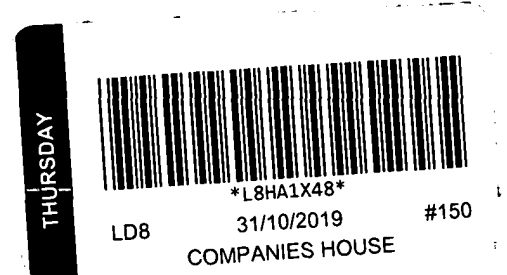


C B MOTORS (UK) LLP

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019



BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	5	<u>176,731</u>	<u>178,116</u>
		176,731	178,116
Current assets			
Stocks	6	2,000	2,000
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	7	186,912	168,747
Cash at bank and in hand	8	<u>103,344</u>	<u>113,436</u>
		292,256	284,183
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	<u>(50,174)</u>	<u>(43,433)</u>
Net current assets		242,082	240,750
Total assets less current liabilities		418,813	418,866
Net assets		<u>418,813</u>	<u>418,866</u>

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Represented by:			
Loans and other debts due to members within one year			
Other amounts	10	418,813	418,866
		<u>418,813</u>	<u>418,866</u>
		<u>418,813</u>	<u>418,866</u>
Total members' interests			
Amounts due from members (included in debtors)	7	(159,956)	(143,111)
Loans and other debts due to members	10	418,813	418,866
		<u>258,857</u>	<u>275,755</u>

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to entities subject to the small LLPs regime.

The entity 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.

The members acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006, as applied by The Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008, with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to LLPs subject to the small LLPs regime.

The entity has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with the provisions applicable to entities subject to the small LLPs regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the members and were signed on their behalf on 24/10/19


Mrs D P Parlett
Designated member


Mr C B Parlett
Designated member

The notes on pages 4 to 10 form part of these financial statements.

C B MOTORS (UK) LLP

**RECONCILIATION OF MEMBERS' INTERESTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019**

	EQUITY Members' other interests		DEBT Loans and other debts due to members less any amounts due from members in debtors		Total members' interests
	Other reserves £	Total £	Other amounts £	Total £	Total £
Amounts due to members			418,866	418,866	
Amounts due from members			(143,111)	(143,111)	
Balance at 31 March 2018	-	-	275,755	275,755	275,755
Profit for the year available for discretionary division among members	124,280	124,280	-	-	124,280
Members' interests after profit for the year	124,280	124,280	275,755	275,755	400,035
Other division of profits	(124,280)	(124,280)	124,280	124,280	-
Drawings	-	-	(141,178)	(141,178)	(141,178)
Amounts due to members			418,813	418,813	
Amounts due from members			(159,956)	(159,956)	
Balance at 31 March 2019	-	-	258,857	258,857	258,857

There are no existing restrictions or limitations which impact the ability of the members of the LLP to reduce the amount of Members' other interests.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019**

1. General information

C B Motors (UK) LLP is a limited liability partnership incorporated in England within the United Kingdom. The address of the principal place of business is 9 Hoop Lane, Golders Green, London NW11 8JR. The financial statements are presented in sterling which is the functional currency of the LLP and rounded to the nearest £1. The principal activity of the LLP is the provision of motor repairs and services.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006 and the requirements of the Statement of Recommended Practice "Accounting by Limited Liability Partnerships".

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the LLP and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the LLP has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the LLP retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the LLP will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the LLP will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

2.3 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income in the year in which they are incurred.

2.5 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The LLP operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the LLP pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the LLP has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of comprehensive income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the LLP in independently administered funds.

2.6 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Freehold property	- Not depreciated
Leasehold property	- Not depreciated
Plant and machinery	- 25% Reducing Balance
Fixtures and fittings	- 25% Reducing Balance
Other fixed assets	- 25% Reducing Balance

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

2.7 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.10 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 Financial instruments

The LLP only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in the case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

3. Other operating income

	2019 £	2018 £
Fees receivable	12,499	11,679
	<u>12,499</u>	<u>11,679</u>

4. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 5 (2018 - 4).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

5. Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold property £	Leasehold property £	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Other fixed assets £
Cost or valuation					
At 1 April 2018	100,000	71,012	35,039	2,446	39,427
Additions	-	-	-	-	450
At 31 March 2019	100,000	71,012	35,039	2,446	39,877
Depreciation					
At 1 April 2018	-	-	29,289	2,336	38,183
Charge for the year on owned assets	-	-	1,438	28	369
At 31 March 2019	-	-	30,727	2,364	38,552
Net book value					
At 31 March 2019	100,000	71,012	4,312	82	1,325
At 31 March 2018	100,000	71,012	5,750	110	1,244
					Total £
Cost or valuation					
At 1 April 2018					247,924
Additions					450
At 31 March 2019					248,374
Depreciation					
At 1 April 2018					69,808
Charge for the year on owned assets					1,835
At 31 March 2019					71,643
Net book value					
At 31 March 2019					176,731
At 31 March 2018					178,116

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019**

6. Stocks

	2019	2018
	£	£
Raw materials and consumables	2,000	2,000
	2,000	2,000

7. Debtors

	2019	2018
	£	£
Trade debtors	3,004	1,216
Prepayments and accrued income	23,952	24,420
Amounts due from members	159,956	143,111
	186,912	168,747

8. Cash and cash equivalents

	2019	2018
	£	£
Cash at bank and in hand	103,344	113,436
	103,344	113,436

9. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2019	2018
	£	£
Trade creditors	6,741	7,556
Other taxation and social security	19,733	12,177
Accruals and deferred income	23,700	23,700
	50,174	43,433

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

10. Loans and other debts due to members

	2019 £	2018 £
Other amounts due to members	(418,813)	(418,866)
	<u>(418,813)</u>	<u>(418,866)</u>

Loans and other debts due to members may be further analysed as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Falling due within one year	(418,813)	(418,866)
	<u>(418,813)</u>	<u>(418,866)</u>

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

11. Contingent liabilities

A contingent liability exists in respect of a cross guarantee, between the LLP and other members of the group, given to the company's bankers. At 31 March 2019 this amounted to £nil (2018: £nil).

12. Pension commitments

The entity operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the entity in an independent administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the entity to the fund and amounted to £1,854 (2018: £732). Contributions totalling £nil (2018: £nil) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date and are included in creditors.

13. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 March 2019 the LLP had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Not later than 1 year	1,380	5,332
	<u>1,380</u>	<u>5,332</u>