# Merseyside Special Investment Fund Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements

Year Ended

31 March 2022

Company Number 02981031

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### **Company Information**

**Directors** 

N Ashbridge

P P J Cherpeau H E Pittaway

Registered number

02981031

Registered office

Suite 6

The Plaza

100 Old Hall Street

Liverpool England L3 9QJ

Independent auditor

**KPMG LLP** 

8 Princes Parade

Liverpool L3 1QH

**Bankers** 

Natwest Bank

2-8 Church Street

Liverpool L1 3BG

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### Chairman's Statement For the Year Ended 31 March 2022

Merseyside Special Investment Fund's (MSIF) primary business remains that of lending to and investing in SMEs in the Liverpool City Region, whilst at the same time maintaining its own sustainable funds available to SMEs across the North West of England. Through the Groups fund management subsidiary, River Capital Management Limited (River), we offer a simplified approach to alternative lending and investment, personalised to our customers so that their needs are satisfied.

In the past year, the SME community has had to deal with the continuing implication and impact of the global pandemic, the effects of the United Kingdom's exit from the European Union, the challenging economic environment including rising inflation and geopolitical tensions in Eastern Europe impacting supply chains. Against this backdrop, MSIF continues to provide businesses with the essential support they need, both directly through the investment of its funds, and indirectly through its support for key components of the SME ecosystem such as the LCR Finance Hub and LCR Angel Network.

Despite the difficult economic environment, the Group continues to see the positive impact of the implementation of its growth strategies, with major successes in the year including:

- Supporting 29 businesses with funding of over £9 million;
- Investing further funding in excess of £1m to support the Government backed Coronavirus Business Interruption Loan Scheme (CBILS), utilising the accredited lender status held within the Group;
- Securing ongoing accreditation for the CBIL's successor, the Recovery Loan Scheme (RLS), and investing over £250,000 through its remit.

Following significant progress in prior periods, the year under review has been one of investment for the Group's subsidiary fund management business, River Capital Management Limited. This will consolidate its previous successes and build further on the progress to date as it looks to increase its funds under management, which will in turn enable it to deliver further loan and equity investments to SME's. Since the year-end, positive discussions continue to increase River's equity, venture and loan funding offerings to support this objective.

This stability has enabled MSIF to focus on its wider objectives to not only invest money off its own balance sheet, but also to help facilitate the support network in the Liverpool City Region and avenues to funding from other sources into the region.

Launched by MSIF in 2018, the LCR Finance Hub is an initiative that aims to provide support and assistance to SME's within the Liverpool City Region in order to make the process of accessing funding easier. Obtaining further financial support from the Liverpool City Region Growth Platform enabled an increase in headcount and resource in the year to 31 March 2022. The support provided by the LCR Finance Hub has resulted in assistance being provided to over 550 businesses, including over £2.5m of funding being secured across 30 investments.

#### Chairman's Statement For the Year Ended 31 March 2022

In addition, the LCR Angel Network continues to strengthen. The return to in-person events in 2022 meant 4 businesses (2021: 3 businesses) have been able to raise funds via the network. There has also been a steady growth in angels joining the network and we anticipate an increase in the number of events and capital being deployed in 2023.

Overall performance has remained strong and on track. I would like to acknowledge and thank the team within the Group for their hard work, commitment and efforts in the last year. I would also like to thank and acknowledge the contribution over the last six years of the Chair of MSIF John O'Brien who stood down on 31 July 2023 and Mark Basnett who had been a director since 2013 until his departure on 21 June 2023.

Chairman

Merseyside Special Investment Fund Limited

Date: 31st August 2023

#### Directors' Report For the Year Ended 31 March 2022

The Directors present their report and the audited financial statements of the Group and Company for the year ended 31 March 2022.

Merseyside Special Investment Fund ("MSIF") is a company limited by guarantee and was established in 1994 by the Bank of England, Liverpool Chamber of Commerce and representatives of the local community including Local Authorities, Training and Enterprise Councils, Business Links and Higher Education Authorities (MSIF Partners Limited) who act as guarantors. At the end of the 2007 financial year, The Liverpool City Region Growth Company (previously The Liverpool LEP and The Mersey Partnership) replaced the Bank of England as guarantor.

#### **Directors**

The Directors who served during the year were:

N Ashbridge M Basnett (resigned 21 June 2023) P P J Cherpeau (appointed 1 January 2022) J O'Brien (resigned 31 July 2023) H E Pittaway

#### **Principal activities**

The Company and Group's principal activity is to facilitate the investment of venture and loan capital investment funds in small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs) and provide support and monitoring of those investments, thereby assisting to regenerate business in the region. The Company and Group is largely financed from its own resources.

#### Going concern

The Directors have reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence and meet its liabilities as they fall due for the foreseeable future.

In forming this expectation the Directors have considered the financial position and performance of the Company during the year, post year-end and for the 12 month period from approval of the financial statements including appropriate sensitivities. Thus it considers it appropriate to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual financial statements.

#### Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

Qualifying third-party indemnity provisions were in place for all Directors during the current and prior years.

#### Disclosure of information to auditor

Each of the persons who are Directors at the time when this Directors' Report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the Director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company and the Group's auditor is unaware, and
- the Director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a Director in order to be aware of any
  relevant audit information and to establish that the Company and the Group's auditor is aware of that
  information.

