

ANNEXURE-II

FORMATS OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR LIMITED LIABILITY PARTNERSHIPS

PART I – Form of BALANCE SHEET

Name of the Limited Liability Partnership.....

Balance Sheet as at

(Rupees in.....)

	Particulars	Note No	Figures as at the end of (Current reporting period) (in ₹) _____ (DD/MM/YYYY)	Figures as at the end of (Previous reporting period) (in ₹) _____ (DD/MM/YYYY)
	1	2	3	4
I.	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
	(1) Partner's Fund			
	(a) Partners Capital Account (i) Partners' Contribution (ii) Partners' Current Account			
	(b) Reserves and surplus			
(2)	Non-current liabilities			
	(a) Long-term borrowings			
	(b) Deferred tax liabilities (Net)			
	(c) Other Long term liabilities			
	(d) Long-term provisions			
(3)	Current liabilities			
	(a) Short-term borrowings			
	(b) Trade payables:- (A) total outstanding dues of micro, small and medium enterprises and			

	(B) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro, small and medium enterprises .			
	(c) Other current liabilities			
	(d) Short-term provisions			
	TOTAL			
II.	ASSETS			
(1)	Non-Current Assets			
	(a) Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible assets			
	(i) Property, Plant and Equipment			
	(ii) Intangible assets			
	(iii) Capital work-in-progress			
	(iv) Intangible assets under development			
	(b) Non-current investment			
	(c) Deferred tax assets (net)			
	(d) Long-term loans and advances			
	(e) Other non-current assets			
(2)	Current assets			
	(a) Current investments			
	(b) Inventories			
	(c) Trade receivables			
	(d) Cash and bank balances			
	(e) Short-term loans and advances			
	(f) Other current assets			
	TOTAL			

See accompanying notes which form part of the financial statements.

Notes

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR PREPARATION OF BALANCE SHEET

1. An asset shall be classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:
 - (a) it is expected to be realized in, or is intended for sale or consumption in, the company's normal operating cycle;
 - (b) it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
 - (c) it is expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting date; or
 - (d) it is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

All other assets shall be classified as non-current.

2. An operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash or cash equivalents. Where the normal operating cycle cannot be identified, it is assumed to have a duration of 12 months.
3. A liability shall be classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:
 - (a) it is expected to be settled in the company's normal operating cycle;
 - (b) it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
 - (c) it is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting date; or
 - (d) the Limited Liability Partnership does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

All other liabilities shall be classified as non-current.

4. A receivable shall be classified as a 'trade receivable' if it is in respect of the amount due on account of goods sold or services rendered in the normal course of business.
5. A payable shall be classified as a 'trade payable' if it is in respect of the amount due on account of goods purchased or services received in the normal course of business.
6. A Limited Liability Partnership may disclose the following in the Notes to Accounts:

A. Partner Funds

For each partner's contribution account/current account following items for the year to be disclosed separately, as agreed in the LLP Agreement:

- (a) opening balance;

- (b) Introduced/Contributed during the year;
- (c) remuneration for the year;
- (d) interest for the year;
- (e) withdrawals during the year;
- (f) share of profit or loss for the year (share in % and amount);
- (g) closing balance.

For partners' contribution account, the agreed contribution shall also be disclosed.

B. Reserves and Surplus

- (i) Reserves and Surplus may be classified as:
 - (a) Capital Reserves;
 - (b) Revaluation Reserve;
 - (c) Other Reserves – (specify the nature and purpose of each reserve and the amount in respect thereof);
 - (d) Undistributed Surplus i.e. balance in Statement of Profit and Loss.
- (ii) Debit balance of statement of profit and loss shall be shown as a negative figure under the head 'Undistributed Surplus'. Similarly, the balance of 'Reserves and Surplus', after adjusting negative balance of surplus, if any, shall be shown under the head 'Reserves and Surplus' even if the resulting figure is in the negative.

