Registered Number OC383815

hoxton ventures

Hoxton Ventures LLP

Report and Audited Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 March 2015

Hoxton Ventures LLP

Contents

Report to the Members

The Members present their report together with the financial statements of Hoxton Ventures LLP (the "LLP") for the year ended 31 March 2015.

Designated Members

The Designated Members during the year ended 31 March 2015 and up to the date of signing are as follows:

Robert Kniaz
Hussein Kanji

Principal activity

The principal activity of the LLP is to act as the manager to Hoxton Ventures Fund I, L.P.

Results for the year

At the end of the year under review £303,826 (period ended 31 March 2014: £1,458) was available for distribution to the Members.

Members' Drawings and the subscription and repayment of Members' capital

Each Member may receive Drawings from the LLP or amount of that Member's entitlement to profits in such amounts as shall be determined by a Members' Resolution.

The Members shall contribute the total sum of capital on incorporation of the LLP. Members may subscribe further capital to the LLP in such sum as shall be decided from time to time by Designated Members Resolution and agreed by the relevant Member.

Members' profit allocation

The profits and losses of the LLP in respect of each accounting year shall be allocated at the end of each accounting year as follows:

(a) profits of the LLP shall first be allocated between the Members of the LLP to cover drawings;
(b) available profits shall then be allocated between the Members of the LLP as determined by the Designated Members; and
(c) losses shall be allocated between the Members as determined by the Designated Members;

provided that the Designated Members shall have absolute discretion in determining the distribution of profits and/or losses, save that profits and losses shall always be allocated on an equal basis to Robert Kniaz and Hussein Kanji.

Report to the Members (continued)

Statement of Members' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements

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

The Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) Regulations 2008, requires the Members to prepare financial statements for each year. Under that law, the Members have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as adopted by the European Union. The financial statements are also required by law to be prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006, as applicable to limited liability partnerships.

International Accounting Standard 1, 'Presentation of Financial Statements', requires that financial statements present fairly for each financial year Hoxton Ventures LLP's financial position, financial performance and cash flows. This requires the faithful representation of the effects of transactions and other events and conditions, in accordance with the definitions and recognition criteria for assets, liabilities, income and expenses set out in the International Accounting Standards Board's 'Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements'. In virtually all circumstances, a fair presentation will be achieved by compliance with all applicable International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs). However, Members are also required to:

- properly select and apply accounting policies;
- present information, including accounting policies, in a manner that provides relevant, reliable, comparable and understandable information; and
- provide additional disclosures when compliance with the specific requirements in IFRSs is insufficient to enable users to understand the impact of particular transactions, other events and conditions, on Hoxton Ventures LLP's financial position and financial performance.
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the LLP will continue in business.

The Members are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy, at any time, the financial position of Hoxton Ventures LLP and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006, as applicable to limited liability partnerships. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of Hoxton Ventures LLP and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The Members are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on Hoxton Ventures LLP's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

These responsibilities are exercised by the Members.

Provision of information to auditors

In so far as the Designated Members are aware:

- there is no relevant audit information of which the LLP's auditors are unaware; and
- the Designated Members have taken all steps that they ought to have taken as Designated Members in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditors are aware of this information.

Auditors

Rees Pollock have indicated their willingness to continue in office. The Designated Members will propose a motion re-appointing the auditors at a meeting of the members.

This report was approved by the Members and signed on their behalf by:

Robert Kniaz
Robert Kniaz
Designated Member

Date: 20 July 2015

Hussein Kanji
Designated Member

20 July 2015

Rees Pollock
Chartered Accountants
35 New Bridge Street
London EC4V 6BW
Tel: 020 7778 7200
www.reespollock.co.uk

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF HOXTON VENTURES LLP

We have audited the financial statements of Hoxton Ventures LLP for the period ended 31 March 2015 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of financial position, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows, and the related notes. The financial framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union.

This report is made solely to the LLP's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006, as applied by Part 12 of 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 LLP's members those matters which we are required to state to them in an auditors' 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 LLP and the LLP's members, as a body, for this report, or the opinions we have formed.

