

Company registration number 03610855 (England and Wales)

SUSSEX PLACE VENTURES LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

SUSSEX PLACE VENTURES LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	R Gourlay J Brimacombe B Terry
Secretary	R Gourlay
Company number	03610855
Registered office	58-60 Fitzroy Street London W1T 5BU
Auditor	Alliotts LLP Friary Court 13-21 High Street Guildford Surrey GU1 3DL

SUSSEX PLACE VENTURES LIMITED

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SUSSEX PLACE VENTURES LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022.

Principal activities

Sussex Place Ventures Limited ("SPV" or 'the company') provides investment management services to venture capital funds and is authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority.

The funds are constituted as limited partnerships with investors having the status of limited partners. The general partners of these limited partnerships are limited companies and subsidiaries of SPV. Under the partnership agreements of the funds, the general partners have appointed SPV as investment manager with control over investment decisions.

Review of the business

SPV's business is the management of the following venture capital funds: Combined London Colleges University Challenge LP ('CLCUC'), Regents Park Partners LP ('RPP'), Regents Park Partners II ECF LP ('RPP2'), Regents Park Special Purpose 1 LLP ('RPSP') and Regents Parks Special Purpose 2 LLP ('RPSP2').

The CLCUC fund was created in 1999 for the purpose of facilitating the commercial exploitation of academic research discoveries in the non-life science departments of the limited partner university colleges. A total of £4m was raised in the CLCUC fund, £3m of which was provided by The Office of Science and Technology as an award to the limited partner university colleges. The fund currently has one investment.

The RPP fund was created in 2007 and fundraising completed in 2008. Since then, SPV has leveraged the experience, knowledge and industry connections of London Business School's alumni for the benefit of the investors in this fund. Once the fund has returned to limited partners a sum equal to their commitments, further distributions (fund profit) will be shared with the London Business School Anniversary Trust. The fund currently has three (2020 - four) investments in early stage businesses alongside co-investors.

The RPP2 fund was created in 2014. SPV raised £30 million from more than 80 investors and the UK government. The fund currently has eleven (2020 - fourteen) investments in a variety of early stage businesses, appropriately-sized development capital deals and pre-IPO investments in more mature businesses alongside co-investors.

The RPSP fund was created in 2018 to co-invest alongside other SPV managed funds.

The RPSP2 fund was created in 2020 to co-invest alongside other SPV managed funds.

The business has performed in line with expectations during the financial year under review and the directors are satisfied with the results achieved.

Principal risk

SPV's main risk is considered to be liquidity risk. SPV's policy in respect of liquidity risk is to maintain readily accessible bank deposit accounts to ensure that it has sufficient funds for operations. Cash deposits are held in current accounts.

At the balance sheet date there were no significant concentrations of credit risk. The maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each financial asset in the balance sheet.

Working capital requirements are met principally out of retained profits. In addition, trade debtors and trade creditors arise directly from SPV's operations. SPV does not enter into any hedging arrangements.

Results and dividends

The statement of comprehensive income and retained earnings is set out on page 8 and shows the result for the year.

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend (2021 - £nil).

SUSSEX PLACE VENTURES LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

R Gourlay

P Atherton

(Deceased 17 April 2023)

J Brimacombe

B Terry

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual report and the 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 the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). 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 company and of the profit or loss of the company 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 accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

Small companies exemption

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

On behalf of the board

R Gourlay

Director

26 April 2023

SUSSEX PLACE VENTURES LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF SUSSEX PLACE VENTURES LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Sussex Place Ventures Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2022 which comprise the profit and loss account, the balance sheet and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2022 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

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

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit:

- the information given in the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

SUSSEX PLACE VENTURES LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF SUSSEX PLACE VENTURES LIMITED

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report. We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of 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 and take advantage of the small companies' exemption in preparing the directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Responsibilities of directors

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

SUSSEX PLACE VENTURES LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF SUSSEX PLACE VENTURES LIMITED

Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Our approach to identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations, was as follows:

- the engagement partner ensured that the engagement team collectively had the appropriate competence, capabilities and skills to identify or recognise non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- we identified the laws and regulations applicable to the company through discussions with directors and other management, and from our commercial knowledge and experience of the sector;
- we focused on specific laws and regulations which we considered may have a direct material effect on the financial statements or the operations of the company, including the Companies Act 2006, Financial Conduct Authority regulatory requirements, taxation legislation, data protection, anti-bribery, employment, environmental and health and safety legislation;
- we assessed the extent of compliance with the laws and regulations identified above through making enquiries of management and inspecting legal correspondence; and
- identified laws and regulations were communicated within the audit team regularly and the team remained alert to instances of non-compliance throughout the audit.

We assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatement, including obtaining an understanding of how fraud might occur, by:

- making enquiries of management as to where they considered there was susceptibility to fraud, their knowledge of actual, suspected and alleged fraud;
- considering the internal controls in place to mitigate risks of fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations, and
- understanding the design of the company's remuneration policies.

Identifying and assessing potential risks related to irregularities

To address the risk of fraud through management bias and override of controls, we:

- performed analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships;
- tested journal entries to identify unusual transactions;
- assessed whether judgements and assumptions made in determining the accounting estimates were indicative of potential bias; and
- investigated the rationale behind significant or unusual transactions.

In response to the risk of irregularities and non-compliance with laws and regulations, we designed procedures which included, but were not limited to:

- agreeing financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation; and
- enquiring of management as to actual and potential litigation and claims.
- reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance, and reviewing correspondence with HMRC, and the Financial Conduct Authority.
- auditing the risk of management override of controls, including through testing journal entries and other adjustments for appropriateness, and evaluating the business rationale of significant transactions outside the normal course of business.

There are inherent limitations in our audit procedures described above. The more removed that laws and regulations are from financial transactions, the less likely it is that we would become aware of non-compliance. Auditing standards also limit the audit procedures required to identify non-compliance with laws and regulations to enquiry of the director and the inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any.

Material misstatements that arise due to fraud can be harder to detect than those that arise from error as they may involve deliberate concealment or collusion.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at:

<https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

SUSSEX PLACE VENTURES LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF SUSSEX PLACE VENTURES LIMITED

Use of our report

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.

Stephen Meredith BA FCA DChA
Senior Statutory Auditor
For and on behalf of Alliotts LLP

26 April 2023

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

Friary Court
13-21 High Street
Guildford
Surrey
GU1 3DL

SUSSEX PLACE VENTURES LIMITED

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Notes	2022 £	2021 £
Turnover		513,798	558,562
Administrative expenses		(483,097)	(488,019)
Operating profit	3	30,701	70,543
Interest receivable and similar income		32	7
Interest payable and similar expenses		(81)	-
Profit before taxation		30,652	70,550
Tax on profit		(15)	-
Profit for the financial year		30,637	70,550

The profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

SUSSEX PLACE VENTURES LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

		2022		2021	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Investments	5		9		9
Current assets					
Debtors	7	43,000		71,835	
Cash at bank and in hand		288,857		252,109	
		<u>331,857</u>		<u>323,944</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	<u>(72,190)</u>		<u>(77,914)</u>	
Net current assets			259,667		246,030
Total assets less current liabilities			259,676		246,039
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9		<u>(30,647)</u>		<u>(47,647)</u>
Net assets			<u>229,029</u>		<u>198,392</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			5,000		5,000
Profit and loss reserves			224,029		193,392
Total equity			<u>229,029</u>		<u>198,392</u>

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 26 April 2023 and are signed on its behalf by:

R Gourlay
Director

Company Registration No. 03610855

SUSSEX PLACE VENTURES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Sussex Place Ventures Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 58-60 Fitzroy Street, London, W1T 5BU.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance 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.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover comprises the value of services provided during the year in the normal course of business. Management fees are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income and retained earnings in the year to which its guaranteed receipt relates. Directors' fees are recognised upon provision of directors' services and time. Arrangement fees are recognised when the relevant transaction is completed, in accordance with the underlying agreement. All turnover arises from the conduct of investment management services and related corporate finance services solely within the United Kingdom.