C. Long-Term Borrowings

- (i) Long-term borrowings may be classified as:
 - (a) Term loans
 - From banks
 - From other parties
 - (c) Deferred payment liabilities.
 - (d) Loans and advances from related parties.
 - (e) Long term maturities of finance lease obligations
 - (f) Other loans and advances (specify nature).

- (ii) Borrowings may further be sub-classified as secured and unsecured. Nature of security shall be specified separately in each case.
- (iii) Where loans have been guaranteed by partners/proprietor/owners or others, the aggregate amount of such loans under each head shall be disclosed.
- (iv) Terms of repayment of term loans and other loans may be stated.

D. Long-term provisions

The amounts may be classified as:

- (a) Provision for employee benefits.
- (b) Others (specify nature).

E. Short-term borrowings

- (i) Short-term borrowings may be classified as:
 - (a) Loans repayable on demand
 - From banks
 - From other parties
 - (b) Loans and advances from related parties.
 - (b) Other loans and advances (specify nature).
- (ii) Borrowings may further be sub-classified as secured and unsecured. Nature of security shall be specified separately in each case.
- (iii) Where loans have been guaranteed by partners or others, the aggregate amount of such loans under each head shall be disclosed.
- (iv) current maturities of Long term borrowings may be disclosed separately.

F. Trade Payables

The following details relating to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises shall be disclosed in the notes:-

- (a) the principal amount and the interest due thereon (to be shown separately) remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of each accounting year;
- (b) the amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, along

with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year;

- (c) the amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006;
- (d) the amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year; and
- (e) the amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.

Explanation.-The terms 'appointed day', 'buyer', 'enterprise', 'micro enterprise', 'small enterprise' and 'supplier', shall have the same meaning assigned to those under clauses (b), (d), (e), (h), (m) and (n) respectively of section 2 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.

G. Other current liabilities

The amounts may be classified as:

- (a) Current maturities of finance lease obligations;
- (b) Interest accrued but not due on borrowings;
- (c) Interest accrued and due on borrowings;
- (d) Income received in advance;
- (e) Other payables (specify nature);

H. Short-term provisions

The amounts may be classified as:

- (a) Provision for employee benefits.
- (b) Others (specify nature).

I. Property, Plant and Equipment

- (i) Classification may be given as:
 - (a) Land.
 - (b) Buildings.

- (c) Plant and Equipment.
 - (d) Furniture and Fixtures.
 - (e) Vehicles.
 - (f) Office equipment.
 - (g) Others (specify nature).
- (ii) Assets under lease may be separately specified under each class of asset.
- (iii) A reconciliation of the gross and net carrying amounts of each class of assets at the beginning and end of the reporting period showing additions, disposals acquisitions through business combinations, amount of change due to revaluation (if change is 10% or more in the aggregate of the net carrying value of each class of Property, Plant and Equipment) and other adjustments and the related depreciation and impairment losses/reversals shall be disclosed separately.

J. Intangible assets

- (i) Classification may be given as:
- (a) Goodwill.
 - (b) Brands /trademarks.
 - (c) Computer software.
 - (d) Mastheads and publishing titles.
 - (e) Mining rights.
 - (f) Copyrights, and patents and other intellectual property rights, services and operating rights.
 - (g) Recipes, formulae, models, designs and prototypes.
 - (h) Licenses and franchise.
 - (i) Others (specify nature).
- (ii) A reconciliation of the gross and net carrying amounts of each class of assets at the beginning and end of the reporting period showing additions, disposals, acquisitions through business combinations, amount of change due to revaluation (if change is 10% or more in the aggregate of the net carrying value of each class of intangible assets) and other adjustments and the related amortisation and impairment losses or reversals shall be disclosed separately.

K. Non-current investments

- (i) Non-current investments shall be classified as trade investments and other investments and further classified as:
 - (a) Investment property;
 - (b) Investments in Equity Instruments;
 - (c) Investments in preference shares;
 - (d) Investments in Government or trust securities;
 - (e) Investments in debentures or bonds;
 - (f) Investments in Mutual Funds;
 - (g) Investments in partnership firms;
 - (h) Other non-current investments (specify nature)

Under each classification, details may be given of names of the entities (indicating separately whether such entities are joint ventures or controlled special purpose entities) in whom investments have been made (showing separately investments which are partly-paid). In regard to investments in the capital of partnership firms, the names of the firms (with the names of all their partners, total capital and the shares of each partner) may be given.

