

Limited Liability Partnership Registration No. OC351880 (England and Wales)

GODDARD PERRY ACTUARIAL LLP
ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018
FILLETED ACCOUNTS



GODDARD PERRY ACTUARIAL LLP

ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS ON THE PREPARATION OF THE UNAUDITED STATUTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF GODDARD PERRY ACTUARIAL LLP FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of Goddard Perry Actuarial LLP for the period ended 30 September 2018 which comprise, the balance sheet, the reconciliation of members' interests and the related notes from the limited liability partnership'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 <http://www.icaew.com/en/members/regulations-standards-and-guidance>.

This report is made solely to the limited liability partnership's members of Goddard Perry Actuarial LLP, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter dated 30 August 2018. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of Goddard Perry Actuarial LLP and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the limited liability partnership's members of Goddard Perry Actuarial LLP, as a body, in this report in accordance with ICAEW Technical Release 07/16 AAF. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than Goddard Perry Actuarial LLP and its members as a body, for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that Goddard Perry Actuarial 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 Goddard Perry Actuarial LLP. You consider that Goddard Perry Actuarial LLP is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the period.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the financial statements of Goddard Perry Actuarial 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.



Rothman Pantall LLP

Chartered Accountants

26/7/19

Trinity Court
34 West Street
Sutton
Surrey
SM1 1SH

GODDARD PERRY ACTUARIAL LLP

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

	Notes	2018 £	£	2017 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		866		1,146
Current assets					
Debtors	4	107,663		251,699	
Cash at bank and in hand		6,571		10,856	
		<u>114,234</u>		<u>262,555</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>(64,244)</u>		<u>(77,609)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>49,990</u>		<u>184,946</u>
Total assets less current liabilities and net assets attributable to members			<u>50,856</u>		<u>186,092</u>
Represented by:					
Loans and other debts due to members within one year					
Amounts due in respect of profits			<u>50,856</u>		<u>186,092</u>
Total members' interests					
Loans and other debts due to members			<u>50,856</u>		<u>186,092</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 period ended 30 September 2018 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.

The financial statements were approved by the members and authorised for issue on 20/5/19 and are signed on their behalf by:


Goddard Perry Consulting Ltd
Designated member

Limited Liability Partnership Registration No. OC351880

GODDARD PERRY ACTUARIAL LLP

RECONCILIATION OF MEMBERS' INTERESTS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

<i>Current financial year</i>	EQUITY	DEBT		TOTAL
	Members' other interests	Loans and other debts due to members less any amounts due from members in debtors		MEMBERS' INTERESTS
	Other reserves £	Other amounts £	Total £	Total 2018 £
Amounts due to members		186,092		
Members' interests at 1 January 2018	-	186,092	186,092	186,092
Profit for the period available for discretionary division among members	81,331	-	-	81,331
Members' interests after profit for the period	81,331	186,092	186,092	267,423
Allocation of profit for the period	(81,331)	81,331	81,331	-
Drawings	-	(216,567)	(216,567)	(216,567)
Members' interests at 30 September 2018	-	50,856	50,856	50,856

GODDARD PERRY ACTUARIAL LLP

RECONCILIATION OF MEMBERS' INTERESTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

<i>Prior financial year</i>	EQUITY	DEBT		TOTAL
	Members' other interests	Loans and other debts due to members less any amounts due from members in debtors		MEMBERS' INTERESTS
	Other reserves	Other amounts	Total	Total 2017
	£	£	£	£
Amounts due to members		60,249		
Members' interests at 1 January 2017	-	60,249	60,249	60,249
Profit for the period available for discretionary division among members	203,323	-	-	203,323
Members' interests after profit for the year	203,323	60,249	60,249	263,572
Allocation of profit for the financial year	(203,323)	203,323	203,323	-
Drawings	-	(77,480)	(77,480)	(77,480)
Members' interests at 30 September 2017	-	186,092	186,092	186,092

GODDARD PERRY ACTUARIAL LLP

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

Limited liability partnership information

Goddard Perry Actuarial LLP is a limited liability partnership incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 6th Floor, Corinthian House, 17 Lansdowne Road, Croydon, CR0 2BX.

