

Bromley Healthcare Community Interest Company

Financial Statements for 12 months to 31 March 2021

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Officers and Professional Advisors

Directors

Booker, Roger Ian
Ettridge, Janet Christine
Hardman, Andrew Mark
Jenson, Catherine Michaela
Naish, Andrew Michael
Nutt, Michael Craig
Patel, Charanjit Kaur Yogeshbhai
Scott, Jacqueline Ann

Registered Office

Central Court 1b Knoll Rise Orpington Kent BR6 0JA

Auditor

Grant Thornton UK LLP 2nd Floor St John's House Haslett Avenue West Crawley RH10 1HS

Bankers

HSBC 9 Wellesley Road Croydon Surrey CR9 2AA

Solicitors

Bevan Brittan LLP Fleet Place House 2 Fleet Place London EC4M 7RF

Strategic Report

The directors present their Strategic Report for the year ended 31 March 2021.

Bromley Healthcare is an employee-owned social enterprise that commenced trading on the 1st April 2011. All profits of the company are reinvested into our services for the benefit of the community. Since inception, Bromley Healthcare has donated funds to the Bromley Healthcare Charity to enable people to learn new skills, build their confidence and feel more positive. The Bromley Healthcare charity has supported six groups.

The company's primary activities during the year continued to be the provision of community health services in Bromley and beyond with contracts in Bexley, Bromley, Greenwich and Lewisham. Bromley Healthcare provides over 35 services covering Adult, Neighbourhood services (supporting Primary Care Network populations) and unscheduled care services as well as more specialist services including Talk Together Bromley and diabetes. Bromley Healthcare acquired the business assets of a small domiciliary care company on the 9th August 2021 and expect to enter the domiciliary care market from summer 2021. Domiciliary care is a complementary service to our existing adult services portfolio and supports our strategic vision of 'enabling the best care possible in the home and closer to home'.

Bromley Healthcare continues to operate in a challenging financial health and social care system. During the pandemic the financial penalties attributable to our Key Performance Indicators and Outcomes were suspended in accordance with planning guidance. However, internally a focus has still been maintained on Key Performance Indicators (including appraisals reported at 89% and mandatory training reported at 89% above 85% target. As a result of the pandemic community services were reprioritised during the first wave, in line with national guidance, resulting in some services reporting increased waiting times. The latest waiting times are published on our web-site and are closely monitored.

Despite the financial challenges, a pre-tax profit of £348k was achieved which is broadly in line with our original business plan. There is not anticipated to be any adverse financial impact arising from the Covid 19 pandemic. All productivity initiatives were delivered in line with trajectory.

Our patient centric Care Coordination Centre has continued to play a significant supporting role in ensuring continuity and consistency of patient care. The centre is the first point of contact for our 35 services; a single 24/7 number and team looking after 12,000 patients and answering 26,000 calls a month. The Single Point of Access for discharge, established at the start of the pandemic with partner agencies has become an integral component supporting patient discharge over the last year. There has been continued evolution focusing on adherence to best practice pathways and quality assurance facilitated by the use of our 'near live' safety dashboards to proactively promote safety and improve outcomes for families and patients.

Strategic Report continued

In conjunction with other One Bromley partnership organisations Bromley Healthcare has set up a number of new services during the pandemic:

• Bromley Community Covid monitoring service (BCCMS)

The BCCMS service was established within two days, using repurposed community matrons, respiratory nurses, consultant paediatricians and local GPs, to support Bromley Covid positive residents to be supported safely at home. Patient referrals received a clinical management response within 2 hours wherever possible, a daily support call and access to a 24 hour hotline. At the peak of wave two the team were making over 200 calls per day. This is an excellent example of clinically led transformation working at its best enabling clinicians to evolve their service through innovations including video conferencing, oximeters, the rapid response to stop hospital admission and the Talk Together service to support who were anxious. The service has now supported over 5.000 patients in the community and from the survey conducted patient satisfaction for the service was 95%.

Hospital at home for Children

The Hospital at Home for Children service was set up in January 2021 in conjunction with Kings Healthcare Trust (South sites) to provide acute paediatric care within the home setting, minimising the disruption to family life. The feedback from the families and the hospital has been extremely positive. The early evaluation has demonstrated that this initiative is saving on average 126 bed days per month.

• Urgent Respiratory Service

The Urgent Respiratory service was established in December 2020 to prevent unnecessary admission for patients suffering an acute exacerbation of COPD.

Colleagues across the organisation are actively encouraged to put forward their ideas for service improvement and to raise any concerns. All members of the Board, Executive and the senior management team undertake visible leadership spending time in front line services. There are multiple routes to feed back (anonymous intranet message board, service line reviews, wider leadership team meetings and the staff survey). A Staff Forum enables direct communication between the Chief Executive and Team representatives. An Equality & Inclusion (BAME) forum meets regularly with strong participation from colleagues across the organisation.

Organisational updates are provided through the monthly newsletter (Together) and the Chief Executive's weekly update which are distributed to all employees. Awards for the 'star of the month' and 'team of the quarter' recognise colleagues for excellence in their work. This year, due to the pandemic, the Annual Staff Awards was undertaken virtually and recognised the care, compassion and commitment of colleagues supporting their patients and families over the pandemic.

Section 172(1) statement

The revised UK Corporate Governance Code was published in July 2018 and applies to accounting periods beginning on or after 1st January 2019. The Companies Regulations 2018 require Directors to explain how they have considered the interests of key stakeholders when performing their duty to promote the success of the Company under S172 and in doing so have regard to the broader matters set out in section 172(1) (A) to (F) of the Companies Act 2006:

- a) The likely consequence of any decision in the longer term
- b) The interest of the company's employees
- c) The need to foster the company's business relationships with suppliers, customers and others
- d) The impact of the company's operations on the community and the environment
- e) The desirability of the company maintaining a reputation for high standards of business conduct, and
- f) The need to act fairly as between members of the company.

This S172 statement explains how Bromley Healthcare's Directors seek to put its patients' best interests first, invest in its employees, support the local communities in which it operates whilst striving to continue to be financially sustainable. The level of information disclosed is proportionate to the size and the complexity of the company.

Governance

Bromley Healthcare was established on the 1st April 2011 to provide out-of-hospital health services in Bromley. As a community interest company, which exists to benefit the health and well-being of its community rather than the financial return of its shareholders, it has different governance requirements from an 'ordinary' limited company. However, its legal structure also means it has different governance requirements from NHS providers.

Bromley Healthcare has an ethos which is a blend of commerciality (it is a limited company and has to make a financial surplus to survive) and total patient-focus (its community interest for which it was set up), for example, through empowering frontline staff to make decisions about how services should be run. These two aspects of patient-focus and commerciality drive everything Bromley Healthcare does. This is clearly mirrored in Bromley Healthcare's governance structures, along with its strong culture of focused and effective decision-making.

Typically, in large and complex companies such as Bromley Healthcare the directors discharge their duties through a robust governance framework that delegates day to day decision making to the employees of the company. This is clearly articulated in the articles, standing financial instructions and policies. The streamlined governance structure has been recently reviewed and an additional committee established to focus on people. All Terms of Reference have been reviewed and ratified following this review. The Board is supported by five Non-Executive director chaired Board committees with clearly distinct roles as outlined in their terms of reference:

- Quality, Improvement and Safety Committee focused on clinical quality and safety.
- People and Culture Committee focused on health and well-being and culture
- