LVL Seed Fund Limited

Registered No. 05303818

Annual report and financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2019

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Company information

Directors

Ms G A Sloan

Secretary

Mrs L Greenhalgh - resigned 17 May 2019 Ms G A Sloan - appointed 5 June 2019

Bankers

Natwest Bank 2-8 Church Street Liverpool L1 3BG

Registered Office

2nd Floor Exchange Court 1 Dale Street Liverpool L2 2PP

Report of the directors

The directors present their report and accounts for the year ended 31 March 2019.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions of Part XV of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Principal activities

The Company is the Second General Partner of the Liverpool Seed Fund Limited Partnership and manages a portfolio of investments throughout Merseyside.

The principal activity of the parent company Merseyside Special Investment Fund Limited 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 Merseyside area.

Financial results

The company had no income or expenditure during the year and as such no profit and loss account is presented.

Dividends

The directors do not recommend payment of a dividend (2018:Nil).

Directors

The directors who served during the year ended 31 March 2019 and up to the date of signing the financial statements, were as follows:

Mrs L Greenhalgh - resigned 17 May 2019 Ms G A Sloan - appointed 29 April 2019

No director of the Company has any interest in the Company or the group within the meaning of the Companies Act 2006. The ultimate parent company, Merseyside Special Investment Fund Limited is limited by guarantee.

Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2019

	Notes	2019 £	2018 £
Current assets			
Debtors	3	1	1
Total assets		1	1
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	4	1	1
Profit and loss account		-	-
Equity shareholders' funds		1	1

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to small companies within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

Advantage has been taken of the audit exemption available for small companies conferred by section 479a of the Companies Act 2006 on the grounds:

a. that for the year ended 31 March 2019 the company was entitled to the exemption from a statutory audit under section 479a of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies; and

b. that no notice has been deposited under section 476 of the Companies Act 2006 in relation to the financial statements for the financial year.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for:

a. ensuring that the company keeps adequate accounting records which comply with section 386 of the Companies Act 2006; and

b. preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of the affairs of the company at 31 March 2019 and of its profit or loss for the year then ended in accordance with the requirement of section 394 of the Companies Act 2006, and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements so far as applicable to the company.

The financial statements on pages 4 to 8 were approved by the board of directors on 22 July 2019 and were signed on its behalf by

G A Sloan Director

Statement of Changes in Equity

	Called up Share capital £	Profit and loss account	Total equity
Balance at 1 April 2017	1	-	1
Total comprehensive income for the year Result for the year	-	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2018	1		1
	Called up Share capital £	Profit and loss account	Total equity
Balance at 1 April 2018	1	-	1
Total comprehensive income for the year Result for the year	-	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2019	1		1

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies

LVL Seed Fund Limited (the "Company") is a company limited by shares and incorporated, domiciled and registered in the UK. The registered number is 05303818 and the registered address is 2nd Floor, Exchange Court, 1 Dale Street, Liverpool, L2 2PP.

1.1 Basis of preparation

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard* applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland ("FRS 102"). The presentation currency of these financial statements is sterling.

In the transition to FRS 102 from old UK GAAP, the Company has made no measurement and recognition adjustments.

The Company's ultimate parent undertaking Merseyside Special Investment Fund Ltd includes the Company in its consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements of Merseyside Special Investment Fund Ltd are available to the public at the above address. In these financial statements, the company is considered to be a qualifying entity (for the purposes of this FRS) and has applied the exemptions available under FRS 102 in respect of the following disclosures:

- Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding from the beginning to end of the
- · Cash Flow Statement and related notes; and
- Key Management Personnel compensation.

The Company proposes to continue to adopt the reduced disclosure framework of FRS 102 in its next financial statements.

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

1.2 Measurement convention

The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis.

1.3 Going concern

The Directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus it continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual financial statements.

1.4 Basic 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 transaction 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.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.5 Impairment excluding deferred tax assets

Financial assets (including trade and other debtors)

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.

1.6 Taxation

Tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is provided on timing differences which arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements. The following timing differences are not provided for: differences between accumulated depreciation and tax allowances for the cost of a fixed asset if and when all conditions for retaining the tax allowances have been met; and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries, to the extent that it is not probable that they will reverse in the foreseeable future and the reporting entity is able to control the reversal of the timing difference. Deferred tax is not recognised on permanent differences arising because certain types of income or expense are non-taxable or are disallowable for tax or because certain tax charges or allowances are greater or smaller than the corresponding income or expense.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rate that is expected to apply to the reversal of the related difference, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. Deferred tax balances are not discounted.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that is it probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

2 Tax charge on result on ordinary activities

2a)	Analysis of charge in year	2019 £	2018 £
	Current tax: UK corporation tax on profits of the year		
2b)	Deferred tax: Deferred tax asset not recognised	252,875	252,875

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

2 Tax charge on result on ordinary activities (continued)

2c) Reconciliation of tax charge

	2019	2018
	£	£
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	_ 	
Tax on profit on ordinary activities at standard CT rate of 19%	•	-
Effects of:		
Adjust closing deferred tax to average rate of 19%	-	29,750
Adjust opening deferred tax to average rate of 19%	-	(29,750)
Deferred tax not recognised		_
Tax charge for the period		

Reductions in the UK corporation tax rate from 23% to 21% (effective from 1 April 2014) and 20% (effective from 1 April 2015) were substantively enacted on 2 July 2013. Further reductions to 19% (effective from 1 April 2017) and to 18% (effective 1 April 2020) was substantively enacted on 26 October 2015. An additional reduction to 17% (effective from 1 April 2020) was substantively enacted on 6 September 2016. The deferred tax asset/liability at 31 March 2019 has been calculated based on the latest substantially enacted rate of 17%.

3	Debtors	2019	2018
		£	£
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	1_	1

The amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, repayable on demand and at a nil rate of interest.

4	Share capital	2019	2018
		£	£
	Authorised	1_	1
	Issued and Fully Paid Ordinary shares of £1 each	1	1

5 Related party transactions

The Company, being a wholly owned subsidiary, has taken advantage of the exemption available under Section 33 of FRS 102 to not disclose transactions with other companies in the group headed by Merseyside Special Investment Fund Limited.

6 Ultimate parent company

The ultimate parent company, the controlling party and the only company to consolidate the results of LVL Seed Fund Limited, is Merseyside Special Investment Fund Limited which is registered in England and Wales. A copy of the consolidated financial statements can be obtained from 2nd Floor, Exchange Court, 1 Dale Street, Liverpool, L2 2PP.

Report of the directors

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing 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 they 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 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 estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- assess the 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 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 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 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 company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

This report was approved by the Board on 22 July 2019 and signed on its behalf

G A Sloan Director