

Limited Liability Partnership Registration No. OC372975 (England and Wales)

BRECHER LLP
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

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COMPANIES HOUSE

BRECHER LLP

LIMITED LIABILITY PARTNERSHIP INFORMATION

Designated members

A J Brecher
V Z Brecher
J A Abram
N H Richmond

Limited liability partnership number

OC372975

Registered office

4th Floor
64 North Row
London
W1K 7DA

Auditor

HW Fisher
Acre House
11-15 William Road
London
NW1 3ER
United Kingdom

BRECHER LLP

CONTENTS

	Page
Members' report	1
Members' responsibilities statement	2
Independent auditor's report	3 - 4
Statement of comprehensive income	5
Balance sheet	6
Reconciliation of members' interests	7 - 8
Statement of cash flows	9
Notes to the financial statements	10 - 19

BRECHER LLP

MEMBERS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

The members present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the limited liability partnership continued to be that of the provision of legal services.

Designated members

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

A J Brecher
V Z Brecher
J A Abram
N H Richmond

Members' drawings, contributions and repayments

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

A member's capital requirement is linked to their share of profit and the financing requirement of the limited liability partnership. There is no opportunity for appreciation of the capital subscribed. Just as incoming members introduce their capital at "par", so the retiring members are repaid their capital at "par".

On behalf of the members



J A Abram

Designated Member

Dated: 13-12-2019

BRECHER LLP

MEMBERS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

The members are responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law (as applied by The Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008) requires the members to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the members have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice. Under company law (as applied by The Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008) the members must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the limited liability partnership and of the profit or loss of the limited liability partnership for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the members are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the limited liability partnership will continue in business.

The members are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the limited liability partnership's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the limited liability partnership and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006 (as applied by The Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008). They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the limited liability partnership and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF BRECHER LLP

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Brecher LLP (the 'limited liability partnership') for the year ended 31 March 2019 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, the balance sheet, the reconciliation of members' interests, the statement of cash flows and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the limited liability partnership's affairs as at 31 March 2019 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applied to limited liability partnerships by the Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the limited liability partnership in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the members' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the members have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the limited liability partnership's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The members are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 as applied to limited liability partnerships requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

BRECHER LLP

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF BRECHER LLP

Responsibilities of members

As explained more fully in the members' responsibilities statement, the members are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the members determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the members are responsible for assessing the limited liability partnership's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the members either intend to liquidate the limited liability partnership or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the limited liability partnership's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 as applied by the Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the limited liability partnership's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the limited liability partnership and the limited liability partnership's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Paul Beber (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of HW Fisher

Chartered Accountants

Statutory Auditor

Acre House
11-15 William Road
London
NW1 3ER
United Kingdom

Dated: 13 December 2019

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STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

	Notes	2019 £	2018 £
Turnover	3	12,044,572	12,022,186
Administrative expenses		(7,142,747)	(9,013,595)
Operating profit	4	4,901,825	3,008,591
Interest receivable and similar income	7	61,602	28,163
Interest payable and similar expenses	8	(45,947)	(46,940)
Profit for the financial year before members' remuneration and profit shares available for discretionary division among members		4,917,480	2,989,814

The Profit And Loss Account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

	Notes	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	9		152,972		190,576
Current assets					
Debtors	11	7,796,593		7,134,618	
Cash at bank and in hand		568,876		528,511	
		8,365,469		7,663,129	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	(2,879,617)		(3,128,388)	
Net current assets			5,485,852		4,534,741
Total assets less current liabilities			5,638,824		4,725,317
Represented by:					
Loans and other debts due to members					
Capital accounts			2,950,000		2,725,000
Other amounts due within one year			2,688,824		2,000,317
			5,638,824		4,725,317

The financial statements were approved by the members and authorised for issue on 13/12/19 and are signed on their behalf by:

J A Abram

Designated member

Limited Liability Partnership Registration No. OC372975

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RECONCILIATION OF MEMBERS' INTERESTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

Current financial year	EQUITY		DEBT		TOTAL
	Members' other		Loans and other debts due to/(from) members		MEMBERS'
	interests				INTERESTS
	Other reserves	Members' capital (classified as debt)	Other amounts	Total	Total 2019
	£	£	£	£	£
Amounts due to members			2,000,317		
Members' interests at 1 April 2018	-	2,725,000	2,000,317	4,725,317	4,725,317
Allocation of profit for the financial year	4,917,480	-	-	-	4,917,480
Members' interests after profit for the year	4,917,480	2,725,000	2,000,317	4,725,317	9,642,797
Allocation of profit for the financial year	(4,917,480)	-	4,917,480	4,917,480	-
Introduced by members	-	225,000	-	225,000	225,000
Drawings	-	-	(4,228,973)	(4,228,973)	(4,228,973)
Members' interests at 31 March 2019	-	2,950,000	2,688,824	5,638,824	5,638,824
Amounts due to members			2,688,824		

