

3D INVESTMENT PARTNERSHIP LLP

UNAUDITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	3	827	1,103
Investment property	4	700,000	700,000
		<u>700,827</u>	<u>701,103</u>
Current assets			
Cash at bank and in hand	5	18,256	64,389
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>719,083</u>	<u>765,492</u>
Net assets		<u><u>719,083</u></u>	<u><u>765,492</u></u>
Represented by:			
Loans and other debts due to members within one year			
Members' other interests			
Members' capital classified as equity		301,067	119,838
Revaluation reserve classified as equity		382,425	-
Other reserves classified as equity		35,591	645,654
		<u>719,083</u>	<u>765,492</u>
Total members' interests		<u><u>719,083</u></u>	<u><u>765,492</u></u>
Members' other interests		<u><u>719,083</u></u>	<u><u>765,492</u></u>

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

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 by:

Danielle Jelfs
Designated Member

Date: 5 December 2022

The notes on pages 4 to 7 form part of these financial statements.

3D Investment Partnership 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.

**RECONCILIATION OF MEMBERS' INTERESTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

	EQUITY			
	Members' other interests			
	Members' capital	Revaluation reserve	Other reserves	Total
	(classified as equity)			
	£	£	£	£
Profit for the year available for discretionary division among members	-	-	645,654	645,654
Members' interests after profit for the year	157,293	-	865,671	1,022,964
Other division of profits	220,017	-	(220,017)	-
Repayment of capital	(257,472)	-	-	(257,472)
Balance at 31 March 2021	119,838	-	645,654	765,492
Profit for the year available for discretionary division among members	-	-	35,591	35,591
Members' interests after profit for the year	119,838	-	681,245	801,083
Other division of profits	263,229	-	(263,229)	-
Movement in reserves	-	382,425	(382,425)	-
Repayment of capital	(82,000)	-	-	(82,000)
Balance at 31 March 2022	301,067	382,425	35,591	719,083

The notes on pages 4 to 7 form part of these financial statements.

There are no existing restrictions or limitations which impact the ability of the members of the LLP to reduce the amount of Members' other interests.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

1. General information

3D Investment Partnership LLP is a limited liability partnership, incorporated in England and Wales.

The registered office is Moorgate House, 201 Silbury Boulevard, Milton Keynes, MK9 1LZ.

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".

2.2 Revenue recognition

Turnover is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the LLP and the turnover can be reliably measured. Turnover 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 turnover is recognised:

Rendering of services

Turnover 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 turnover 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.

2.3 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

2.4 Division and distribution of profits

A division of profits is the mechanism by which the profits of an LLP become a debt due to members. A division may be automatic or discretionary, may relate to some or all of the profits for a financial period and may take place during or after the end of a financial period.

An automatic division of profits is one where the LLP does not have an unconditional right to avoid making a division of an amount of profits based on the members' agreement in force at the time, whereas a discretionary division of profits requires a decision to be made by the LLP, which it has the unconditional right to avoid making.

The LLP divides profits automatically. Automatic divisions of profits are recognised as 'Members' remuneration charged as an expense' in.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

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.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, on a reducing balance basis.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Computer equipment	-	25%	per annum
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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 Revaluation of tangible fixed assets

Individual freehold and leasehold properties are carried at current year value at fair value at the date of the revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. Revaluations are undertaken with sufficient regularity to ensure the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair value at the balance sheet date.

Fair values are determined from market based evidence normally undertaken by professionally qualified valuers.

Revaluation gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income unless losses exceed the previously recognised gains or reflect a clear consumption of economic benefits, in which case the excess losses are recognised in profit or loss.

2.7 Investment property

Investment property is carried at fair value determined annually by external valuers and derived from the current market rents and investment property yields for comparable real estate, adjusted if necessary for any difference in the nature, location or condition of the specific asset. No depreciation is provided. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

3. Tangible fixed assets

	Computer equipment £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 April 2021	1,960
At 31 March 2022	1,960
Depreciation	
At 1 April 2021	857
Charge for the year on owned assets	276
At 31 March 2022	1,133
Net book value	
At 31 March 2022	827
At 31 March 2021	1,103

4. Investment property

	Freehold investment property £
Valuation	
At 1 April 2021	700,000
At 31 March 2022	700,000

The 2022 valuations were made by the members, on an open market value for existing use basis.

If the Investment properties had been accounted for under the historic cost accounting rules, the properties would have been measured as follows:

	2022 £	2021 £
Historic cost	317,575	317,575

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

5. Cash and cash equivalents

	2022	2021
	£	£
Cash at bank and in hand	<u>18,256</u>	<u>64,389</u>

6. Related party transactions

During the period the LLP charged £nil (2021: £223,005) for management services to Chartmoor Estates Limited, a designated member of the LLP.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.