### Directors' Report (continued) For the Year Ended 31 March 2022

### **Auditor**

The auditor, KPMG LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

#### Small companies note

In preparing this report, the Directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board on

31st August 2023

and signed on its behalf.

N Ashbridge

Director

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities in respect of the Directors' Report and the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 31 March 2022

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the Group and parent Company financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and Section 1A of FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice applicable to Smaller Entities).

Under company law the directors 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 Group and parent Company and of the profit or loss of the Group for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- · make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- assess the Group and parent Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and
- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Group or the parent Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Group and parent Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Group and parent Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the Group and parent Company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

Independent Auditor's report to the members of Merseyside Special Investment Fund Limited

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Merseyside Special Investment Fund Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 31st March 2022, which comprise the Consolidated Profit and Loss Account and Other Comprehensive Income, Consolidated and Company Balance Sheet, Consolidated and Company Statement of Changes in Equity, Consolidated Cash Flow Statement and related notes, including the accounting policies in note 2.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Group's and of the parent company's affairs as at 31 March 2022 and of the Group's profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK accounting standards applicable to smaller entities, including Section 1A of FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland: and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

#### **Basis for opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities are described below. We have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities under, and are independent of the Company in accordance with, UK ethical requirements including the FRC Ethical Standard, and the provisions available for small entities, in the circumstances set out in note 2 to the financial statements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is a sufficient and appropriate basis for our opinion.

#### Going concern

The directors have prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis as they do not intend to liquidate the Group or the Company or to cease their operations, and as they have concluded that the Group and the Company's financial position means that this is realistic. They have also concluded that there are no material uncertainties that could have cast significant doubt over its ability to continue as a going concern for at least a year from the date of approval of the financial statements ("the going concern period").

In our evaluation of the directors' conclusions, we considered the inherent risks to the Group's business model and analysed how those risks might affect the Group and Company's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the going concern period.

Our conclusions based on this work:

- we consider that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate;
- we have not identified, and concur with the directors' assessment that there is not, a material uncertainty
  related to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Group or
  the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for the going concern period.

However, as we cannot predict all future events or conditions and as subsequent events may result in outcomes that are inconsistent with judgements that were reasonable at the time they were made, the above conclusions are not a guarantee that the Group or the Company will continue in operation.

Independent Auditor's report to the members of Merseyside Special Investment Fund Limited (continued)

#### Fraud and breaches of laws and regulations - ability to detect

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to fraud

To identify risks of material misstatement due to fraud ("fraud risks") we assessed events or conditions that could indicate an incentive or pressure to commit fraud or provide an opportunity to commit fraud. Our risk assessment procedures included:

- Enquiring of directors and inspection of policy documentation as to the Group's high-level policies and
  procedures to prevent and detect fraud, as well as whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or
  alleged fraud.
- Reading Board minutes.
- Considering remuneration incentive schemes and performance targets for management.
- Using analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships.

We communicated identified fraud risks throughout the audit team and remained alert to any indications of fraud throughout the audit.

As required by auditing standards, and taking into account possible pressures to meet profit targets and our overall knowledge of the control environment we perform procedures to address the risk of management override of controls, in particular the risk that management may be in a position to make inappropriate accounting entries. On this audit we do not believe there is a fraud risk related to revenue recognition because there are few judgmental elements to revenue.

We also identified a fraud risk related to the valuation of equity investments and recoverability of investment loans in response to possible pressures to enhance the asset position of the Company.

We performed procedures including:

- Identifying journal entries and other adjustments to test based on risk criteria and comparing the identified entries to supporting documentation. These included journals with descriptions that could indicate fraudulent postings or unusual journal combinations to investments and cash.
- Reperforming management's fair value calculation for a sample of equity investments, vouching key inputs
  to supporting documentation and assessing whether the valuation method is appropriate. Discussion with the
  investment managers and investment panel also formed part of this assessment.
- Confirming that the bad debt policy is being applied correctly and is appropriate. This included obtaining supporting evidence over recoverability of loans.

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to non-compliance with laws and regulations

We identified areas of laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the financial statements from our general commercial and sector experience and through discussion with the directors and other management (as required by auditing standards), and from inspection of the Group and Company's regulatory and legal correspondence and discussed with the directors and other management the policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations.

The potential effect of these laws and regulations on the financial statements varies considerably.

Firstly, the Group and Company are subject to laws and regulations that directly affect the financial statements including financial reporting legislation (including related companies legislation), distributable profits legislation, taxation legislation and we assessed the extent of compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the related financial statement items.

Independent Auditor's report to the members of Merseyside Special Investment Fund Limited (continued)

#### Fraud and breaches of laws and regulations – ability to detect (continued)

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to non-compliance with laws and regulations (continued)

Secondly, the Group and Company are subject to many other laws and regulations where the consequences of non-compliance could have a material effect on amounts or disclosures in the financial statements, for instance through the imposition of fines or litigation or the loss of the Group and Company's license to operate. We identified the following areas as those most likely to have such an effect: health and safety, antibribery, employment law, and financial conduct authority regulations recognising the nature of the Group and Company's activities. Auditing standards limit the required audit procedures to identify non-compliance with these laws and regulations to enquiry of the directors and other management and inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any. Therefore if a breach of operational regulations is not disclosed to us or evident from relevant correspondence, an audit will not detect that breach.

