

Limited Liability Partnership registration number OC356449 (England and Wales)

DEEPBRIDGE CAPITAL LLP
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

DEEPBRIDGE CAPITAL LLP

CONTENTS

| | Page |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| Balance sheet | 1 |
| Notes to the financial statements | 2 - 7 |

DEEPBRIDGE CAPITAL LLP

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

| | | 30 September 2024 | | 31 July 2023 | |
|---|-------|--------------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------|
| | Notes | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Fixed assets | | | | | |
| Tangible assets | 4 | | 71,625 | | 109,878 |
| Current assets | | | | | |
| Debtors | 5 | 1,556,117 | | 1,530,360 | |
| Cash at bank and in hand | | 397,610 | | 553,000 | |
| | | <u>1,953,727</u> | | <u>2,083,360</u> | |
| Creditors: amounts falling due within one year | 6 | <u>(1,215,391)</u> | | <u>(1,284,137)</u> | |
| Net current assets | | | <u>738,336</u> | | <u>799,223</u> |
| Total assets less current liabilities and net assets attributable to members | | | <u>809,961</u> | | <u>909,101</u> |
| Represented by: | | | | | |
| Members' other interests | | | | | |
| Members' capital classified as equity | | | 438,140 | | 438,140 |
| Other reserves classified as equity | | | 371,821 | | 470,961 |
| | | | <u>809,961</u> | | <u>909,101</u> |

The members of the limited liability partnership have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to limited liability partnerships subject to the small limited liability partnerships regime.

The financial statements were approved by the members and authorised for issue on 17 December 2024 and are signed on their behalf by:

Mr I Warwick
Designated member

Limited Liability Partnership registration number OC356449 (England and Wales)

DEEPBRIDGE CAPITAL LLP

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

1 Accounting policies

Limited liability partnership information

Deepbridge Capital LLP is a limited liability partnership incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Deepbridge House, Honeycomb East, Chester Business Park, Chester, Cheshire, CH4 9QN.

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

1.1 Reporting period

The LLP changed its accounting reference date to 30th September for commercial reasons, resulting in a 14 month accounting period to 30th September 2024. Therefore the comparative figures for the 12 month period to 31st July 2023 may not be entirely comparable.

1.2 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice "Accounting by Limited Liability Partnerships" issued in December 2021, 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 applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

Deepbridge Capital LLP is a small Non-interconnected firm as defined by MIFIPRU 1.2 and as such is exempted from disclosure requirements of MIFIDPRU8, as defined in section 2(a) of MIFIDPRU 2.3.1.

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.

1.3 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.

DEEPBRIDGE CAPITAL LLP

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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 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:

| | |
|------------------|--|
| Office equipment | 10 - 33% straight line or 15% reducing balance |
|------------------|--|

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.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

DEEPBRIDGE CAPITAL LLP

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

1.7 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.

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.

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.

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.

DEEPBRIDGE CAPITAL LLP

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

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.

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.

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.

DEEPBRIDGE CAPITAL LLP

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

3 Employees

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

| | 2024 Number | 2023 Number |
|-------|----------------|----------------|
| Total | 2 | 2 |

4 Tangible fixed assets

| | Office equipment £ |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Cost | |
| At 1 August 2023 | 328,277 |
| Additions | 2,057 |
| Disposals | (10,195) |
| At 30 September 2024 | 320,139 |
| Depreciation and impairment | |
| At 1 August 2023 | 218,399 |
| Depreciation charged in the period | 36,816 |
| Eliminated in respect of disposals | (6,701) |
| At 30 September 2024 | 248,514 |
| Carrying amount | |
| At 30 September 2024 | 71,625 |
| At 31 July 2023 | 109,878 |

5 Debtors

| | 2024 £ | 2023 £ |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| Amounts falling due within one year: | | |
| Trade debtors | 1,293,711 | 1,233,535 |
| Other debtors | 262,406 | 296,825 |
| | 1,556,117 | 1,530,360 |

DEEPBRIDGE CAPITAL LLP

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2024

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

| | 2024 | 2023 |
|------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | £ | £ |
| Trade creditors | 886,118 | 903,402 |
| Taxation and social security | 137,521 | 333,317 |
| Other creditors | 191,752 | 47,418 |
| | <u>1,215,391</u> | <u>1,284,137</u> |

7 Loans and other debts due to members

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

8 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements, the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

| | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| Senior Statutory Auditor: | Stephanie Baker BA(Hons) ACA |
| Statutory Auditor: | Xeinadin Audit Limited |
| Date of audit report: | 17 December 2024 |

9 Related party transactions

During the period the firm undertook the following transactions with related parties:

Services charged, and goods sold to related parties totalled £1,340,984 (2023 - £1,481,998).

Services received, and goods purchased from related parties totalled £2,813,500 (2023 - £3,030,000).

Amount due from related parties at 30 September 2024 totalled £393,000 (31 July 2023 - £417,366).

Amount due to related parties at 30 September 2024 totalled £560,000 (31 July 2023 - £601,000).

No interest is charged on balances between related companies.

10 Members' transactions

Mr I Warwick is the ultimate controlling party of Deepbridge Capital LLP due to his ownership of greater than an average of 75% share of the voting rights outlined in the partnership agreement as amended.

Mr I Warwick's share of the assets of the LLP is greater than 25% but not more than 50%.

During the period the partnership advanced £452,280 (2023 - £579,457) to Mr I Warwick. Mr I Warwick repaid £1,296,432 (2023 - £469,530) to the partnership. As at 30 September 2024 the partnership was owed £655,650 (2023 - £1,499,805) by Mr I Warwick.

No beneficial loan interest was charged in the period ended 30 September 2024 nor 31 July 2023.

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.