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Livingbridge Enterprise LLP Members' Report and Financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2020

Registered number: OC401650

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Contents

	Page
Members and professional advisers	1
Members' report	2 – 4
Statement of Members' responsibilities in respect of the Members' report and financial statements	5
Independent auditor's report to the Members of Livingbridge Enterprise LLP	6 – 8
Statement of total comprehensive income	9
Statement of financial position	10
Reconciliation of Members' interests	11
Notes to the financial statements	12 - 17

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Members and professional advisers

Designated Members	S Egan O O Kolade
LLP registered number	OC401650
Registered office	100 Wood Street London EC2V 7AN
Independent auditor	KPMG LLP 15 Canada Square London E14 5GL
Banker	Lloyds Bank Plc 39 Threadneedle Street London EC2R 8AU
Lawyer	Kirkland & Ellis International 30 St. Mary Axe London EC3A 8AF

The Members present their annual report together with the audited financial statements of Livingbridge Enterprise LLP (the "LLP") for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Principal activities

The LLP's principal activity is to carry out investment management and advisory services and it is authorised and regulated by the UK Financial Conduct Authority (the "FCA").

The LLP is the Operator and Manager of the following private equity limited partnerships and invests on behalf of its institutional clients:

- Livingbridge Enterprise 1 LP
- Livingbridge Enterprise 2 LP
- Livingbridge Enterprise 3 LP

There have been no changes in the objectives since the last annual report.

Principal subsidiaries

The LLP's subsidiaries, which together with the LLP constitutes the Group, at 31 December 2020 were:

Name	% Holding in subsidiary	Role	Location
Livingbridge Enterprise GP Limited	100%	General partner of: Livingbridge Enterprise 1 LP	100 Wood Street London EC2V 7AN England
Livingbridge Enterprise GP LLP	98%	General partner of: Livingbridge Enterprise 2 LP	100 Wood Street London EC2V 7AN England
Livingbridge Enterprise 3 GP LLP	98%	General partner of: Livingbridge Enterprise 3 LP	100 Wood Street London EC2V 7AN England

Going concern

The Members have reviewed operating and cash flow forecasts of the LLP and have a reasonable expectation that the LLP will have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future, being a period of at least twelve months from the date of this report. Accordingly, the Members continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Members' capital

At 31 December 2020 the LLP's Members' Capital consists of £1,000 (2019: £1,000) of 'A' Capital and £10,000 (2019: £10,000) of 'C' Capital.

'A' Capital is fixed at £1,000. Under the terms of the Limited Liability Partnership Deed ('LLP Deed'), Members subscribe to one of five different levels of 'A' Capital (at 31 December 2020 at £1, £5, £60, £100 or £251) on becoming a Member of the LLP. 'A' Capital is repayable to a Member upon leaving the LLP and is sold at face value to an individual(s) nominated by the Managing Partner.

'C' Capital of £10,000 is held in a bank account in the name of the LLP. This capital cannot be withdrawn to the extent it comprises regulatory capital required for the purposes of maintaining the adequacy of the LLP's financial resources.

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Members' profits and losses

The profits and losses of the LLP are allocated among the Members in accordance with the LLP Deed.

The Members are entitled to take a monthly drawing, in expectation of an allocation of profits for the year, however this is subject to the cash requirements of the LLP.

Principal risk and uncertainties

COVID-19

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, 2020 saw a sharp increase in volatility in all financial markets, the pandemic has continued into 2021 and is expected to continue to cause uncertainty and volatility for the foreseeable future. The Members are actively monitoring the situation and the ongoing risks to the Partnership. The Partnership will continue to successfully manage the Funds' assets within investment and risk parameters that have been established. The Members will continue to review the situation in order to navigate both the Partnership and the Funds through this period of heightened uncertainty.

The Partnership has assessed all risks and performed rigorous stress testing to fully test the potential impact on the business. Management considered the worst possible scenario as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, which was zero revenue on funds in the process of fundraising and continued revenue on existing funds. The outcome was that the Partnership would have sufficient capital and reserves beyond 12 months (from the account signing date) to meet its ongoing obligations of the Partnership. The Partnership is debt free and has no plans to take on debt.