Context of the ability of the audit to detect fraud or breaches of law or regulation

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. For example, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely the inherently limited procedures required by auditing standards would identify it.

In addition, as with any audit, there remained a higher risk of non-detection of fraud, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls. Our audit procedures are designed to detect material misstatement. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance or fraud and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations.

#### **Directors' report**

The directors are responsible for the directors' report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover that report and we do not express an audit opinion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the directors' report and, in doing so, consider whether, based on our financial statements audit work, the information therein is materially misstated or inconsistent with the financial statements or our audit knowledge. Based solely on that work:

- we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report;
- in our opinion the information given in that report for the financial year is consistent with the financial statements; and
- in our opinion that report has been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

Independent Auditor's report to the members of Merseyside Special Investment Fund Limited (continued)

#### Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required 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
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies
  regime, take advantage of the small companies exemption in preparing the directors' report and take
  advantage of the small companies exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

We have nothing to report in these respects.

#### **Directors' responsibilities**

As explained more fully in their statement set out on page 5, the directors are responsible for: the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view; such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; assessing the Group and Company'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 they either intend to liquidate the Group or Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

#### **Auditor's responsibilities**

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 our opinion in an auditor's report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but does not 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 aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

A fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities.

Independent Auditor's report to the members of Merseyside Special Investment Fund Limited (continued)

### The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company'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 Company and the Company's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Carla Kennaugh (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor Chartered Accountants

Larla Kennay

8 Princes Parade

Liverpool L3 1QH

Date:

31 August 2023

### Consolidated Profit and Loss Account and Other Comprehensive Income For the Year Ended 31 March 2022

	2022 £	As restated 2021 £
Turnover		
Fee and other income	2,054,000	2,968,048
Administrative expenses	(2,305,858)	(1,926,136)
Other operating income	45,000	3,962
Investment loss recoveries	2,578	9,799
Movement in fair value of investments	2,394,921	3,376,811
Movement in provision for investment losses	253,939	3,297,658
Amounts written off investments	(903,362)	(1,173,632)
Amounts attributable to RGF	13,359	(35,734)
Operating profit	1,554,577	6,520,776
Interest receivable and similar income	63,874	78,627
Interest payable and similar expenses	(2,769)	(6,371)
Movement in fair value of fixed asset investment	141,993	597,269
Profit before taxation	1,757,675	7,190,301
Tax on profit	-	-
Profit after taxation	1,757,675	7,190,301
Profit attributable to non-controlling interests	(66,429)	(175,032)
Profit	1,691,246	7,015,269

The results shown above derive from continuing operations in both the current and preceding year.

The Group has no other recognised income or expenses other than those included in the results above and therefore no separate Statement of Other Comprehensive Income has been presented. See note 12 for details of the prior year adjustment.

### **Merseyside Special Investment Fund Limited**

(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

Registered number: 02981031

### Consolidated Balance Sheet As at 31 March 2022

	Note		2022 £		As restated 2021
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	5		15,707		20,217
Financial assets	6		11,818,490		9,444,843
Investments	7		11,019,984		10,886,791
			22,854,181		20,351,851
Current assets					
Investment loans (including £2,661,363 (2021 - £3,202,026) due in more than one year)	6	7,275,445		5,418,072	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	8	255,383		460,589	
Cash at bank and in hand		16,125,554		19,444,739	
		23,656,382		25,323,400	
Current liabilities					
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(4,322,629)		(4,469,344)	
Net current assets			19,333,753		20,854,056
Total assets less current liabilities			42,187,934		41,205,907
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	10		(75,000)		(850,648)
Net assets			42,112,934		40,355,259
Capital and reserves					
Profit and loss account			41,729,900		40,038,654
Non-controlling interests			383,034		316,605
Total reserves		•	42,112,934		40,355,259

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities. See note 12 for details of the prior year adjustment.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 31st August 2023

nai Ashlidia

N Ashbridge Director

### **Merseyside Special Investment Fund Limited**

### (A Company Limited by Guarantee)

Registered number: 02981031

#### Company Balance Sheet As at 31 March 2022

	Note		2022 £		As restated 2021
Fixed assets			•		
Tangible assets	5		835		1,122
Investments	7		11,316,513		11,183,320
			11,317,348		11,184,442
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	8	6,209,323		6,688,556	
Cash at bank and in hand		9,939,887		11,294,395	
		16,149,210		17,982,951	
Current liabilities					
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(3,870,206)		(3,662,575)	
Net current assets			12,279,004		14,320,376
Total assets less current liabilities			23,596,352		25,504,818
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	10		-		(775,648)
Net assets			23,596,352		24,729,170
Capital and reserves					
Profit and loss account brought forward		24,729,170		22,835,837	
(Loss)/profit for the year		(1,132,818)		1,893,333	
Profit and loss account carried forward			23,596,352		24,729,170
Total reserves			23,596,352		24,729,170

The Company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities. See note 12 for details of the prior year adjustment.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 31st August 2023

Noi Ashida

N Ashbridge Director

### Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity For the Year Ended 31 March 2022

	Profit and loss account	Equity attributable to owners of parent Company	Non- controlling interests	Total equity
	£	£	£	£
At 1 April 2021	40,038,654	40,038,654	316,605	40,355,259
Comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the year	1,691,246	1,691,246	66,429	1,757,675
Total comprehensive income for the year	1,691,246	1,691,246	66,429	1,757,675
At 31 March 2022	41,729,900	41,729,900	383,034	42,112,934

### Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity For the Year Ended 31 March 2021

tal equity £
9,915,481
3,249,477
3,164,958
7,190,301
7,190,301
),355,259
9 3 - 7 - 7

See note 12 for details of the prior year adjustment.