BRECHER LLP

RECONCILIATION OF MEMBERS' INTERESTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

Prior financial year	EQUITY		DEBT		TOTAL
	Members' other	Loans and other debts due to/(from) members	Other amounts	Total	MEMBERS'
	interests				INTERESTS
	Other reserves	Members' capital (classified as debt)			Total 2018
	£	£	£	£	£
Amounts due to members			2,129,667		
Members' interests at 1 April 2017	-	2,000,000	2,129,667	4,129,667	4,129,667
Allocation of profit for the financial year	2,989,814	-	-	-	2,989,814
Members' interests after profit for the year	2,989,814	2,000,000	2,129,667	4,129,667	7,119,481
Allocation of profit for the financial year	(2,989,814)	-	2,989,814	2,989,814	-
Introduced by members	-	725,000	-	725,000	725,000
Drawings	-	-	(3,119,164)	(3,119,164)	(3,119,164)
Members' interests at 31 March 2018	-	2,725,000	2,000,317	4,725,317	4,725,317
Amounts due to members			2,000,317		

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STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

	Notes	2019 £	£	2018 £	£
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash generated from/(absorbed by) operations	17		37,982		(1,342,511)
Interest paid			(45,947)		(46,940)
Net cash outflow from operating activities			<u>(7,965)</u>		<u>(1,389,451)</u>
Investing activities					
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(35,047)		(128,914)	
Interest received		61,602		28,163	
Net cash generated from/(used in) investing activities			<u>26,555</u>		<u>(100,751)</u>
Financing activities					
Capital introduced by members (classified as debt or equity)		225,000		725,000	
Repayment of bank loans		(203,225)		1,186,977	
Net cash generated from financing activities			<u>21,775</u>		<u>1,911,977</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents			<u>40,365</u>		<u>421,775</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year			528,511		106,736
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year			<u><u>568,876</u></u>		<u><u>528,511</u></u>

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1 Accounting policies

Limited liability partnership information

Brecher LLP is a limited liability partnership incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 4th Floor, 64 North Row, London, W1K 7DA.

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 applied by The Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008).

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 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the members have a reasonable expectation that the limited liability partnership has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the members 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.

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'. Undivided amounts that are classified as debt 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.

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

1 Accounting policies**(Continued)****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:

Leasehold land and buildings	Over the period of the lease
Fixtures and fittings	20% on cost or over period of lease

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 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.

1.7 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.

1.8 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 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

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.

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 and bank loans, 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.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

BRECHER LLP

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

The Limited Liability Partnership operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable are charged to the profit and loss account in the year that they are payable.

1.11 Leases

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the limited liability partnership's accounting policies, the members 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.

Trade Debtors – are valued based on amounts billed to clients less an estimated provision for bad or irrecoverable debts. The provision estimate is calculated based on actual collection data, historical realisation rates and management judgement regarding other relevant factors.

Work In Progress – is recognised as an estimate of amounts recoverable on time costs recorded the financial statements. Billing and collection data, historical realisation rates and management judgement, regarding other factors, are all used to determine the amounts recoverable.

3 Turnover

An analysis of the limited liability partnership's turnover is as follows:

	2019	2018
	£	£
Turnover analysed by class of business		
Fee income	12,044,572	12,022,186

BRECHER LLP

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

3	Turnover	(Continued)	
		2019	2018
		£	£
	Other significant revenue		
	Interest income	61,602	28,163
		2019	2018
		£	£
	Turnover analysed by geographical market		
	United Kingdom	12,044,572	12,022,186
4	Operating profit		
		2019	2018
	Operating profit for the year is stated after charging:	£	£
	Fees payable to the LLP's auditor for the audit of the LLP's financial statements	30,000	33,000
	Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	72,651	95,342
	Operating lease charges	602,000	482,401
5	Employees		
	The average number of persons (excluding members) employed by the partnership during the year was:		
		2019	2018
		Number	Number
	Fee earners	32	46
	Admin	16	32
		48	78
	Their aggregate remuneration comprised:		
		2019	2018
		£	£
	Wages and salaries	4,020,932	5,867,725
	Social security costs	453,761	755,695
	Pension costs	99,752	77,879
		4,574,445	6,701,299