Respective Responsibilities of Members and Auditors
As explained more fully in the statement of members' responsibilities set out on pages 3 to 4, the members are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practice Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the Audit of the Financial Statements
An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the LLP's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the members; and the overall presentation of the financial statements.

In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Report and Accounts to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implication for our report.

Opinion on Financial Statements
In our opinion the financial statements:
- give a true and fair view of the LLP's affairs as at 31 March 2015 and of the its profit for the period then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the European Union; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006, as applied by Part 12 of The Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008..

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.

Jonathan Munday (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of
Rees Pollock, Statutory Auditor
London
22 July 2015

Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the year ended 31 March 2015

(All figures stated in GBP)	Notes	For the year ended 31 March 2015	For the period from inception on 27 March 2013 to 31 March 2014
Income			
Management fee income	2(b), 6	467,256	88,206
Total Income		**467,256**	**88,206**
Expenditure	7	(159,503)	(83,745)
Foreign exchange losses		(3,927)	(3,003)
Total comprehensive income for the year / period		**303,826**	**1,458**

There were no items of other comprehensive income during the year ended 31 March 2015, or for the period 27 March 2013 to 31 March 2014.

All income and expenditure in the above statement is derived from continuing operations.

The notes on pages 10 to 19 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position

As at 31 March 2015

(All figures stated in GBP)	Notes	As at 31 March 2015	As at 31 March 2014
Assets			
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	8	88,989	9,168
Other current assets	9	8,252	39,437
Total assets		**97,241**	**48,605**
Liabilities and Members' equity			
Current liabilities:			
Other payables and accrued expenses	10	92,241	43,605
Members' equity			
Capital contributions account	2(l), 11	5,000	5,000
Total liabilities and equity		**97,241**	**48,605**
Members' interests			
Members' other interests	11	5,000	5,000
Amounts due to / (from) Members	11	84,744	(24,650)
Total Members' interests		**89,744**	**(19,650)**

Registered number: OC383815

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Members and were signed on their behalf by:

ROBERT KNIAZ

Robert Kniaz
Designated Member

Date : 20 July 2015

Hussein Kanji
Designated Member

20 July 2015

The notes on pages 10 to 19 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 31 March 2015

(All figures stated in GBP)	Notes	Members' capital classed as equity	Other reserves	Total
Members' equity as at 1 April 2014		**5,000**	**-**	**5,000**
Capital introduced by Members	11	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	11	-	303,826	303,826
Profit allocation for the year	11	-	(303,826)	(303,826)
Members' equity as at 31 March 2015		**5,000**	**-**	**5,000**

(All figures stated in GBP)	Members' capital classed as equity	Other reserves	Total
Members' equity as at 27 March 2013	**-**	**-**	**-**
Capital introduced by Members	5,000	-	5,000
Total comprehensive income for the financial period	-	1,458	1,458
Profit allocation for the period	-	(1,458)	(1,458)
Members' equity as at 31 March 2014	**5,000**	**-**	**5,000**

The notes on pages 10 to 19 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 31 March 2015

(All figures stated in GBP)	Note	For the year ended 31 March 2015	For the period from inception on 27 March 2013 to 31 March 2014
Cash flows from operating activities			
Total comprhensive income		303,826	1,458
Adjustments for:			
Working capital adjustments:			
Decrease / (increase) in other current assets		6,535	(14,787)
(Decrease) / increase in other payables and accrued expenses		(36,108)	43,605
Cash generated from operations		**274,253**	**30,276**
Net cash inflow from operating activities		**274,253**	**30,276**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Members' drawings		(194,432)	(21,108)
Net cash outflow from financing activities		**(194,432)**	**(21,108)**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		79,821	9,168
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year / period		9,168	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year / period	8	**88,989**	**9,168**

The notes on pages 10 to 19 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 March 2015

1 General Information

Hoxton Ventures LLP (the "LLP") is an English limited liability partnership. The LLP was formed on 27 March 2013 and its primary purpose is to act as an investment advisor to Hoxton Ventures Fund I, L.P. (the "Partnership"), a Cayman Islands exempted limited partnership.

Capitalised terms used but not defined herein shall have the meaning assigned to them in the Partnership Agreement.

2 Significant accounting policies

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

a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements for the LLP have been prepared in line with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as adopted by the EU as determined applicable to the LLP by the Members in accordance with the Limited Liability Partnership Agreement ("Partnership Agreement") and under the historical cost convention.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires the Members to exercise their judgement in the process of applying the LLP's accounting policies. Changes in assumptions may have a significant impact on the financial statements in the period the assumptions changed. The Members believe that the underlying assumptions are appropriate and that the LLP's financial statements therefore present the financial position and results fairly.

b) Management fee income

The whole of the turnover is attributable to the provision of management services to Hoxton Ventures Fund I, L.P, for directors monitoring and advisory fees for other legacy private equity investments. In accordance with the Partnership Agreement, the management fee for each of the Partnership's Fiscal Quarters (or portions thereof), commencing on the Initial Contribution Date to and including the Fiscal Quarter in which the third anniversary date of the Initial Contribution Date occurs, shall be an amount equal to 0.625% of the sum of the Capital Commitments of all of the Limited Partners as of the first day of each such Fiscal Quarter (or portion thereof). Beginning with the first full Fiscal Quarter following the third anniversary of the Initial Contribution Date, the annual management fee shall equal 2.5% of the aggregate Cost Basis Value of Portfolio Securities as of the last day of the preceding Fiscal Quarter.

c) Establishment and organisational expenses

Expenses incurred in establishing the LLP have been allocated in proportion to the Members' relevant commitments and are fully charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the period that they are incurred. Relevant commitments with respect to any Member at any time, is the amount specified as such Member's capital commitment to the LLP at the time such Member was admitted to the LLP.

d) Expenditure

Expenses are included in the Statement of Comprehensive Income on an accruals basis.

e) Taxation

Taxation of the profits of the LLP is the individual liability of the Members of the LLP. No taxation is therefore provided in these financial statements.

f) Foreign currency translation

Foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities are restated at the Statement of Financial Position date and the associated exchange gains or losses are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the LLP at their respective functional currency rates prevailing at the date of the transaction.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2015

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

g) Functional and presentation currency

The LLP's functional and presentation currency is Pounds Sterling, which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which it operates. The LLP's performance is evaluated and its liquidity is managed in Pounds Sterling. Therefore, Pounds Sterling is considered as the currency that most faithfully represents the economic effects of the underlying transactions, events and conditions.

h) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash at hand, demand deposits, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

i) Receivables

Other receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost less a provision for any uncollectible amounts. An estimate for doubtful debts is made when collection of the full amount is no longer probable. Bad debts are written off when there is no possibility of recovery.

j) Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

k) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of Financial Position where the LLP currently has a legally enforceable right to set-off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

l) Members' interests

Members' interests are accounted for under the equity method.

3 Adoption of new and revised standards

IFRS and related Interpretations of IFRS newly issued, or issued but not yet effective at the date of issuance of the LLP's financial statements are listed below.

New and revised standards that are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014

A number of new and revised standards are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014. Information on these new standards is presented below:

IAS 32, 'Offsetting Financial Instruments Assets and Liabilities'

The amendments do not change the offsetting model in IAS 32, but clarify that in order to offset financial assets and liabilities, the right of set-off must not be contingent on future events, and must be legally enforceable in the normal course of business. The amendments also clarify that master netting agreements where offset is only legally enforceable when future events occur (e.g. defaults), do not allow offsetting. Finally, the amendments specify situations when offsetting is permitted when gross settlement mechanisms are used. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014. The Members do not believe the adoption of these amendments has had a significant impact on the LLP's financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 March 2015

3 Adoption of new and revised standards (continued)

Standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards that are not yet effective and have not been early adopted by the LLP

Pronouncements issued but not yet effective at the date of issuance of the LLP's financial statements are listed below:

Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2010-2012 Cycle (Amendment to IAS 24, 'Related Party Disclosures')

On 12 December 2013, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) issued Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2010-2012 Cycle which provided clarification on "management entity". The IASB considered that an entity provides key management personnel services to the reporting entity or to the parent of the reporting entity is also a related party of that reporting entity. These amendments are effective for periods beginning on or after 1 July 2014. Early application is allowed. The Members do not expect the adoption of these amendments to have an impact on the LLP's financial statements.