### Company Statement of Changes in Equity For the Year Ended 31 March 2022

	Profit and	Total amuitu
	loss account	Total equity
At 1 April 2021	£ 24,729,170	£ 24,729,170
At 1 April 2021	24,729,170	24,729,170
Comprehensive income for the year		
Loss for the year	(1,132,818)	, <b>(1,132,818)</b>
	(1,132,818)	(1,132,818)
Total comprehensive income for the year	, , , ,	, , , ,
At 31 March 2022	23,596,352	23,596,352
Company Statement of Changes in Equity For the Year Ended 31 March 2021  ——————————————————————————————————	Profit and	×
	loss account	Total equity
	£	£
At 1 April 2020 (as previously stated)	6,237,002	6,237,002
Prior year adjustment	16,598,835	16,598,835
At 1 April 2020 (as restated)	22,835,837	22,835,837
Comprehensive income for the year		
Profit for the year	1,893,333	1,893,333
Total comprehensive income for the year	1,893,333	1,893,333
•		
At 31 March 2021 (as restated)	24,729,170	24,729,170

See note 12 for details of the prior year adjustment.

### Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows For the Year Ended 31 March 2022

	2022 £	2021 £
Cash flows from operating activities	_	_
Profit for the financial year	1,757,675	7,190,301
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation	6,483	7,643
Investments written off	903,362	1,173,632
Movement in fair value of financial assets	(2,394,921)	(3,376,811)
Movement in provision for investment losses	(253,939)	(3,297,658)
Movement in fair value of portfolio investments	(141,993)	(651,635)
Investment management expenses	56,567	54,366
Interest payable and similar expenses	2,769	6,371
Interest receivable and similar income	(63,874)	(78,627)
Decrease/(increase) in debtors	205,206	(289,644)
Decrease in creditors	(922,363)	(327,557)
Interest received	16,107	31,398
Interest paid	(2,769)	(6,986)
Net cash (used in)/generated from operating activities	(831,690)	434,793
Cash flows from investing activities		
Fixed assets acquired	(1,973)	(20,921)
Loan and equity investments made	(5,220,059)	(3,257,000)
Investment repayments received	1,984,537	3,893,246
Investment disposals	750,000	-
Net cash (used in)/generated from from investing activities	(2,487,495)	615,325

### Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows (continued) For the Year Ended 31 March 2022

2022 £	2021 £
-	75,000
· - ·	(169,000)
•	(94,000)
(3,319,185)	956,118
19,444,739	18,488,621
16,125,554	19,444,739
16,125,554	19,444,739
	(3,319,185) 19,444,739 16,125,554

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 March 2022

#### 1. General information

Merseyside Special Investment Fund Limited (the "Company") is a company limited by guarantee and is incorporated, domiciled and registered in the England and Wales. The address of the registered office is shown on the Information page. The nature of the Company's operations and its principal activities are outlined in the Directors' Report.

#### 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.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires Group management to exercise judgement in applying the Group's accounting policies (see note 3).

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption allowed under section 408 of the Companies Act 2006 and has not presented its own Profit and Loss Account and Other Comprehensive Income in these financial statements.

The presentational and functional currency of these financial statements is pounds sterling (GBP). Values are rounded to the nearest pound.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

### 2.2 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements present the results of the Company and its own subsidiaries ("the Group") as if they form a single entity. Intercompany transactions and balances between group companies are therefore eliminated in full.

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the results of business combinations using the purchase method. In the Balance Sheet, the acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities are initially recognised at their fair values at the acquisition date. The results of acquired operations are included in the Consolidated Profit and Loss Account and Other Comprehensive Income from the date on which control is obtained. They are deconsolidated from the date control ceases.

#### 2.3 Going concern

The Directors have reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence and meet its liabilities as they fall due for the foreseeable future.

In forming this expectation the Directors have considered the financial position and performance of the Company during the year, post year-end and for the 12 month period from approval of the financial statements including appropriate sensitivities. Thus it considers it appropriate to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 March 2022

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.4 Turnover

Fees and other income represents principally fund management, investment arrangement, monitoring fees and interest receivable. Income is from sale of services and is recognised as it accrues.

#### 2.5 Government grants

Amounts received from government agencies by the Company have been invested in Liverpool City Region ("LCR") enterprises through a number of limited partnerships and limited liability partnerships. Due to the nature of the investments made through the partnerships, the amounts invested are fully provided for, and the corresponding creditor to the government agencies released due to the significant uncertainty over recovery. Amounts that have been generated by the partnerships, have been remitted back to the Company, and the provision against the investment in the partnerships has been reversed. An investment reserve is then created which is included in other creditors. This balance represents amounts that must be either reinvested in LCR enterprises, or are due back to the government agencies who initially provided the funding.