Operational

From an operational perspective, the key risk of the LLP relates to the potential for non-compliance with the regulations issued by the Financial Conduct Authority that could lead to the LLP being subject to a fine or a ban on trading activities. This is managed through regular review of the LLP's compliance framework by Senior Management.

Current year performance

The LLP's turnover for the year was £9,484,444 (2019: £9,712,256). Total members interest at year end amounted to £2,075,702 (2019: £1,303,638).

Designated Members

S Egan and O O Kolade were designated members of the LLP throughout the year.

A full list of members is available on request.

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Disclosure of information to auditor

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

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

Auditor

Pursuant to Section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, the auditor will be deemed to be reappointed and KPMG LLP will therefore continue in office.

This report was approved by the Members on 3rd March 2021 and signed on their behalf by:

O O Kolade
Managing Partner

100 Wood Street
London
EC2V 7AN

S Egan
Chief Operating Officer

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Statement of Members' responsibilities in respect of the Members' report and the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2020

The members are responsible for preparing the Members' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

The Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008 require the members to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the members have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK Accounting Standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.*

Under Regulation 8 of the Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008 the members 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 LLP and of its profit or loss for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the members are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- assess the LLP'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 LLP or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Under Regulation 6 of the Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008, the members are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the LLP's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the LLP and enable them to ensure that its financial statements comply with those regulations. 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 LLP and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

Independent auditor's report to the Members of Livingbridge Enterprise LLP

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Livingbridge Enterprise LLP for the year ended 31 December 2020, which comprise the Statement of total comprehensive income, Statement of financial position, Reconciliation of Members' interests and the 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 affairs of the LLP as at 31 December 2020 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK accounting standards, including 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 as applied to limited liability partnerships by the Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008.

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 LLP in accordance with, UK ethical requirements including the FRC Ethical Standard. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is a sufficient and appropriate basis for our opinion.

Going concern

The members have prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis as they do not intend to liquidate the LLP or to cease its operations, and as they have concluded that the LLP'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 members' conclusions, we considered the inherent risks to the LLP's business model and analysed how those risks might affect the LLP's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the going concern period. Our conclusions based on this work:

- we consider that the members' 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 members' assessment that there is not, a material uncertainty related to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the LLP'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 LLP will continue in operation.

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 members and the audit and risk committee as to the LLP's policies and procedures to prevent and detect fraud as well as whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud; and
- Reading the LLP's and the audit and risk committee meeting minutes; and
- Using analytical procedures to identify any usual or unexpected relationships.

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

Independent auditor's report to the Members of Livingbridge Enterprise LLP (continued)

As required by auditing standards and taking into account 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 revenue is generated from few sources and transactions are easily verifiable to external sources or agreements with little or no requirement for estimation from management. We did not identify any additional fraud risks.

We performed procedures including identifying journal entries to test based on risk criteria and comparing the identified entries to supporting documentation. These included journals posted to revenue and cash.

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 members and other management (as required by auditing standards), and from inspection of the LLP's regulatory correspondence, and discussed with the members and other management the policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations. As the LLP is regulated, our assessment of risks involved gaining an understanding of the control environment including the entity's procedures for complying with regulatory requirements.

We communicated identified laws and regulations throughout our team and remained alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout the audit.

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

Firstly, the LLP is subject to laws and regulations that directly affect the financial statements including financial reporting legislation (including related LLP legislation) and we assessed the extent of compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the related financial statement items.

Secondly, the LLP is 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 LLP's regulatory permissions. We identified the following areas as those most likely to have such an effect: anti-bribery, regulatory capital and liquidity and certain aspects of LLP legislation recognising the financial and regulated nature of the LLP's activities and its legal form. Auditing standards limit the required audit procedures to identify non-compliance with these laws and regulations to enquiry of the members and other management and inspection of regulatory 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.

Other information

The Members are responsible for the other information, which comprises the Members' Report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information 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 other information.