IFRS 9, 'Financial Instruments'

IFRS 9 addresses the classification, measurement and recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities. The complete version of IFRS 9 was issued in July 2014. It replaces the guidance in IAS 39 that relates to the classification and measurement of financial instruments. IFRS 9 retains but simplifies the mixed measurement model and establishes three primary measurement categories for financial assets: amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income and fair value through profit or loss. The basis of classification depends on the entity's business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. Investments in equity instruments are required to be measured at fair value through profit or loss with the irrevocable option at inception to present changes in fair value in other comprehensive income. There is now a new expected credit losses model that replaces the incurred loss impairment model used in IAS 39. For financial liabilities there were no changes to classification and measurement except for the recognition of changes in own credit risk in other comprehensive income, for liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss. IFRS 9 relaxes the requirements for hedge effectiveness by replacing the bight line hedge effectiveness tests. It requires an economic relationship between the hedged item and hedging instrument and for the "hedged ratio" to be the same as the one management actually use for risk management purposes. Contemporaneous documentation is still required but is different to that currently prepared under IAS 39. The standard is effective for accounting periods on or after 1 January 2018. Early adoption is permitted. The LLP is yet to assess IFRS 9's full impact. This has yet to be adopted by the EU.

IFRS 15, 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers'

In May 2014, IASB issued IFRS 15. The core principle of the new standard is for companies to recognise revenue to depict the transfer of goods or services to customers in amounts that reflect the consideration (that is, payment) to which the LLP expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The new standard will also result in enhances disclosures about revenue, provide guidance for transactions that were not previously addressed comprehensively (for example, service revenue and contract modifications) and improve guidance for multiple-element arrangements. IFRS 15 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017. Earlier application is permitted. The LLP has yet to assess IFRS 15's full impact. This has yet to be adopted by the EU.

Disclosure Initiative (Amendments to IAS 1, 'Presentation of Financial Statements')

In December 2014, IASB issued the amendments to IAS 1 covering five areas: materiality, disaggregation and subtotals, notes, disclosure of accounting policies, and presentation of other comprehensive income (OCI) arising from investments account for under the equity method. The amendments states that the materiality concept applies to the primary statements, notes and any specific disclosures required by IFRS. The amendments clarified that line items, in the statement of financial position or in the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income, can be aggregated or disaggregated as deemed relevant. The amendments clarified that entities have flexibility around the structuring of the notes and emphasised that understandability and comparability should be considered when deciding the order of the notes. The amendments provided guidance on how to identify significant accounting policies. The amendments clarified that the share of other comprehensive income from associates and joint ventures accounted for under the equity method must be presented in aggregate as a single line item, irrespective of whether it will be reclassified to profit or loss. These amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016. Earlier application is permitted. The LLP will apply the new requirements when these amendments become effective. This has yet to be adopted by the EU.

There are no other standards, interpretations or amendments to existing standards that are not yet effective that would be expected to have a significant impact on the LLP.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 March 2015

4 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of the LLP's financial statements requires the Members to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily available from other sources. Estimates, underlying assumptions and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

i) Critical judgements in applying the LLP's accounting policies

In the process of applying the LLP's accounting policies, which are described in Note 2 above, the Members are of the opinion that any instances of application of judgements are not expected to have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

a) Functional currency

Items included in the financial statements of the LLP are measured in the currency of the primary economic environment in which the LLP operates. The financial statements of the LLP are presented in Pounds Sterling, which is also the functional currency of the LLP.