#### 2.6 Interest receivable and interest payable

Interest payable and similar expenses include interest payable, finance charges on shares classified as liabilities and finance leases recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method, unwinding of the discount on provisions, and net foreign exchange losses that are recognised in the profit and loss account.

Other interest receivable and similar income include interest receivable on funds invested. Interest income and interest payable are recognised in profit or loss as they accrue, using the effective interest method.

#### 2.7 Operating leases

Payments (excluding costs for services and insurance) made under operating leases are recognised in the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless the payments to the lessor are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation, in which case the payments related to the structured increases are recognised as incurred. Lease incentives are recognised in profit and loss over the term of the lease as an integral part of the total lease expense.

#### 2.8 Pensions

#### Defined contribution pension plan

The Group operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Group pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Group has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance Sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Group in independently administered funds.

#### Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 March 2022

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.9 Taxation

Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company and the Group operate and generate income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits;
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met; and
- Where they relate to timing differences in respect of interests in subsidiaries, associates, branches and joint ventures and the Group can control the reversal of the timing differences and such reversal is not considered probable in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

#### 2.10 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:

Fixtures and fittings - 25%

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.

#### Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 March 2022

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.11 Valuation of investments

Loan investments - financial assets

Loan investments are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, which includes a reduction for impairment or uncollectability where necessary.

Investments in preference and ordinary shares

Investments in equity instruments are measured initially at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Transaction costs are excluded if the investments are subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss. Subsequent to initial recognition, investments that can be measured reliably are measured at fair value with diminutions recognised through profit and loss. Such changes in value are non-cash changes.

Loan Investments designated at Fair Value

Loan Investments that are entered into alongside equity investments are designated as at fair value through the profit and loss on initial recognition. Subsequent to initial recognition, investments that can be measured reliably are measured at fair value through profit and loss. Such changes in value are non-cash items.

#### 2.12 Debtors

Short-term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

#### 2.13 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.

In the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents are shown net of bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Group's cash management.

#### 2.14 Creditors

Short-term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

#### Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 March 2022

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.15 Financial instruments

#### Trade and other debtors/creditors

Trade and other debtors are recognised initially at transaction price less attributable transaction costs. Trade and other creditors are recognised initially at transaction price plus attributable costs. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses in the case of trade debtors. If the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, for example if payment is deferred beyond normal business terms, then it is measured at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

#### Interest-bearing borrowings classified as basic financial instruments

Interest-bearing borrowings are recognised initially at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Subsequent to initial recognition, interest-bearing borrowings are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

#### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits. Bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Group's cash management are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the purpose only of the cash flow statement.

Financial instruments not considered to be basic financial instruments (other financial instruments)
Other financial instruments not meeting the definition of basic financial instruments are recognised initially at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition other financial instruments are measured at fair value with changes recognised in profit or loss or investment reserve as appropriate.

#### Impairment of financial assets (including other debtors)

A financial asset not carried at fair value through profit or loss is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is impaired if objective evidence indicates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss event had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset that can be estimated reliably.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortised cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. Interest on the impaired asset continues to be recognised through the unwinding of the discount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. When a subsequent event causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

#### Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 March 2022

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.16 Fair value measurement

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, a liability settled, or an equity instrument granted could be exchanged, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction. The following hierarchy is used to estimate fair values:

- (a) The best evidence of fair value is a quoted price for an identical asset in an active market. Quoted in an active market in this context means quoted prices are readily and regularly available and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. The quoted price is usually the current bid price.
- (b) When quoted prices are unavailable, the price of a recent transaction for an identical asset provides evidence of fair value as long as there has not been a significant change in economic circumstances or a significant lapse of time since the transaction took place. If the entity can demonstrate that the last transaction price is not a good estimate of fair value (e.g. because it reflects the amount that an entity would receive or pay in a forced transaction, involuntary liquidation or distress sale), that price is adjusted.
- (c) If the market for the asset is not active and recent transactions of an identical asset on their own are not a good estimate of fair value, the estimate of fair value is made by using a valuation technique. The objective of using a valuation technique is to estimate what the transaction price would have been on the measurement date in an arm's length exchange motivated by normal business considerations.
- (d) Equity investments are valued using an appropriate valuation technique. For an established business we use a multiple of maintainable earnings and apply a marketability discount. To ensure that we use an appropriate multiple, we will use our entry multiple for new investments, or the multiple used in any offers received or valuation exercises performed for recent comparable deals. Where we consider that the maintainable earnings method does not give an accurate valuation we have used a net assets valuation.

The Group determines the fair value of the investments with reference to the hierarchy.

#### 3. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and revenue and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are regularly evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are reasonable under the circumstances. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

The key judgements and estimates made by the Directors in the application of these accounting policies are in respect of the valuation of investments and the recoverability of loans.