Independent auditor's report to the Members of Livingbridge Enterprise LLP (continued)

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006 as applied to limited liability partnerships 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
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or

We have nothing to report in these respects.

Members' responsibilities

As explained more fully in their statement set out on page 5, the members 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 LLP'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 LLP 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.

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

This report is made solely to the members of the LLP, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006, as required by Regulation 39 of the Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the LLP'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 LLP and the LLP's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Jonathan Martin (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants
15 Canada Square
London
E14 5GL
3rd March 2020

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Statement of total comprehensive income
For the year ended 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Turnover	4	9,484,444	9,712,256
Administrative expenses		(6,589,295)	(6,737,224)
Operating profit	5	2,895,149	2,975,032
Interest receivable and similar income	7	3,540	1,378
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year before members' remuneration and profit available for discretionary division among members		2,898,689	2,976,410

There was no other comprehensive income for 2020 (2019: £nil)

All amounts are derived from continuing operations.

The notes on pages 12 to 16 form part of these statements

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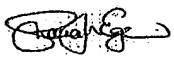
Livingbridge Enterprise LLP
Registered number: OC401650

Statement of financial position
As at 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Fixed assets			
Investments	9	100	100
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due after more than one year	10	10,000	10,000
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	10	1,342,888	1,261,194
Cash and cash equivalents	11	4,495,180	6,591,516
		5,848,068	7,862,710
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	(3,772,466)	(6,559,172)
Net current assets		2,075,602	1,303,538
Net assets attributable to Members		2,075,702	1,303,638
Represented by:			
Loans and other debts due to Members within one year			
Members' capital classified as debt		1,000	1,000
Other amounts		-	487,001
		1,000	488,001
Members' other interests			
Members' capital classified as equity		10,000	10,000
Other reserves classified as equity		2,064,702	805,637
		2,074,702	815,637
		2,075,702	1,303,638
Total members' interests			
Loans and other debts due to Members within one year		1,000	488,001
Members other interests		2,074,702	815,637
		2,075,702	1,303,638

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Members on 3rd March 2021 and were signed on their behalf by:



S Egan
Designated Member

The notes on pages 12 to 16 form part of these statements

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Reconciliation of Members' interests
For the year ended 31 December 2020

	Equity Members' other interests			Debt Loans and other debts due to Members			
	Members' capital (classified as equity)	Other reserves	Total	Members' capital (classified as debt)	Other amounts	Total	Total Members' interests
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
At 1 January 2019	10,000	(240,985)	(230,985)	1,000	507,400	508,400	277,415
Profit for the year available for discretionary division among members	-	2,976,410	2,976,410	-	-	-	2,976,410
Members' interests after profit for the year	10,000	2,735,425	2,745,425	1,000	507,400	508,400	3,253,825
Other division of profits	-	(1,929,788)	(1,929,788)	-	1,929,788	1,929,788	-
Drawings	-	-	-	-	(1,950,187)	(1,950,187)	(1,950,187)
At 31 December 2019	**10,000**	**805,637**	**815,637**	**1,000**	**487,001**	**488,001**	**1,303,638**
Profit for the year available for discretionary division among members	-	2,898,689	2,898,689	-	-	-	2,898,689
Members' interests after profit for the year	10,000	3,704,326	3,714,326	1,000	487,001	488,001	4,202,327
Other division of profits	-	(1,639,624)	(1,639,624)	-	1,639,624	1,639,624	-
Drawings	-	-	-	-	(2,126,625)	(2,126,625)	(2,126,625)
At 31 December 2020	**10,000**	**2,064,702**	**2,074,702**	**1,000**	**-**	**1,000**	**2,075,702**

The notes on pages 12 to 16 form part of these statements

1. General information

The LLP is a Limited Liability Partnership that is registered and domiciled in England and Wales in the United Kingdom. Its registered office and principal place of business is 100 Wood Street, London, EC2V 7AN.

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 Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland ("FRS 102") as issued March 2018 and the Companies Act 2006 and the requirements of the Statement of Recommended Practice "Accounting by Limited Liability Partnerships".

