Limited Liability Partnership Registration No. OC390920 (England and Wales)

# **LendNet LLP**

Annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021



# Limited liability partnership information

**Designated members** 

**Generations Navigator LLP** 

Triple Point Advancr Leasing plc

**Triple Point LLP** 

**Triple Point Navigator Partners LLP** 

Limited liability partnership number

OC390920

**Registered office** 

1 King William Street

London EC4N 7AF

Independent auditor

Saffery Champness LLP 71 Queen Victoria Street

London EC4V 4BE

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# Members' report For the year ended 31 March 2021

The members present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021.

## **Principal activities**

The principal activity of the limited liability partnership continued to be that of providing loan finance to SME's.

## 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".

## **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:

Generations Navigator LLP
Triple Point Advancr Leasing plc
Triple Point LLP
Triple Point Navigator Partners LLP

#### Auditor

Saffery Champness LLP were appointed as auditor to the limited liability partnership and have expressed their willingness to remain in office.

Members' report (continued)
For the year ended 31 March 2021

### Statement of members' responsibilities

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;
- 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.

Approved by the members on 18 August 2021 and signed on behalf by:

Claire Ainsworth on behalf of Triple Point LLP, Designated Member

— DocuSigned by:

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# Independent auditor's report To the members of LendNet LLP

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of LendNet LLP (the 'limited liability partnership') for the year ended 31 March 2021 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of financial position, the reconciliation of members' interests, the statement of cash flows and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 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 2021 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

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the members' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the limited liability partnership's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the members with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

# Independent auditor's report (continued) To the members of LendNet LLP

#### Other information

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

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 course of 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 this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. 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.

## 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.

# Independent auditor's report (continued) To the members of LendNet LLP

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The specific procedures for this engagement and the extent to which these are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud are detailed below.

## Identifying and assessing risks related to irregularities:

We assessed the susceptibility of the limited liability partnership's financial statements to material misstatement and how fraud might occur, including through discussions with the members, discussions within our audit team planning meeting, updating our record of internal controls and ensuring these controls operated as intended. We evaluated possible incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements. We identified laws and regulations that are of significance in the context of the limited liability partnership by discussions with members and by updating our understanding of the sector in which the limited liability partnership operates.

Laws and regulations of direct significance in the context of the limited liability partnership include The Companies Act 2006 as applied to limited liability partnerships and UK Tax legislation.

## Audit response to risks identified:

We considered the extent of compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our audit procedures on the related financial statement items including a review of financial statement disclosures. We reviewed the limited liability partnership's records of breaches of laws and regulations, minutes of meetings and correspondence with relevant authorities to identify potential material misstatements arising. We discussed the limited liability partnership's policies and procedures for compliance with laws and regulations with members of management responsible for compliance.

During the planning meeting with the audit team, the engagement partner drew attention to the key areas which might involve non-compliance with laws and regulations or fraud. We enquired of management whether they were aware of any instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations or knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud. We addressed the risk of fraud through management override of controls by testing the appropriateness of journal entries and identifying any significant transactions that were unusual or outside the normal course of business. We assessed whether judgements made in making accounting estimates gave rise to a possible indication of management bias. At the completion stage of the audit, the engagement partner's review included ensuring that the team had approached their work with appropriate professional scepticism and thus the capacity to identify non-compliance with laws and regulations and fraud.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above and the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we would become aware of it. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Independent auditor's report (continued)
To the members of LendNet LLP

## 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 to limited liability partnerships. 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.

Michael Di Leto (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Saffery Champness LLP

Date 18 August 2021

**Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditors** 

71 Queen Victoria Street London EC4V 4BE

LendNet LLP

Statement of comprehensive income
For the year ended 31 March 2021

		2021	2020
	Notes	£	£
Turnover	3	14,381,144	12,191,094
Cost of sales		(1,270,766)	-
Gross profit		13,110,378	12,191,094
Administrative expenses		(3,140,452)	(1,241,946)
Profit for the financial year before members' remuneration and profit shares available for			
discretionary division among members		9,969,926	10,949,148