#### 4. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 22 (2021 - 16).

### Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 March 2022

5.	Tangible fixed assets	
	Group	
		Fixtures and fittings £
	Cost	
	At 1 April 2021	253,026
	Additions	1,973
	At 31 March 2022	254,999
	Depreciation	
	At 1 April 2021	232,809
æ	Charge for the year	6,483
al.	At 31 March 2022	239,292
	Net book value	
	At 31 March 2022	15,707
	At 31 March 2021	20,217

#### Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 March 2022

### 5. Tangible fixed assets (continued) Company Fixtures and fittings Cost At 1 April 2021 69,600 **Additions** 260 At 31 March 2022 69,860 Depreciation At 1 April 2021 68,478 Charge for the year 547 At 31 March 2022 69,025 Net book value

835

1,122

At 31 March 2022

At 31 March 2021

#### Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 March 2022

#### 6. Financial assets

### Group

	Equity £	Non-equity £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 April 2021	12,265,088	10,869,455	23,134,543
Reclassification of investment	(795,000)	795,000	-
Amounts invested in year	1,507,647	3,712,412	5,220,059
Realisations/loan repayments	-	(1,984,537)	(1,984,537)
Disposals	(750,000)	-	(750,000)
Movement in fair value	2,719,000	(324,079)	2,394,921
Written off in the year	•	(903,362)	(903,362)
At 31 March 2022	14,946,735	12,164,889	27,111,624
Net amounts provided in the year			
At 1 April 2021	2,820,245	5,451,383	8,271,628
Movement in provision for the year	308,000	(561,939)	(253,939)
At 31 March 2022	3,128,245	4,889,444	8,017,689
Net book value			
At 31 March 2022	11,818,490	7,275,445	19,093,935
At 31 March 2021	9,444,843	5,418,072	14,862,915

Of the investment loans, £3,923,848 (2021 - £2,216,046) are recoverable in under one year.

The investment held within Merseyside Loan and Equity Fund LLP in Bodyline Clinic Holdings Limited was showing as equity in 2021. This has now been reclassified accordingly across equity and non-equity in line with the balances held at 2022.

### Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 March 2022

Cost or valuation At 1 April 2021 10,886,791 At 31 March 2022 11,006,299 11,019,984  At 31 March 2022 1,006,299 11,019,984 12,026,283  Impairment At 1 April 2021 709,770 709,770  At 31 March 2022 709,770 709,770  Net book value  At 31 March 2022 296,529 11,019,984 11,316,513	Fixed asset investments			
Cost or valuation At 1 April 2021 10,886,791 At 31 March 2022 11,006,299 11,019,984  At 31 March 2022 1,006,299 11,019,984 12,026,283  Impairment At 1 April 2021 709,770 709,770  At 31 March 2022 709,770 709,770  Net book value  At 31 March 2022 296,529 11,019,984 11,316,513	Group			
At 1 April 2021  Dividends and interest received Management fees deducted (56,567)  Movement in fair value 141,993  At 31 March 2022 11,019,984  Company  Investments in subsidiary companies £ £ 11,019,984  Cost or valuation  At 1 April 2021 1,006,299 10,886,791 11,893,094  Movement in fair value 1,006,299 10,886,791 11,893,094  Movement fees deducted - 47,767 47,767  Management fees deducted - (56,567) (56,567)  Movement in fair value 1,006,299 11,019,984 12,026,283  Impairment  At 1 April 2021 709,770 - 709,770  At 31 March 2022 709,770 - 709,770  Net book value  At 31 March 2022 296,529 11,019,984 11,316,513				Investment in portfolio fund £
Dividends and interest received Management fees deducted (56,567 Movement in fair value 141,993 At 31 March 2022 11,019,984  Company Investments in subsidiary companies £ 10,006,299 10,886,791 11,893,090	Cost or valuation			
Management fees deducted Movement in fair value         (56,567 Movement in fair value         141,993 Movement in fair value         11,019,984 Movement in fair value         11,019,984 Movement in portfolio companies fund £         Total fund £         Tota	At 1 April 2021			10,886,791
Movement in fair value         141,993           At 31 March 2022         11,019,984           Company         Investments in subsidiary companies fund £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £	Dividends and interest received			47,767
At 31 March 2022    Investments in subsidiary companies fund for the first subsidiary companies of the first subsidiary companies fund fund fund fund fund fund fund fund	Management fees deducted			(56,567
Investments in subsidiary companies fund £ Total £ T	Movement in fair value			141,993
Investments in subsidiary companies   Investment in portfolio companies   Fe	At 31 March 2022			11,019,984
In subsidiary companies fund fund fund fund fund fund fund fund	Company			
At 1 April 2021       1,006,299       10,886,791       11,893,090         Dividends and interest received       -       47,767       47,767         Management fees deducted       -       (56,567)       (56,567)         Movement in fair value       -       141,993       141,993         At 31 March 2022       1,006,299       11,019,984       12,026,283         Impairment       -       709,770       -       709,770         At 31 March 2022       709,770       -       709,770         Net book value         At 31 March 2022       296,529       11,019,984       11,316,513		in subsidiary companies	in portfolio fund	Tota £
Dividends and interest received - 47,767 47,767  Management fees deducted - (56,567) (56,567)  Movement in fair value - 141,993 141,993  At 31 March 2022 1,006,299 11,019,984 12,026,283  Impairment  At 1 April 2021 709,770 - 709,770  At 31 March 2022 709,770 - 709,770  Net book value  At 31 March 2022 296,529 11,019,984 11,316,513	Cost or valuation			
Management fees deducted - (56,567) (56,567) Movement in fair value - 141,993 141,993  At 31 March 2022 1,006,299 11,019,984 12,026,283  Impairment At 1 April 2021 709,770 - 709,770  At 31 March 2022 709,770 - 709,770  Net book value  At 31 March 2022 296,529 11,019,984 11,316,513	At 1 April 2021	1,006,299	10,886,791	11,893,090
Movement in fair value       -       141,993       141,993         At 31 March 2022       1,006,299       11,019,984       12,026,283         Impairment       -       709,770       -       709,770         At 31 March 2022       709,770       -       709,770         Net book value         At 31 March 2022       296,529       11,019,984       11,316,513	Dividends and interest received	-	47,767	47,767
At 31 March 2022 1,006,299 11,019,984 12,026,283  Impairment At 1 April 2021 709,770 - 709,770  At 31 March 2022 709,770 - 709,770  Net book value  At 31 March 2022 296,529 11,019,984 11,316,513	Management fees deducted	•	(56,567)	(56,567
Impairment At 1 April 2021 709,770 - 709,770 At 31 March 2022 709,770 - 709,770  Net book value At 31 March 2022 296,529 11,019,984 11,316,513	Movement in fair value	-	141,993	141,993
At 1 April 2021 709,770 - 709,770  At 31 March 2022 709,770 - 709,770  Net book value  At 31 March 2022 296,529 11,019,984 11,316,513	At 31 March 2022	1,006,299	11,019,984	12,026,283
At 31 March 2022 709,770 - 709,770  Net book value  At 31 March 2022 296,529 11,019,984 11,316,513	Impairment			
Net book value  At 31 March 2022  296,529 11,019,984 11,316,513	At 1 April 2021	709,770	-	709,770
At 31 March 2022 296,529 11,019,984 11,316,513	At 31 March 2022	709,770	-	709,770
	Net book value			
At 31 March 2021 296,529 10,886,791 11,183,320	At 31 March 2022	296,529	11,019,984	11,316,513
	At 31 March 2021	296,529	10,886,791	11,183,320

