiciled and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 11 Beach Lane, Penarth, CF64 1AN.

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 July 2014, 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.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared on 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 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents the amounts recoverable for the services provided to clients, excluding value added tax, 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 31 MARCH 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.4 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.

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.

1.5 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% on cost

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.

1.6 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible 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 company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

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) prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried in 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.

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 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.

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 publically 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. The impairment loss 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 when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity.

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 trade and other payables, bank loans, loans from fellow limited liability partnership 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 receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

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. Accounts 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.

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 they are included in a hedging arrangement.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when, and only when, the company's obligations are discharged, cancelled, or they expire.

1.9 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company 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 company.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

3 Turnover

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An analysis of the limited liability partnership's turnover is as follows:		
	2020	2019
	£	£
Turnover analysed by class of business		
Fees receivable	62,251	101,674
1 663 16661445.6	===	=====
	2020	2019
	£	£
Other significant revenue		
Interest income	_	4
The contribution		
Operating profit		
- P	2020	2019
Operating profit for the year is stated after charging:	£	£
Operating lease rentals	400	~
Operating lease remais		
Information in relation to members		
	2020	2019
	Number	Number
Average number of members during the year	3	3

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

6	Interest receivable and similar income	2020	2019
	Interest income Interest on bank deposits	£ -	£ 4 ====
	Investment income includes the following:		
	Interest on financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss	·	<u>. 4</u>
7	Tangible fixed assets	Fixtures, fittings	& equipment
	Cost At 1 April 2019		2,967
	At 31 March 2020		2,967
	Depreciation and impairment At 1 April 2019		2,966
	At 31 March 2020		2,966
	Carrying amount At 31 March 2020		1
	At 31 March 2019		1
8	Financial instruments	2020 £	2019 £
	Carrying amount of financial liabilities Measured at amortised cost		
	Measured at amortised cost	1,000	700 ====
	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2020 £	2019 £
	Other taxation and social security Accruals and deferred income	6,870 1,000 	6,108 700 6,808

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

10	Members' interests	, EQUITY	(TOTAL
		Members' other				MEMBERS'
		Members' capital (classified as equity)	Total	Other amounts	Total	INTERESTS Total 2019
	•	£	£	£	£	£
	Members' interests at 1 April 2019	51,025	51,025	-	.′ -	51,025
	Profit for the financial year available for discretionary division among members	_	40,562	_	_	40,562
	Members' interests after profit for the year	51,025	91,587		-	91,587
	Members' interests at 31 March 2020	51,025	91,587	-		91,587
11	Cash generated from operati	ons		==	2020 £	2019 £
	Profit for the year				40,562	61,403
	Adjustments for: Investment income recognised	in profit or loss		,	-	(4)
	Movements in working capital: (Increase)/decrease in debtors				_	5,000
	Increase/(decrease) in creditor	s			1,062	(194)
	Cash generated from operati	ons			41,624 ====	66,205