1.3 Fixed asset investments

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

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The company considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

Entities in which the company has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

1.4 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.

SUSSEX PLACE VENTURES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 Financial instruments

The company 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 company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with 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.

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 company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.6 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.7 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

SUSSEX PLACE VENTURES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.8 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 company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.9 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.10 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors 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.

Management do not consider there to be any critical judgements or sources of estimation uncertainty requiring disclosure.

SUSSEX PLACE VENTURES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

3 Operating profit

	2022	2021
	£	£
Operating profit for the year is stated after charging:		
Auditor's remuneration for audit services	9,075	8,250
Auditor's remuneration for other services	6,325	5,750
Director's remuneration	260,000	280,000

Amounts paid in respect of the highest paid director were £130,000 (2021: £130,000).

4 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2022	2021
	Number	Number
Total	3	3

5 Fixed asset investments

	2022	2021
	£	£
Shares in group undertakings and participating interests	9	9

6 Subsidiaries

The following were subsidiary undertakings at the end of the year. In each case the company held 100% of the voting rights and ordinary capital at 31 December 2022 and each subsidiary had the same registered office as the company. At 1 January 2022 and 31 December 2022 the cost and net book value of these assets was £9.

Name of undertaking	Nature of business
Sussex Place (General Partner) Limited	General partner of venture capital fund
Sussex Place II (General Partner) Limited	General partner of venture capital fund
Combined London Colleges (General Partner) Limited	General partner of venture capital fund
Sussex Place (Founder Partner) Limited	Founded partner of venture capital fund
Sussex Place Founder Partner II Limited	Founder partner of venture capital fund
Sussex Place General Partner II Limited	General partner of venture capital fund

SUSSEX PLACE VENTURES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

7 Debtors

	2022	2021
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	1,936	1,936
Corporation tax recoverable	-	15
Amounts owed by group undertakings	36,282	66,389
Other debtors	4,782	3,495
	<u>43,000</u>	<u>71,835</u>

8 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Trade creditors	-	145
Amounts owed to group undertakings	1,573	13,369
Taxation and social security	12,137	12,657
Accruals and deferred income	58,480	51,743
	<u>72,190</u>	<u>77,914</u>

9 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2022	2021
	£	£
Deferred income	<u>30,647</u>	<u>47,647</u>

10 Deferred tax

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

At the year end, there is unprovided deferred taxation asset of £0 (2021: £11,940), relating to losses. The asset has not been recognised due to uncertainty over its recoverability.

11 Share capital

At 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2022, SPV had £5,000 of share capital represented by 15,000 allotted, called up and fully paid up ordinary shares of £0.333 each.

SUSSEX PLACE VENTURES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

12 Partnership revenue and contingent liabilities

SPV's subsidiaries are general and founder partners in limited partnerships operating as venture capital investment funds. They are entitled to a guaranteed income from the partnerships, but do not otherwise participate in partnership assets. If, upon the winding up of a partnership, the liabilities of the partnership exceed the limited partners' outstanding capital and loans, the subsidiaries are liable for the shortfall of assets. The directors are of the opinion that no liability is likely to arise in this respect.

At 31 December 2022 there were no contingent liabilities (2021: £nil).

13 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

SPV's subsidiaries are the general partners of venture capital funds Combined London Colleges University Challenge LP, Regents Park Partners LP, Regents Park Partners II ECF LP, Regents Park Special Purpose 1 LLP and Regents Park Special Purpose 2 LLP. Income included in the profit and loss account for the year relating to management of these funds, which is payable to the company's subsidiaries and then paid up to the company under the terms of a management agreement, was as follows:

Combined London Colleges University Challenge LP - £27,000 (2021: £54,000)
Regents Park Partners LP - £21,098 (2021: £16,605)
Regents Park Partners II ECF LP - £435,000 (2021: £461,250)
Regents Park Special Purpose 1 LLP - £11,592 (2021: £9,648)
Regents Park Special Purpose 2 LLP - £17,000 (2021: £17,000)

14 Controlling party information

The company has no controlling party and no entity prepares consolidated financial statements that include the company.

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.