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 March 2022

#### 7. Fixed asset investments (continued)

#### Direct subsidiary undertakings

The following were direct subsidiary undertakings of the Company:

	Class of	
Name	shares	Holding
River Capital Management Limited (formerly Alliance Fund Managers Limited)	Ordinary	100%
Small Business Loans Limited	Ordinary	100%
Merseyside Small Loans for Business Investment Fund Limited	Ordinary	100%
MSIF Seed Fund Ltd.	Ordinary	100%
Liverpool Ventures Limited	Ordinary	100%
LVL Seed Fund Ltd.	Ordinary	100%
Merseyside Special Investment Venture Fund Limited	Ordinary	100%
Merseyside Special Investment Venture Fund Two Limited	Ordinary	100%
Merseyside Special Investment Mezzanine Fund Two Limited	Ordinary	100%
Merseyside Special Investment (Small Firms) Fund Two Limited	Ordinary	100%
North West Transitional Loan Investment Fund LLP	N/A	100%
Merseyside Loan and Equity Fund LLP	N/A	100%
Liverpool Seed Fund Limited Partnership	N/A	100%
Merseyside Special Investment Venture Fund LP	N/A	40%
Merseyside Special Investment Venture Fund No. 3	N/A	92%

The general partner of Merseyside Special Investment Venture Fund LP is wholly owned by Merseyside Special Investment Fund Limited and hence Merseyside Special Investment Venture Fund LP is controlled by the Group. It is included in the consolidation for that reason.

#### Indirect subsidiary undertakings

The following were indirect subsidiary undertakings of the Company:

	Class of	
Name	shares	Holding
BCE Fund Managers (Merseyside) Limited	Ordinary	100%
AFM Business Growth Limited	Ordinary	100%
AFM NWF General Partner LLP	N/A	100%
AFM Merseyside Mezzanine Limited	Ordinary	100%
AFM Merseyside Ventures Limited	Ordinary	100%
Alliance Fund Managers Nominees Limited	Ordinary	100%
AFM Seed Fund Ltd.	Ordinary	100%
AFM Small Firms Fund Limited	Ordinary	100%
AFM R101 Ventures Limited	Ordinary	100%
AFM NPIF General Partner LLP	N/A	100%

The address of the registered office of all the above subsidiaries is Suite 6c, The Plaza, 100 Old Hall Street, Liverpool, L3 9QJ.

In addition Merseyside Special Investment Fund Limited is the sole guarantor of Liverpool Ventures Limited (a company limited by guarantee).

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 March 2022

### 8. Debtors: Amounts falling due within one year

	Group 2022 £	Group 2021 £	Company 2022 £	Company 2021 £
Trade debtors	92,154	244,686	56,052	·36
Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	-	6,026,151	6,621,903
Other debtors	2,916	3,853	•	-
Other taxation and social security	22,570	20,001	43,206	20,001
Prepayments	86,680	86,122	45,911	41,879
Accrued income	51,063	105,927	38,003	4,737
	255,383	460,589	6,209,323	6,688,556

Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand.

#### 9. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	Group 2022 £	As restated Group 2021 £	Company 2022 £	As restated Company 2021 £
Trade creditors	47,696	194,091	59,522	152,410
Amounts owed to group undertakings	-	-	543,542	431,689
Other taxation and social security	-	63,776	-	1,053
Other creditors	586,553	469,248	671,747	463,947
Other creditors - investment reserve	1,731,000	1,731,000	1,731,000	1,731,000
Amounts attributable to RGF	855,919	869,278	-	-
Accruals and deferred income	325,083	391,773	88,747	132,476
Bank loans	730	178	-	-
Amounts owed to ERDF	775,648	750,000	775,648	750,000
	4,322,629	4,469,344	3,870,206	3,662,575

Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand.