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 Turnover

Turnover represents the amounts recoverable for the actuarial services provided to clients, excluding VAT, 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.

GODDARD PERRY ACTUARIAL LLP

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

Profits are divided only after a decision by the LLP or its representative, so the LLP has an unconditional right to refuse payment. Such profits are classed as equity rather than as liabilities. They are therefore shown as a residual amount available for discretionary division among members in arriving at the result for the year and are shown as appropriations of equity when they are allocated.

Whilst the members' agreement does not differentiate between profits and losses for profit sharing purposes, it does stipulate that the LLP cannot demand additional contributions from members, and as a result the LLP does not have an unconditional right to demand payment from members for losses. Therefore, to the extent that losses exceed the balance on capital and current accounts, they are not recognised as a recoverable asset and so remain within equity until such time as [profits are generated to set them against or detail other conditions as appropriate].

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.

1.4 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:

Computer equipment	25% straight line
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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.

1.5 Impairment of fixed 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.

GODDARD PERRY ACTUARIAL LLP

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

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) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

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.

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 debtors 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.

GODDARD PERRY ACTUARIAL LLP

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

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.

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 creditors, 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 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. Trade creditors 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 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.

GODDARD PERRY ACTUARIAL LLP

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

1.8 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the limited liability partnership 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 limited liability partnership.

1.9 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 fixed 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.

1:10 Retirement benefits and post retirement payments to members

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

1.11 Leases

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 period was 2 (2017 - 2).

GODDARD PERRY ACTUARIAL LLP

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Computer equipment £
Cost	
At 1 January 2018	3,440
Additions	141
At 30 September 2018	3,581
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 January 2018	2,294
Depreciation charged in the period	421
At 30 September 2018	2,715
Carrying amount	
At 30 September 2018	866
At 31 December 2017	1,146

4 Debtors

	2018 £	2017 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	14,369	9,627
Amounts due from group undertakings	87,831	237,719
Other debtors	5,463	4,353
	107,663	251,699

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade creditors	28,436	13,517
Taxation and social security	19,193	18,179
Other creditors	16,615	45,913
	64,244	77,609

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.

GODDARD PERRY ACTUARIAL LLP

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

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:

2018	2017
£	£
3,604	6,808
<u>3,604</u>	<u>6,808</u>

8 Parent company

Goddard Perry Actuarial LLP is an 70% holding of Goddard Perry Consulting Limited, of which the ultimate parent company is Goddard Perry Holdings Limited, a company registered in England and Wales.

The ultimate controlling party is S M Goddard by virtue of his shareholding in the ultimate parent company.

GODDARD PERRY ACTUARIAL LLP

DETAILED TRADING AND PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

	Period ended 30 September 2018		ended 31 December 2017	
	£	£	£	£
Turnover				
Sales of services		249,420		395,477
 Administrative expenses		(168,080)		(192,154)
 Operating profit		81,340		203,323
 Interest payable and similar expenses				
Interest payable - not financial liabilities		(9)		-
 Profit before taxation	32.61%	81,331	51.41%	203,323

GODDARD PERRY ACTUARIAL LLP

SCHEDULE OF ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

	Period ended 30 September 2018 £	31 December 2017 £
Administrative expenses		
Wages and salaries	81,282	66,548
Social security costs	8,046	6,645
Staff welfare	375	500
Staff training	2,045	-
Staff pension costs	2,796	2,325
Management charge - group	42,082	48,110
Rent	-	(8,000)
Insurance	2,744	3,473
Computer running costs	10,748	13,950
Leasing - motor vehicles	4,324	5,506
Motor running expenses	186	236
Travelling expenses	824	1,639
Professional subscriptions	2,385	3,400
Legal and professional fees	2,125	19,230
Accountancy	3,753	5,004
Bank charges	272	312
Other charges	-	2,616
Printing and stationery	-	217
Advertising	2,165	17,746
Telecommunications	828	998
Entertaining	283	533
Sundry expenses	6	-
Use of home allowance	390	520
Depreciation	421	646
	168,080	192,154