The Members consider the currency of the primary economic environment in which the LLP operates to be Pounds Sterling, and this is the currency which in their opinion most faithfully represents the economic effect of the underlying transactions, events and conditions. Furthermore, Pounds Sterling is the currency in which the LLP measures its performance and also records capital transactions in partners' interests.

b) Going concern

The Members have made an assessment of the LLP's ability to continue as a going concern and are satisfied that the LLP has the resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future. Furthermore, the Members are not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast doubt upon the LLP's ability to continue as a going concern. Therefore, the financial statements continue to be prepared on a going concern basis.

5 Particulars of Members

The average number of Members for the year was 2 (period ended 31 March 2014: 2).

6 Management fee income

(All figures stated in GBP)	For the year ended 31 March 2015	For the period from inception on 27 March 2013 to 31 March 2014
Management fee income	467,256	88,206
Total	**467,256**	**88,206**

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 March 2015

7 Expenditure

(All figures stated in GBP)	For the year ended 31 March 2015	For the period from inception on 27 March 2013 to 31 March 2014
Establishment and organisational expenses	-	3,570
Administration fees	10,380	8,870
Fees payable to the LLP's auditor for the audit of the financial statements	5,630	4,000
Fees payable to the LLP's auditor for other services	4,610	1,000
Professional fees	47,110	23,550
Other expenses	91,773	42,755
Total	**159,503**	**83,745**

8 Cash and cash equivalents

(All figures stated in GBP)	As at 31 March 2015	As at 31 March 2014
Cash at bank	88,989	9,168
Total	**88,989**	**9,168**

9 Other current assets

(All figures stated in GBP)	As at 31 March 2015	As at 31 March 2014
Other prepayments	8,252	7,347
Due from related parties (note 13)	-	7,440
Amounts due from Members	-	24,650
Total	**8,252**	**39,437**

10 Other payables and accrued expenses

(All figures stated in GBP)	As at 31 March 2015	As at 31 March 2014
Payables and accrued expenses	7,497	43,605
Amounts due to Members	84,744	-
Total	**92,241**	**43,605**

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2015

11 Members' interests

(All figures stated in GBP)	Members' capital classed as equity	Other reserves	Total Members' other interests	Loans and debts due to Members less any amounts due to / (from) Members	Total
As at 1 April 2014	**5,000**	**-**	**5,000**	**(24,650)**	**(19,650)**
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	-	303,826	303,826	-	303,826
Total comprehensive income available for division among Members	-	303,826	303,826	-	303,826
Profit allocation for the year	-	(303,826)	(303,826)	303,826	-
Amounts withdrawn by Members		-	-	(199,432)	(199,432)
Other movements	-	-	-	5,000	5,000
As at 31 March 2015	**5,000**	**-**	**5,000**	**84,744**	**89,744**

(All figures stated in GBP)	Members' capital classed as equity	Other reserves	Total Members' other interests	Loans and debts due to Members less any amounts due from Members	Total
As at 27 March 2013	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total comprehensive income for the financial period	-	1,458	1,458	-	1,458
Total comprehensive income available for division among Members	-	1,458	1,458	-	1,458
Profit allocation for the period	-	(1,458)	(1,458)	1,458	-
Amounts withdrawn by Members		-	-	(21,108)	(21,108)
Capital introduced by members	5,000	-	5,000	(5,000)	-
As at 31 March 2014	**5,000**	**-**	**5,000**	**(24,650)**	**(19,650)**

There were no drawdowns during the year ended 31 March 2015 (during the period ended 31 March 2014 one drawdown for £5,000).

12 Financial risk management

Risk management structure

The Members are ultimately responsible for the overall risk management within the LLP.

Financial risk factors

The LLP's activities expose it to market risk, credit and liquidity risk.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 March 2015

12 Financial risk management (continued)

Market risk

Market risk is the potential for changes in value due to the change in underlying financial instruments.

It is managed by formulating a view on the future direction of foreign exchange rates and factoring that into its cash management decisions.

Price risk

Price risk is the risk that the value of an investment will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk), whether caused by factors specific to an individual investment, its issuer or all factors affecting all instruments traded in the market.

The LLP holds no investments, or other financial assets and liabilities that are held at fair value. Accordingly, the members believed that the LLP is not exposed to price risk. For this reason no sensitivity analysis has been prepared.