The investment reserve and the amounts attributable to RGF (Regional Growth Fund) represent amounts that the Group intends to invest in enterprises in the future, or may be required to repay to the agencies that originally provided the funding.

Amounts owed to ERDF (European Regional Development Fund) relate to the recovery of an ERDF grant previously held and invested by the Group. Payments are due in line with the formal repayment schedule. Amounts owed to ERDF are unsecured and not subject to interest.

#### Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 March 2022

#### 10. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	Group 2022 £	Group 2021 £	Company 2022 £	Company 2021 £
Bank loans	75,000	75,000	-	-
Amounts owed to ERDF	-	775,648	-	775,648
	75,000	850,648	•	775,648

At 31 March 2022 the bank loans represent borrowings under drawdown loan facilities of £75,000 entered into on 16 December 2020 for a period of four years. Interest is charged at the Bank of England rate plus 4%.

#### 11. Financial instruments

	Group 2022 £	Group 2021 £
Financial assets Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	22,838,474	20,331,634

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss comprise the Group's investment in the portfolio fund (note 7) and its equity investments classified as financial assets (note 6).

#### 12. Prior year adjustment

The financial statements include prior period adjustments for the following accounting treatment.

In the prior years, the group and company recognised grant liabilities which should have been released to the P&L. The group and company also reclassified gains on investments from reserves to grant liabilities which were not repayable.

Following a review of the Investment Reserve balances held, the Board now has sufficient confidence that within amounts previously shown as Creditors: amounts falling due within one year - Other creditors - investment reserve are balances which should not have been in the current period, or in previous periods, recognised as a liability such that they have been reclassified as P&L reserves. The retained balance within the creditors: investment reserve is still potentially repayable to the original investor and as such continue to be held as a liability.

There is no impact on profit or loss for the year ended 31 March 2021.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 March 2022

### 12. Prior year adjustment (continued)

Company	2021 As previously stated £	Prior year adjustment £	2021 As restated £
Other creditors - investment reserve	19,905,952	(18,174,952)	1,731,000
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	21,837,527	(18,174,952)	3,662,575
Profit and loss account as at 1 April 2020	6,237,002	16,598,835	22,598,835
Profit and loss account as at 31 March 2021	6,554,218	18,174,952	24,729,170
	2021 As previously stated £	Prior year adjustment £	2021 As restated £
Group			
Other creditors - investment reserve	31,235,603	(29,504,603)	1,731,000
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	33,973,947	(29,504,603)	4,469,344
Profit and loss account as at 1 April 2020	9,773,908	23,249,477	33,023,385
Transfer to investment reserve	(6,255,126)	6,255,126	
Profit and loss account as at 31 March 2021	10,534,051	29,504,603 	40,038,654

#### 13. Capital commitments

At 31 March 2022 the Group had capital commitments of £500,000 (2021 - £3,895,000).

### 14. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 March 2022 the Group and the Company had future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

	Group	Group
	2022	2021
	£	£
Not later than 1 year	1,078	12,933
•	·	

#### Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 March 2022

#### 15. Contingent liabilities

One of the Group entities (Merseyside Special Investment Venture Fund Two Limited) has provided a guarantee to Mersey Pension Fund (MPF) in respect of its capital accounts with Merseyside Special Investment Venture Fund No. 3 Limited Partnership. Merseyside Special Investment Venture Fund Two Limited guarantees to pay an amount equal to 50% of the shortfall between the total amounts received by MPF and their initial loan of £2,000,000.

At 31 March 2022 £1,905,362 (2021 - £1,905,362) had been repaid to MPF, leaving the partnership capital account at £94,638 (2021 - £94,638). This means that the maximum potential liability to the Group is £47,319 (2021 - £47,319).

#### 16. Subsequent events

Subsequent to the accounting period MSIF have agreed a £1m revolving credit facility with subsidiary company River Capital Management Ltd.

#### 17. Related party transactions

The Group has taken advantage of the exemption available in Section 1AC.35 of FRS 102 Section 1A whereby it has not disclosed transactions with any wholly owned subsidiary of the Group.

The emoluments of certain Directors were paid to third parties. An amount of £12,000 (2021 - £12,000) was paid to Liverpool Chamber of Commerce and £12,000 (2021 - £8,000) was paid to the Liverpool LEP in respect of Directors' services in the year. In addition, membership subscriptions amounting to £395 (2021 - £360) and £2,625 (2021- £5,250) were paid to Liverpool Chamber of Commerce and the Liverpool LEP, respectively. At the year end, no balances (2021- £Nil) were due to the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce or the Liverpool LEP (2021 - £Nil).

During the year, an employee of the Group seconded to Liverpool City Region's Growth Platform as part of the Finance Hub. An agreement was formed between the Group and the LCR Growth Platform that they remained an employee of the Group and the LCR Growth Platform paid the Group a fixed amount for the year, with total receipts amounting to £34,500 (2021 - £10,100 for the period from 1 January 2021 to 31 March 2021).

#### 18. Company status

The Company is a private company limited by guarantee and consequently does not have share capital. The liability of the members is limited to a minimum of £1 and a maximum of £100 each. At 31 March 2022 the Company had 3 members (2021 - 3).