The accounting policies set out below have, unless otherwise stated, been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

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

2.2 Going concern

The Members have reviewed operating and cash flow forecasts of the LLP and have reasonable expectation that the LLP will have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future, being a period of at least twelve months from the date of this report. Accordingly, the Members continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Following the global pandemic of COVID-19, the Management of the Partnership has assessed going concern for the next 12 months from signing of these accounts. Having considered the financial risks to the Partnership, it is the view of Management that there are no material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt over the ability of the Partnership to continue as a going concern over the next 12 months from signing, and as such, the accounts have been prepared on that basis.

The Partnership has assessed all risks and performed rigorous stress testing to fully test the potential impact on the business. As no new funds are currently set to be raised now or in the next 12 months, management consider the worst possible scenario as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, to be continued revenue on existing funds. The outcome was that the Partnership would have sufficient capital and reserves beyond 12 months (from the account signing date) to meet the ongoing obligations of the Partnership. The Partnership is debt free and has no plans to take on debt.

2.3 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The LLP's functional and presentation currency is Pound Sterling ("£" or "GBP"). All amounts in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest £.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Statement of total comprehensive income except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Foreign currency translation (continued)

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Statement of total comprehensive income within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Statement of total comprehensive income within 'other operating income'.

2.4 Exemption from preparing consolidated financial statements

The LLP is a parent LLP that is also a subsidiary included in the consolidated financial statements of its immediate parent undertaking established under the law of an EEA state and is therefore exempt from the requirement to prepare consolidated financial statements under section 400 of the Companies Act 2006.

2.5 Financial reporting standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The LLP has taken advantage of the exemptions from the following disclosure requirements in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by FRS 102:

- the requirement to include a Statement of Cash Flows as set out in Section 4 Statement of Financial Position, Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows and Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation;
- the requirements to include the categorisation of financial instruments as set out Section 11 Financial Instruments and Section 12 Other Financial Instruments.

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of Livingbridge FS LLP as at 31 December 2020 and these financial statements may be obtained from www.companieshouse.gov.uk.

2.6 Turnover

Turnover comprises amounts derived from the provision of investment management services in relation to private equity limited partnerships.

Included in turnover is management and transaction fee income which is recognised on an accruals basis in the period that the services are performed.

2.7 Expenses

Costs are expensed on an accruals basis in the period that the goods or services are consumed by the LLP.

2.8 Taxation

No provision has been made for UK taxation in the financial statements. Each Member is exclusively liable for any tax liabilities arising out of their interest in the LLP, which will be assessed on the individual Members and not on the LLP.

2.9 Allocation of total comprehensive income

The total comprehensive income of the LLP is allocated among the Members in accordance with the LLP Deed.

The LLP has no fixed obligation to allocate profits to Members. All profits are allocated on a discretionary basis. Accordingly, Members' allocations are shown as deduction from Members' interests with any unallocated profits carried forward as other reserves classified as equity.

2.10 Financial instruments

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of total comprehensive income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Financial instruments (continued)

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the LLP would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of financial position when there is an 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.

2.11 Investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

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.

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.

2.15 Loans and other debts due to Members

Any cash drawings withdrawn from the LLP by Members in advance of discretionary profit allocations are recognised as a loan due from Members. Where profit allocations exceed drawings made by Members, this is represented as loans and other debts due to Members and are capable of being withdrawn by such Members but remain unpaid at the year end. The loans and other debts due to Members are repayable after all the other liabilities are settled

2.16 Members' capital

Members' capital is classified as equity when it is not automatically repayable on retirement and is not interest bearing. Members' capital is classified as a liability when it's repayable to the Member on retirement.

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

The preparation of these financial statements in accordance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the LLP's accounting policies.

The Members note that there was no need to exercise any significant degree of judgment or estimation when determining the value and basis of recognition for the transactions and balances included in these financial statements. They are confident that any variation in the estimates used or judgments made would not have a significant impact on these financial statements or the results for the following year.

Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

4. Turnover

Turnover comprises:	2020 £	2019 £
Management fees from Limited Partnerships	9,484,444	9,712,256
Management fee rebate to group undertakings	(1,040,546)	(1,401,325)
Net management fee from Limited Partnerships	8,443,898	8,310,931
Transaction fees	1,040,546	1,401,325
	9,484,444	9,712,256

5. Operating profit

	2020 £	2019 £
The operating profit is stated after charging:		
Fees payable to the LLP's auditor for:		
- the audit of the LLP's and its subsidiaries' annual financial statements	31,000	24,250
- Foreign Exchange Loss/(gain)	145	(6,178)

The auditor received fees of £15,000 (2019: £12,500) during the year in respect of the provision of non-audit services to the LLP.

6. Employees

The LLP does not have any employees (2019: none).

7. Interest receivable and similar income

	2020 £	2019 £
Bank interest receivable	3,540	1,378

8. Information in relation to Members

	2020 Number	2019 Number
Average number of Members during the year	10	12

	2020 £	2019 £
Profit attributable to the Member with the largest entitlement	300,000	500,000

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9. Fixed asset investments

	Investments in subsidiaries £
Cost	
At 1 January 2020	100
Additions	-
At 31 December 2020	100

The investment of £100 (2019: £100) comprises the shares in the LLP's subsidiaries as detailed in the Members' report. The aggregate of the capital and reserves of the LLP's subsidiaries at 31 December 2020 was £1 (2019: £(101,396)) and the profit for the year ended on that date was £816 (2019: £103,292).

10. Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Due after more than one year		
Amounts owed by Group undertakings	10,000	10,000

	2020 £	2019 £
Due within one year		
Placement agent fee expense prepayment	35,092	106,053
Amounts due from Limited Partnerships	1,120,836	1,034,838
Trade debtors	186,960	120,303
	1,342,888	1,261,194

11. Cash and cash equivalents

	2020 £	2019 £
Cash at bank and in hand	4,495,180	6,591,516

12. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade creditors	-	66,808
Accruals and deferred income	815,316	833,250
Amounts due to Group undertakings	2,821,721	5,655,276
Other taxes and social security	135,424	3,833
Other creditors	5	5
	3,772,466	6,559,172

13. Related party transactions

Livingbridge Enterprise GP Limited, the LLP's subsidiary:
Net movement of £1,589,374 throughout the year is the true up of management fees from ENT 1. At year end an amount of £nil (2019: £1,589,374) in respect of transaction fees was due by the LLP to Livingbridge Enterprise GP Limited.

Livingbridge Enterprise GP LLP, the LLP's subsidiary:
At year end an amount of £10,000 (2019: £10,000) in respect of transaction fees was due by Livingbridge Enterprise GP Limited to the LLP.

Livingbridge EP LLP, a fellow subsidiary:
The LLP was charged facilities and services fees totalling £5,133,541 (2019: £4,550,269) during the year. The LLP paid £8,482,453 for expenses which belong to EP LLP during the year. At year end an amount of £1,417,813 (2019: £4,766,725) was due by the LLP to Livingbridge EP LLP.

Livingbridge Services Limited, a fellow subsidiary:
The LLP was charged facilities and services fees totalling £1,409,992 (2019: £1,991,159) during the year. The LLP paid £1,409,992 for expenses which belong to Livingbridge Services Limited during the year. At year end an amount of £nil (2019: £nil) was due by the LLP to Livingbridge Services Limited.

Key management personnel:
The Members of the LLP are considered to be its key management personnel and the aggregate of transactions with Members is disclosed in the Reconciliation of members' interest on page 10.

14. Post balance sheet events

No events have occurred subsequent to the year end that require disclosure in these financial statements.

15. Parent entity and controlling party

The LLP's immediate and ultimate parent entity is Livingbridge FS LLP, a limited liability partnership incorporated in England.

The group headed by Livingbridge FS LLP is the smallest and largest group that prepares consolidated financial statements which includes the LLP and which are publicly available from Livingbridge FS LLP's registered office located at 100 Wood Street, London, EC2V 7AN.

There is no ultimate controlling party of Livingbridge FS LLP as control of that entity is shared by its Members.

16. Subsequent events

There have been no events, adjusting or non-adjusting that require further disclosures since the end of reporting date.