Registered number: OC372282

ONE MAYFAIR APARTMENTS LLP

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

ONE MAYFAIR APARTMENTS LLP REGISTERED NUMBER: OC372282

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 JUNE 2020

	Note		2020 £		2019 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		9,378		2,562
		_	9,378	_	2,562
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	26,433		81,579	
Cash at bank and in hand	6	102,137		31,437	
	_	128,570	_	113,016	
Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year	7	(233,404)		(383,278)	
Net current liabilities	_		(1 04 ,834)		(270,262)
Total assets less current liabilities		_	(95,456)	_	(267,700)
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8		(50,000)		-
		-	(145,456)	_	(267,700)
Net liabilities		-	(145,456)	_ =	(267,700)
Represented by: Loans and other debts due to members within one year					
Other amounts	11		170,116		84,128
		-	170,116	_	84,128
Members' other interests					
Members' capital classified as equity		32,900		87,900	
Other reserves classified as equity		(348,472)	(315,572)	(439,728)	(351,828)
		<u>-</u> _	(145,456)	_	(267,700)
Total members' interests		_		_	
Loans and other debts due to members	1 1		170,116		84,128
Members' other interests			(315,572)		(351,828)
Wellbers Other Interests					

ONE MAYFAIR APARTMENTS LLP **REGISTERED NUMBER: OC372282**

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) AS AT 30 JUNE 2020

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 25 June 2021.

G C Hammer

Designated member

The notes on pages 3 to 8 form part of these financial statements.

One Mayfair Apartments LLP has no equity and, in accordance with the provisions contained within the Statement of Recommended Practice "Accounting by Limited Liability Partnerships", has not presented a Statement of Changes in Equity.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

1. General information

One Mayfair Apartments LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales. Its registered address is 2 Omega Place, London, N1 9DR and its registered number is OC372282.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared 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 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis nothwithstanding that there is a deficiency of assets over liabilities as at 30 June 2020. The LLP retains the support of its members to meet its working capital requirements and obligations. On this basis the members consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

2.3 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:

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.

2.4 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

2.5 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, over the term of the lease and straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Long-term leasehold property - Over the term of the lease
Fixtures and fittings - 4 years straight line

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 profit or loss.

2.6 Impairment of fixed assets and goodwill

Assets that are subject to depreciation or amortisation are assessed at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any indication that the assets are impaired. Where there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, the carrying value of the asset (or cash-generating unit to which the asset has been allocated) is tested for impairment. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's (or CGU's) fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (CGUs). Non-financial assets that have been previously impaired are reviewed at each balance sheet date to assess whether there is any indication that the impairment losses recognised in prior periods may no longer exist or may have decreased.

2.7 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.

2.8 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.

2.9 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.

2.10 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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Financial instruments (continued)

third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 1 (2019 - 1).

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Long-term leasehold property £	Fixtures and fittings	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 July 2019	2,003	85,065	87,068
Additions	-	10,024	10,024
At 30 June 2020	2,003	95,089	97,092
Depreciation			
At 1 July 2019	938	83,569	84,507
Charge for the year on owned assets	-	3,074	3,074
Impairment charge	134	-	134
At 30 June 2020	1,072	86,643	87,715
Net book value			
At 30 June 2020	931	<u>8,446</u>	9,377
At 30 June 2019	1,065	1,497	2,562

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

	4. Tangible fixed assets (continued)		
	The net book value of land and buildings may be further analysed as follows:		
		2020	2019
		£	£
	Long leasehold	931	1,065
		931 =	1,065
5.	Debtors		
		2020	2019
		£	£
	Trade debtors	•	32,520
	Prepayments and accrued income	26,433	49,059
		26,433	81,579
6.	Cash and cash equivalents		
		2020	2019
		£	£
	Cash at bank and in hand	102,137	31,437
		102,137	31,437
7.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
		2020	2019
		£	£
	Trade creditors	314,564	257,209
	Other taxation and social security	2,071	6,365
	Other creditors	-	22,875
	Accruals and deferred income	(83,231)	96,829
		233,404	383,278

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

8.	Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year		
		2020	2019
		£	£
	Bank loans	50,000	-
		50,000	
9.	Loans		
	Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:		
		2020	2019
		£	£
	Amounts falling due 1-2 years		
	Bank loans	50,000	-
		50,000	
		50,000	
			
10.	Financial instruments		
		2020	2019
	Financial assets	£	£
		400.40-	Ac=
	Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	<u>102,137</u>	31,437

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss comprise cash at bank and in hand.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

11. Loans and other debts due to members

	2020	2019
	£	£
Other amounts due to members	(170,116)	(84,128)
	(170,116)	(84,128)
Loans and other debts due to members may be further analysed as follows:		
	2020	2019
	£	£
Falling due within one year	(170,116)	(84,128)
	(170,116)	(84,128)

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

12. Commitments under operating leases

At 30 June 2020 the LLP had future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

	2020	2019
	£	£
Not later than 1 year	96,166	93,173
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	384,664	373,693
Later than 5 years	192,332	276,967
	673,162	743,833

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