Currency risk

Currency risk is the potential for changes in value due to changes in foreign exchange rates.

Some of the LLP's underlying investments are denominated in currencies other than Pounds Sterling and accordingly the value of the LLP's assets may be affected favourably or unfavourably by fluctuations in foreign exchange rates and therefore the LLP will necessarily be subject to foreign exchange risks. The Members have not hedged the LLP's foreign currency exposure.

At the year end the LLP held a cash balance of US$108,000. During April 2015 US$78,116 of this balance was translated at a rate of $1:£0.6478 for the payment of expenses. The year end rate was $1:£0.6749 which represents a realised loss on foreign exchange on this transaction of £2,124. A further US$22,916 was used for payment of expenses denominated in US Dollars during May 2015, therefore there was no translation exposure on this transaction. For the remaining US$6,968 balance from year end funds it is not deemed necessary to perform a sensitivity analysis.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises from the possibility that changes in interest rates will affect future cash flows or the fair value of financial instruments.

At the LLP level there are no significant interest bearing financial assets or financial liabilities. The only interest-bearing assets consist of cash and cash equivalents on which interest income derived is considered insignificant and therefore no sensitivity analysis has been prepared.

The members believe that there are no material interest rate exposures, please refer to the following table for additional information:

(All figures stated in GBP)	Less than 3 months	3 months - 6 months	6 months - 1 year	More than 1 year	Non-interest bearing	Total
As at 31 March 2015						
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	88,989	-	-	-	-	88,989
Other current assets	-	-	-	-	8,252	8,252
Total assets	**88,989**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**8,252**	**97,241**
Liabilities						
Other payables and accrued expenses	-	-	-	-	(92,241)	(92,241)
Total liabilities	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(92,241)**	**(92,241)**
Total interest sensitivity gap	**88,989**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(83,989)**	**5,000**

12 Financial risk management (continued)

Market risk (continued)

Interest rate risk (continued)

(All figures stated in GBP)	Less than 3 months	3 months - 6 months	6 months - 1 year	More than 1 year	Non-interest bearing	Total
As at 31 March 2014						
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	9,168	-	-	-	-	9,168
Other current assets	-	-	-	-	39,437	39,437
Total assets	**9,168**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**39,437**	**48,605**
Liabilities						
Other payables and accrued expenses	-	-	-	-	(43,605)	(43,605)
Total liabilities	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(43,605)**	**(43,605)**
Total interest sensitivity gap	**9,168**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(4,168)**	**5,000**

Credit risk

Credit risk is the potential that an issuer, counterparty or an underlying investment third party will be unable to meet commitments that it has entered into with the LLP and/or the commitments with underlying assets of the LLP.

At the LLP level, the maximum exposure to credit risk, in the event that counterparties fail to perform their obligations as at year end (in relation to each class of recognised financial assets), is the carrying amount of those assets as indicated in the Statement of Financial Position. Concentrations of credit risk exist when changes in economic, industry or geographic factors similarly affect the LLP's counterparties whose aggregate credit exposure is significant in relation to the LLP's total credit exposure.

Bank accounts are maintained with Barclay's Bank plc. The LLP monitors credit ratings on a regular basis.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the LLP may not be able to generate sufficient cash resources to settle its obligations in full as they fall due or can only do so on terms that are materially disadvantageous.

The Members, as outlined in the Partnership Agreement, are responsible for determining the level of liquid funds to be held by the LLP. A prudent liquidity risk management approach is adopted to ensure sufficient cash is available for operational expenses.