- (ii) Investments carried at other than at cost should be separately stated specifying the basis for valuation thereof.
- (iii) The following shall also be disclosed:
 - (a) Aggregate amount of quoted investments and market value thereof;
 - (b) Aggregate amount of unquoted investments;
 - (c) Aggregate provision for diminution in value of investments.

L. Long-term loans and advances

- (i) Long-term loans and advances may be classified as:
 - (a) Capital Advances;
 - (b) Loans and advances to related parties (giving details thereof);
 - (c) Other loans and advances (specify nature).

- (ii) The above may also be separately sub-classified as:
 - (a) Secured, considered good;
 - (b) Unsecured, considered good;
 - (c) Doubtful.
- (iii) Allowance for bad and doubtful loans and advances shall be disclosed separately.

M. Other non-current assets

Other non-current assets may be classified as:

- (i) Security Deposits;
- (ii) Bank deposits with more than 12 months maturity;
- (ii) Others (specify nature).

N. Current Investments

- (i) Current investments shall be classified as:
 - (a) Investments in Equity Instruments;
 - (b) Investment in Preference Shares;
 - (c) Investments in government or trust securities;
 - (d) Investments in debentures or bonds;
 - (e) Investments in Mutual Funds;
 - (f) Investments in partnership firms;
 - (g) Other investments (specify nature).

Under each classification, details may be given of names of the entities (indicating separately whether such entities are joint ventures or controlled special purpose entities) in whom investments have been made (showing separately investments which are partly-paid). In regard to investments in the capital of partnership firms, the names of the firms (with the names of all their partners, total capital and the shares of each partner) may be given.

- (ii) The following shall also be disclosed:
 - (a) The basis of valuation of individual investments;

- (b) Aggregate amount of quoted investments and market value thereof;
- (c) Aggregate amount of unquoted investments;
- (d) Aggregate provision made for diminution in value of investments.

O. Inventories

- (i) Inventories shall be classified as:
 - (a) Raw materials;
 - (b) Work-in-progress;
 - (c) Finished goods;
 - (d) Stock-in-trade (in respect of goods acquired for trading);
 - (e) Stores and spares;
 - (f) Loose tools;
 - (g) Others (specify nature).
- (ii) Goods-in-transit may be disclosed under the relevant sub-head of inventories.
- (iii) Mode of valuation may be stated.

P. Trade Receivables

- (i) Aggregate amount of trade receivables outstanding for a period exceeding six months from the date they are due for receipt may be stated separately.
- (ii) Trade receivables may be sub-classified as:
 - (a) Secured, considered good;
 - (b) Unsecured considered good;
 - (c) Doubtful.
- (iii) Allowance for bad and doubtful debts shall be disclosed separately.

Q. Cash and bank balances

- (i) Cash and cash equivalents shall be classified as:
 - (a) Balances with banks;
 - (b) Cheques, drafts on hand;

- (c) Cash on hand;
 - (d) Others (specify nature).
- (ii) Other bank balances shall be classified as
 - (a) Bank Deposits - Earmarked balances with banks.
 - (b) Margin money or deposits under lien shall be disclosed separately.
 - (c) Bank deposits with original maturity for more than 3 months but less than 12 months from reporting date.
 - (d) others (specify nature)

R. Short-term loans and advances

- (i) Short-term loans and advances may be classified as:
 - (a) Loans and advances to related parties (giving details thereof);
 - (b) Others (specify nature).
- (ii) The above may also be sub-classified as:
 - (a) Secured, considered good;
 - (b) Unsecured, considered good;
 - (c) Doubtful.
- (iii) Allowance for bad and doubtful loans and advances may be disclosed under the relevant heads separately.

S. Other current assets (specify nature).

This is an all-inclusive heading, which incorporates current assets that do not fit into any other asset categories.