BRECHER LLP

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

6 Information in relation to members

	2019	2018
	Number	Number
Average number of members during the year	19	6

	2019	2018
	£	£
Profit attributable to the member with the highest entitlement	-	591,998

7 Interest receivable and similar income

	2019	2018
	£	£
Interest income		
Interest on bank deposits	61,602	28,163

Investment income includes the following:

Interest on financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss	61,602	28,163
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8 Interest payable and similar expenses

	2019	2018
	£	£
Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:		
Interest on bank overdrafts and loans	45,947	46,940

BRECHER LLP

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

9 Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold land and buildings	Fixtures and fittings	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 April 2018	277,433	772,779	1,050,212
Additions	8,496	26,551	35,047
At 31 March 2019	285,929	799,330	1,085,259
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 April 2018	196,185	663,451	859,636
Depreciation charged in the year	18,815	53,836	72,651
At 31 March 2019	215,000	717,287	932,287
Carrying amount			
At 31 March 2019	70,929	82,043	152,972
At 31 March 2018	81,248	109,328	190,576

10 Financial instruments

	2019	2018
	£	£
Carrying amount of financial assets		
Debt instruments measured at amortised cost	4,939,353	4,307,832
Carrying amount of financial liabilities		
Measured at amortised cost	7,832,702	7,170,193

11 Debtors

	2019	2018
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	4,919,352	4,287,957
Other debtors	20,001	19,875
Prepayments and accrued income	2,857,240	2,826,786
	7,796,593	7,134,618

BRECHER LLP

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

12 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Notes	2019 £	2018 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	13	1,272,782	1,476,007
Trade creditors		410,922	348,454
Other taxation and social security		685,739	683,512
Other creditors		870	65,633
Accruals and deferred income		509,304	554,782
		<u>2,879,617</u>	<u>3,128,388</u>

13 Bank loans and overdrafts

	2019 £	2018 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	<u>1,272,782</u>	<u>1,476,007</u>
Repayable within one year	<u>1,272,782</u>	<u>1,476,007</u>

Bank loans are secured by a fixed and floating charge over the assets of the LLP.

Bank loans of £199,759 are due for repayment by July 2019 . Interest is charged at a rate of 4.67% per annum.

Bank loans of £187,833 are due for repayment by October 2019. Interest is charged at a rate of 5.37% plus the base rate per annum.

14 Retirement benefit schemes

Defined contribution schemes

The limited liability partnership operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the limited liability partnership.

The charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes was £99,752 (2018 - £77,879).

BRECHER LLP

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

15 Loans and other debts due to members

	2019 £	2018 £
Loans advanced by members	2,950,000	2,725,000
Amounts due to members in respect of profits	2,688,824	2,000,317
	<u>5,638,824</u>	<u>4,725,317</u>
Analysis of loans and other debts due to members		
Amounts falling due within one year	<u>5,638,824</u>	<u>4,725,317</u>

In the event of a winding up the amounts included in "Loans and other debts due to members" will rank equally with unsecured creditors.

The policies for Members' capital contributions, drawings, and repayments agreed by the members are as follows:

- a) Members' capital contributions are set a level to ensure the long term financial stability of the partnership.
- b) Members' drawings policy allows each member to draw their profit shares, subject to the cash requirements of the partnership's business.
- c) Repayment of capital accounts and other amounts due to individual members is made on their retirement from the partnership, over a period of up to three years.

16 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, which fall due as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Within one year	602,000	602,000
Between two and five years	1,665,808	2,267,808
	<u>2,267,808</u>	<u>2,869,808</u>

BRECHER LLP

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

17	Cash generated from operations	2019 £	2018 £
	Profit for the year	4,917,480	2,989,814
	Adjustments for:		
	Finance costs recognised in profit or loss	45,947	46,940
	Investment income recognised in profit or loss	(61,602)	(28,163)
	Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	72,651	95,342
	Movements in working capital:		
	(Increase) in debtors	(661,975)	(1,155,659)
	(Decrease) in creditors	(45,546)	(171,621)
	Transactions with members classified as operating activities:		
	Members' drawings	(4,228,973)	(3,119,164)
	Cash generated from/(absorbed by) operations	<u>37,982</u>	<u>(1,342,511)</u>