The Income Statement has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

LendNet LLP

Statement of financial position
As at 31 March 2021

	_	2021	_	2020
Notes	£	£	£	£
7		4,324,939		1,250,997
8	174,435,238		147,054,400	
	18,486,277		2,717,427	
	192,921,515		149,771,827	
9	(805,364)		(31,660)	
	,	192,116,151		149,740,167
et assets		106 441 000		150,991,164
		=======================================		=======================================
	•			
		30,837,427		20,867,501
		165,603,663		130,123,663
		196,441,090		150,991,164
		30,837,427		20,867,501
		165,603,663		130,123,663
				:
		7 8 174,435,238 18,486,277 192,921,515 9 (805,364)	Notes £ £ 7 4,324,939  8 174,435,238 18,486,277 192,921,515  9 (805,364) 192,116,151 196,441,090 196,441,090 196,441,090 30,837,427	Notes £ £ £ 7 4,324,939  8 174,435,238 147,054,400 2,717,427 192,921,515 149,771,827  9 (805,364) (31,660) 192,116,151 2et assets 196,441,090 196,441,090 196,441,090 30,837,427

The financial statements were approved by the members and authorised for issue on 18 August 2021 and are signed on their behalf by:

Claire Ainsworth on behalf of Triple Point LLP, Designated Member

Limited Liability Partnership Registration No. OC390920

Docusigned by:

Claim Linsworth

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Reconciliation of members' interests

For the year ended 31 March 2021

Current financial year	Membe	Equity rs' other inter		Deb pans and other members less a due from me debto	debts due to ny amounts mbers in	Total members interests
	Members' capital (classified as equity)	Other reserves	Total	Other amounts	Total	Total 2021
	£	£	£	. <b>£</b>	£	£
Amounts due to members				20,867,501		
Members' interests at 1 April 2020 Profit for the financial year available for discretionary division among	130,123,663	-	130,123,663	20,867,501	20,867,501	150,991,164
members	-	9,969,926	9,969,926		-	9,969,926
Members' interests after profit for the year Allocation of profit for the financial year	130,123,663	9,969,926 (9,969,926)	140,093,589 (9,969,926)	20,867,501 9,969,926	20,867,501 9,969,926	160,961,090
Introduced by members Repayments of capital	36,505,000 (1,025,000)	-	36,505,000 (1,025,000)	-		36,505,000 (1,025,000
Members' interests at 31 March 2021	165,603,663	-	165,603,663	30,837,427	30,837,427	196,441,090

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LendNet LLP

Reconciliation of members' interests (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2021

Prior financial year	Membe	Equity ers' other inter		Debroans and other members less a due from me debto	debts due to ny amounts mbers in	Total members' interests
	Members' capital (classified as equity)	Other reserves	Total	Other amounts	Total	Total 2020
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Amounts due to members				10,885,755	•	
Members' interests at 1 April 2019 Profit for the financial year available for discretionary division among	114,508,663		114,508,663	10,885,755	10,885,755	125,394,418
members	-	10,949,148	10,949,148	-	-	10,949,148
Members' interests after profit for the year Allocation of profit for the financial year	114,508,663	10,949,148 (10,949,148)	125,457,811 (10,949,148)	10,885,755	10,885,755 10,949,148	136,343,566
Introduced by members	45,360,000	-	45,360,000	-	-	45,360,000
Repayments of capital	(29,745,000)	-	(29,745,000)	-	-	(29,745,000
Drawings	-	-	-	(967,402)	(967,402)	(967,402
Members' interests at 31 March 2020	130,123,663	-	130,123,663	20,867,501	20,867,501	150,991,164

LendNet LLP

Statement of cash flows
For the year ended 31 March 2021

			2021		2020
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash generated from operations	13		11,476,577		11,921,073
Investing activities					
Net loan advances		(28,156,954)		(24,230,101)	
Investment in partnership interest		(530,773)		(192,686)	
Investment in listed company		(2,500,000)		-	
Net cash used in investing activities			(31,187,727)		(24,422,787)
Financing activities					
Capital introduced by members		36,505,000		45,360,000	
Repayment of capital or debt to members		(1,025,000)		(29,745,000)	
Payments to members		-		(967,402)	
Net cash generated from financing activiti	es		35,480,000		14,647,598
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents			15,768,850		2,145,884
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of	year		2,717,427		571,543
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		•	18,486,277		2,717,427
			<del></del>		

# Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2021

#### 1 Accounting policies

## Limited liability partnership information

LendNet LLP is a limited liability partnership incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 1 King William Street, London, EC4N 7AF.

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 December 2018, 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.

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 interest earnings from loans and similar advances, and arrangement fee income.

# Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 31 March 2021

## 1 Accounting policies (continued)

## 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' and, where such an amount relates to current year profits, they are recognised within 'Members' remuneration charged as an expense' in arriving at the relevant year's result. Undivided amounts that are classified as equity are shown within 'Members' other interests'. Amounts recoverable from members are presented as debtors and shown as amounts due from members within members' interests.

