Registration number: OC360228

PREPARED FOR THE REGISTRAR

BOND MURRAY LLP

ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

Haziewoods LLP Staverton Court Staverton Cheltenham GL51 0UX



CONTENTS

Limited liability partnership information	1
Balance Sheet	2 to 3
Notes to the Financial Statements	4 to 8

LIMITED LIABILITY PARTNERSHIP INFORMATION

Designated members A Murray

S W Bond

Registered office

Rushbury House Winchcombe Cheltenham Gloucestershire GL54 5AE

Principal place of

business

Rushbury house Winchcombe Cheltenham Gloucestershire GL54 5AE

Accountants

Haziewoods LLP Staverton Court Staverton Cheltenham GL51 0UX

(REGISTRATION NUMBER: OC360228) BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2018

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
Fixed assets			
Investments	4	95 0,550	950,550
Current assets			
Debtors	5	1,170,440	733,904
Cash and short-term deposits		18,360	330,779
		1,188,800	1,064,683
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	6 _	(1,512)	(1,512)
Net current assets		1,187,288	1,063,171
Net assets attributable to members	_	2,137,838	2,013,721
Represented by:			
Loans and other debts due to members			
Other amounts	7	1,137,838	1,013,721
Members' other interests			
Members' capital classified as equity		1,000,000	1,000,000
		2,137,838	2,013,721
Total members' interests			
Loans and other debts due to members		1,137,838	1,013,721
Equity		1,000,000	1,000,000
		2,137,838	2,013,721

(REGISTRATION NUMBER: OC360228)

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2018 (CONTINUED)

For the year ending 31 March 2018 the LLP was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006, as applied to LLPs, relating to small entities.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to LLPs subject to the small LLPs regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006, as applied to LLPs.

These financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to LLPs subject to the small LLPs regime, as applied to LLPs, and the option not to file the Profit and Loss Account has been taken.

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

The financial statements of Bond Murray LLP (registered number OC360228) were approved by the members and authorised for issue on 1.5....(2....).8. They were signed on behalf of the LLP by:

SW Bond

Designated member

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

1 General information

The place of registration of the LLP is England and Wales under the Limited Liability Partnership Act 2000.

The address of the registered office is: Rushbury House Winchcombe Cheitenham Gloucestershire

GL54 5AE

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006.

Basis of preparation

The presentational currency of the financial statements is pounds sterling, being the functional currency of the primary economic environment in which the LLP operates. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest pound.

Judgements

In the application of the LLP's accounting policies, management is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying values of assets and tiabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and underlying 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 if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that the LLP obtains the right to consideration in exchange for its performance. Revenue is measured at fair value of the consideration received, excluding discounts, rebates, VAT and other sales tax or duty.

Members' remuneration and division of profits

The profits of the LLP are automatically divided among the members in accordance with the agreed profit share arrangements.

A member's share of the profit or loss for the year is accounted for as an allocation of profits.

Taxation

The taxation payable on the LLP's profits is the personal liability of the members, although payment of such liabilities is administered by the LLP on behalf of its members. Consequently, neither LLP taxation nor related deferred taxation is accounted for in these financial statements. Sums set aside in respect of members' tax obligations are included in the balance sheet within loans and other debts due to members, or are set against amounts due from members as appropriate.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018 (CONTINUED)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Fixed asset investments

Fixed asset investments are stated at historical cost less provision for any diminution in value.

Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from clients for services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. All trade debtors are repayable within one year and hence are included at the undiscounted cost of cash expected to be received. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the debtors.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Members' interests

Amounts due to members after more than one year comprise provisions for annuities to current members and certain loans from members which are not repayable within twelve months of the balance sheet date.

Financial instruments

Classification

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the LLP after deducting all of its liabilities. Where shares are issued, any component that creates a financial liability of the LLP is presented as a liability on the balance sheet. The corresponding dividends relating to the liability component are charged as interest expenses in the profit and loss account.

Recognition and Measurement

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value (which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the financial asset or financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018 (CONTINUED)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Impairment of financial assets

Assets, other than those measured at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance sheet date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss as described below.

A non financial asset is impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after initial recognition, the estimated recoverable value of the asset has been reduced. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to self and its value in use.

The recoverable amount of goodwill is derived from measurement of the present value of the future cash flows of the cash-generating units ('CGUs') of which the goodwill is a part. Any impairment loss in respect of a CGU is allocated first to the goodwill attached to that CGU, and then to other assets within that CGU on a pro-rata basis.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised. Where a reversal of impairment occurs in respect of a CGU, the reversal is applied first to the assets (other than goodwill) of the CGU on a pro-rata basis and then to any goodwill allocated to that CGU.

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of an impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

For financial assets carried at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that would be received for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired financial asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised.

3 Particulars of employees

The average number of persons employed by the LLP during the year was 2 (2017 - 2).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018 (CONTINUED)

4 Investments held as fixed assets

	2018 £	2017 £
Other investments	950,550	950,550
Other investments		
	U nlisted inves tments £	Total £
Cost		
At 1 April 2017	950,550	950,550
At 31 March 2018	950,550	950,550
Net book value		
At 31 March 2018	950,550	950,550
At 31 March 2017	950 ,550	950,550

Details of undertakings

Details of the investments in which the limited liability partnership holds 20% or more of the nominal value of any class of share capital are as follows:

Undertaking	Country of incorporation	Holding	Proportion of voting rights and shares held	Principal activity
Associates				
Fendix Media Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	23%	Media

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018 (CONTINUED) $\,$

5 Debtors

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade debtors	2 6,562	-
Other debtors	1,143,878	733,904
Total current trade and other debtors	1,170,440	733,904
6 Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
	2018	2017
Accruais and deferred income	1,512 1,512	1,512
7 Analysis of other amounts		
	2018 £	2017 £
Money advanced to the LLP by the members by way of loan	1,428,938	1,327,801
Money owed to members by the LLP in respect of profits	(291,100)	(314,080)
	1,137,838	1,013,721

8 Control

The ultimate controlling party is the same as the controlling party.