T. Contingent liabilities (to the extent not provided for)

- (i) Contingent liabilities may be classified as:
 - (a) Claims against the limited liability partnership not acknowledged as debt;
 - (b) Guarantees;
 - (c) Other money for which the limited liability partnership is contingently liable.

PART II – Form of STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS

Name of the LLP.....

Statement of Profit and loss for the year ended

(Rupees in.....)

	Particulars	Note	Figures for the current reporting period (in) From _____ (DD/MM/YYYY) To _____ (DD/MM/YYYY)	Figures for the previous reporting period (in) From _____ (DD/MM/YYYY) To _____ (DD/MM/YYYY)
	1	2	3	4
I.	Revenue from operations			
II.	Other income			
III.	Total Income (I + II)			
IV.	Expenses			
	(a) Cost of Goods Sold			
	(b) Employee benefits expense			
	(c) Depreciation and amortization expense			
	(d) Finance Cost			
	(e) Other expenses			
	Total expenses			
V	Profit before exceptional and extraordinary items, partners' remuneration and tax (III-IV)			
VI	Exceptional items			
VII	Profit before extraordinary items, partners' remuneration			

	and tax (V - VI)			
VIII	Extraordinary Items			
IX	Profit before partners' remuneration and tax (VII- VIII)			
X	Partners' remuneration			
XI	Profit before tax (IX- X)			
XII	Tax expense:			
	(i) Current tax			
	(ii) Deferred tax			
XIII	Profit (Loss) for the period from continuing operations (XI-XII)			
XIV	Profit/(loss) from discontinuing operations			
XV	Tax expense of discontinuing operations			
XVI	Profit/(loss) from Discontinuing operations (after tax) (XIV-XV)			
XVII	Profit/ (Loss) (XIII + XVI)			

See accompanying notes which form part of the financial statements.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR PREPARATION OF STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS

1. The provisions of this Part may be applied to the income and expenditure account in like manner as they apply to a statement of profit and loss.
2. (A) Revenue from operations may disclose separately in the notes revenue from—
 - (a) Sale of products;
 - (b) Sale of services;
 - (c) Grants or donations received;
 - (d) Other operating revenues;
 - (e) Less: Excise duty(B) In respect of a finance Limited Liability Partnership, revenue from operations may include revenue from—
 - (a) Interest; and
 - (b) Other financial services.
3. Cost of Goods Sold
Costs of Goods Sold shall be classified as:
 - (a) Cost of materials consumed;
 - (b) Purchases of Stock-in-Trade;
 - (c) Changes in inventories of finished goods;
 - (d) Work-in-progress and Stock-in-Trade.
4. Finance Costs
Finance costs may be classified as:
 - (a) Interest expense;
 - (b) Other borrowing costs;
 - (c) Applicable net gain/loss on foreign currency transactions and translation.
5. Other income
Other income shall be classified as:
 - (a) Interest Income;
 - (b) Dividend Income;
 - (c) Net gain/loss on sale of investments;

- (d) Other non-operating income (net of expenses directly attributable to such income).
6. Following may be disclosed by way of notes regarding aggregate expenditure and income on the following items:—
- (i)
 - (a) Employee Benefits Expense showing separately (i) salaries and wages, (ii) Contribution to provident and other funds, (iii) staff welfare expenses;
 - (b) Any item of income or expenditure which exceeds one per cent of the revenue from operations or ₹ 1,00,000 whichever is higher;
 - (c) Adjustments to the carrying amount of investments;
 - (d) Net gain or loss on foreign currency transaction and translation (other than considered as finance cost);
 - (e) Details of items of exceptional and extraordinary nature;
 - (f) Prior period items.
 - (ii) Expenditure incurred on each of the following items, separately for each item:—
 - (a) Consumption of stores and spare parts;
 - (b) Power and fuel;
 - (c) Rent;
 - (d) Repairs to buildings;
 - (e) Repairs to machinery;
 - (f) Insurance;
 - (g) Rates and taxes, excluding, taxes on income;
 - (h) Miscellaneous expenses.

NOTES

[illegible]