Frontend Guide: Implementing the LLP/SPV Workflow

This guide outlines the sequence of API calls required to manage an LLP (or SPV) investment, from creation to the final distribution of returns.

Workflow Overview

The lifecycle of an LLP investment involves four main steps: 1. **Create the LLP:** Define the investment group. 2. **Add Investors:** Assign members to the LLP. 3. **Fund the LLP:** Record the capital contributions from members. 4. **Distribute Returns:** After the LLP's investment is sold, calculate and log the payout to each member.

Step 1: Create the LLP Group

First, you need to create the LLP itself. This is done by creating an "Investor Group" with the type set to SPV.

```
• Endpoint: POST /investor-groups/
```

- Purpose: To create the container for the LLP.
- What to Save: The id from the response. This is your llp_group_id for all future steps.

Step 2: Add Investors to the LLP

Once the LLP group is created, you need to assign investors to it. You can do this in bulk.

```
• Endpoint: POST /investor-groups/{llp_group_id}/add-investors
```

• Purpose: To link existing investor records to the LLP.

```
• Request Body: json { "investor_ids": [15, 22,
31] } (Where 15, 22, and 31 are the IDs of investors that already
exist in the system).
```

Step 3: Fund the LLP (Capital Call)

This is where you record the amount of money each investor contributes to the LLP's investment pool.

```
    Endpoint: POST /llps/{llp_group_id}/fund
    Purpose: To log the cash contributions from each member.
    Request Body: json { "contributions": "amount":
```

• **Result:** The backend now knows the LLP has raised a total of 1,000,000.

Note: After this, an administrator will use the standard POST / transactions/ endpoint to make the LLP's actual investment, using a special "Investor" record that represents the LLP entity. The frontend does not need to be involved in this step.

Step 4: Distribute Returns (The Final Payout)

This is the final step after the LLP has sold its investment and received cash. The backend will perform all the complex tax and pro-rata calculations.

- **Endpoint:** POST /llps/{llp_group_id}/distribute-returns
- **Purpose:** To trigger the final calculation and payout logging.
- - $^{\circ}$ total_cashed_out_amount: The total money the LLP got back from its sale.
 - ° llp_investment_date: The date the LLP originally bought the shares.
 - ° llp_cash_out_date: The date the LLP sold the shares.
 - ° llp_investor_id: The ID of the special "Investor" record that represents the LLP itself.
 - investment_security_id: The ID of the security the LLP sold.
- What Happens: The backend will:
 - 1. Calculate the holding period (long-term vs. short-term).
 - 2. Apply the correct tax rate (12.5% or 30%) to the profit.
 - 3. Calculate the final net amount to be distributed.
 - 4. Calculate each investor's share of that net amount.
 - 5. Log everything in the database.
- **Response:** You will get back a detailed summary of the distribution, which you can display to the user.

```
{
  "llp_group_id": 10,
```

```
"llp_group_name": "Quantum Innovations SPV",
  "total_capital_raised": 1000000,
  "total_cashed_out_amount": 1500000,
  "total_gain": 500000,
  "holding_period_months": 37,
  "applied_tax_rate": 0.125,
  "total_tax_paid": 62500,
  "total_net_distribution": 1437500,
  "investor_distributions": [
    {
      "investor_id": 15,
      "investor_name": "Investor A",
      "pro_rata_share": 0.5,
      "gross_return": 750000,
      "net_return_after_tax": 718750
    },
    // ... other investors
  ]
}
```