The following tables analyse the LLP's liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the Statement of Financial Position date. The amounts in the tables are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

(All figures stated in GBP)	Liabilities less than 1 year	Liabilities between 1 - 5 years	Liabilities more than 5 years	Total
Payables and accrued expenses	92,241	-	-	92,241
As at 31 March 2015	**92,241**	**-**	**-**	**92,241**

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the year from 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015

12 Financial risk management (continued)

Liquidity risk (continued)

(All figures stated in GBP)	Liabilities less than 1 year	Liabilities between 1 - 5 years	Liabilities more than 5 years	Total
Payables and accrued expenses	43,605	-	-	43,605
As at 31 March 2014	**43,605**	**-**	**-**	**43,605**

The following table illustrates the expected liquidity of assets held as at 31 March 2015. The amounts in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

(All figures stated in GBP)	Assets less than 1 year	Assets between 1 - 5 years	Assets more than 5 years	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	88,989	-	-	88,989
As at 31 March 2015	**88,989**	**-**	**-**	**88,989**

The following table illustrates the expected liquidity of assets held as at 31 March 2014. The amounts in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

(All figures stated in GBP)	Assets less than 1 year	Assets between 1 - 5 years	Assets more than 5 years	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	9,168	-	-	9,168
Receivables	32,089	-	-	32,089
As at 31 March 2014	**41,257**	**-**	**-**	**41,257**

Fair value measurement

The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

- Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. The LLP as at 31 March 2015 did not have any fair value measurements for investments at level 1.

- Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices). The LLP as at 31 March 2015 did not have any fair value measurements for investments at level 2.

- Level 3 fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs) as they trade infrequently. The LLP as at 31 March 2015 did not have any fair value measurements for investments at level 3.

The LLP did not hold financial assets or financial liabilities held at fair value as at 31 March 2015. The assets and liabilities shown in the statement of financial position are carried at amortised cost which approximate its fair values as at 31 March 2015.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year from 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015

12 Financial risk management (continued)

Excessive risk concentration

A concentration of risk exists where: (i) positions in financial instruments are affected by changes in the same risk factor or group of correlated factors; and (ii) the exposure could, in the event of large but plausible adverse developments, result in significant losses. Concentrations of liquidity risk may arise from the repayment terms of financial liabilities, sources of borrowing facilities or reliance on a particular market in which to realise liquid assets. Concentrations of foreign exchange risk may arise if the LLP has a significant net open position in a single foreign currency, or aggregate net open positions in several currencies that tend to move together. Concentrations of counterparty risk may arise when a number of financial instruments or contracts are contracted with the same counterparty, or where a number of counterparties are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographic region, or have similar economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions.

In order to avoid excessive concentration of risk, the Members manage this through their portfolio allocation decisions and may use derivative instruments to manage excessive risk concentrations when they arise.

Capital risk management

The capital of the LLP is represented by the net assets attributable to the Members. The LLP's objective when managing the capital is to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for Members and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain a strong capital base. The LLP maintains a cash balance of £5,000 in order to meet the capital resource rules of the Financial Conduct Authority.

13 Related party transactions

As at 31 March 2015 there are no related party balances outstanding. During the year ended 31 March 2015 the LLP received £7,440 from the Partnership in respect of money owing from a bank transfer issue.

Additionally, during the year the LLP settled £24,485 which was due to Whitecliff Investment Management as at 31 March 2014 relating to a loan. Whitecliff Investment Management is a limited partner of the Partnership.

Finally, during the year the LLP reimbursed Robert Kniaz and Hussein Kanji to the amount of £39,876 (2014: £250) and £44,269 (2014: £280) respectively in relation to expenses.

14 Subsequent events

On authorisation of these financial statements, the Members are not aware of any significant subsequent events.

15 Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved by the Members and authorised for issue on 20 July 2015.

16 Ultimate controlling parties

The ultimate controlling parties of the LLP are its members, Robert Kniaz and Hussein Kanji.

General Information

Designated Members

Robert Kniaz
Hussein Kanji

Registered Office

483 Green Lanes
London N13 4BS

Banker

Barclays Bank plc
City International Operations
200 St. Swithins House
Swithins Lane
London EC4N 8AS

Independent Auditors

Rees Pollock
35 New Bridge Street
London EC4V 6BW

Independent Fund Administrator

Augentius (Guernsey) Limited
P.O. Box 60
Carinthia House
9-12 The Grange
St Peter Port
Guernsey GY1 4BF

Legal Advisor

Gunderson Dettmer Stough Villeneuve Franklin & Hachigian, LLP
850 Winter Street
Waltham
MA 02451

Registered Number

OC383815