Where there exists an asset and liability component in respect of an individual member's participation rights, they are presented on a gross basis unless the LLP has both a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts, and it intends either to settle on a net basis or to settle and realise these amounts simultaneously, in which case they are presented net.

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.

#### 1.5 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

## 1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents 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.

# Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 31 March 2021

## 1 Accounting policies (continued)

### 1.7 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, 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.

## 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. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

# Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 31 March 2021

## 1 Accounting policies (continued)

## 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

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, 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.

## Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

#### 1.8 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the limited liability partnership are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the limited liability partnership.

# Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 31 March 2021

## 2 Critical accounting 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.

## 3 Turnover

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

		- 2021	2020
		£	£
	Turnover analysed by class of business		
	Interest income	13,002,685	12,013,484
	Arrangement fees	1,335,290	91,866
	Profit share from partnership investment	43,169	85,744
		14,381,144	12,191,094
4	Operating profit		
		2021	2020
	Operating profit for the year is stated after charging:	£	£
	Provision for bad and doubtful debts Fees payable to the LLP's auditor for the audit of the LLP's financial	2,925,000	1,209,265
	statements	17,000	-

## 5 Employees

The average number of persons (excluding members) employed by the partnership during the year was:

	2021	2020
	Number	Number
Total	-	-

LendNet LLP

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 March 2021

6	Information in relation to members			
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		2021	2020
			Number	Number
	Average number of members during the year		4	4
	•		====	
			2021	2020
			£	£
	Profit attributable to the member with the highest entitlement		8,411,619	8,243,092
				<del></del>
7	Fixed asset investments			
			2021	2020
			£	£
	Partnership interest		1,824,939	1,250,997
	Listed investment		2,500,000	-
			4,324,939	1,250,997
			====	
	Movements in fixed asset investments			
	Pa	rtnership	Listed	Total
		interest	investment	_
	Cost or valuation	£	. <b>£</b>	£
		,250,997	-	1,250,997
	Additions	530,773	2,500,000	3,030,773
	Profit share	43,169	2,300,000	43,169
	-		<del></del> -	
	At 31 March 2021	,824,939	2,500,000	4,324,939
	-			
	Carrying amount		,	
	At 31 March 2021 1	.,824,939 ————	2,500,000	4,324,939 ======
	At 31 March 2020	,250,997	-	1,250,997
	=	<del></del>	<del></del>	

LendNet LLP

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended 31 March 2021

Debtors		
	2021	2020
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Loans advanced	72,120,344	58,126,446
Other debtors	1,764,524	865,849
Prepayments and accrued income	508,360	385,681
	74,393,228	59,377,976
	2021	2020
Amounts falling due after more than one year:	£	2020 £
Loans advanced	100,042,010	87,676,424
Total debtors		147,054,400
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	<del></del> _	
,	2021	2020
	£	£
Trade creditors	427,836	6,600
Accruals and deferred income	377,528	25,060
	805,364	31,660
Loans and other debts due to members		,
•	2021	2020
Analysis of Lang	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year	30,837,427	20,867,501
	Amounts falling due within one year:  Loans advanced Other debtors Prepayments and accrued income  Amounts falling due after more than one year: Loans advanced  Total debtors  Creditors: amounts falling due within one year  Trade creditors Accruals and deferred income  Loans and other debts due to members  Analysis of loans	Amounts falling due within one year:  Loans advanced Other debtors 1,764,524 Prepayments and accrued income 508,360 74,393,228  2021 Amounts falling due after more than one year: £  Loans advanced 100,042,010  Total debtors 174,435,238  Creditors: amounts falling due within one year  2021 £  Trade creditors 427,836 Accruals and deferred income 377,528  Loans and other debts due to members 2021 £  Analysis of loans

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

# Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 31 March 2021

## 11 Related party transactions

## Transactions with related parties

During the year the limited liability partnership was charged £1,205,590 (2020: £nil) by other related parties.

As at 31 March 2021 the limited liability partnership owed £406,836 (2020: £nil) to other related parties.

# 12 Ultimate controlling party

The members do not consider there to be any one ultimate controlling party.

13	Cash generated from operations	2021	2020
		£	£
	Profit for the year	9,969,926	10,949,148
	Adjustments for:		
	Profit share from partnership interest	(43,169)	(85,744)
	Increase in provisions	1,997,468	1,209,265
	Movements in working capital:		
	Increase in debtors	(1,021,352)	(78,005)
	Increase/(decrease) in creditors	573,704	(73,591)
	Cash generated from operations	11,476,577	11,921,073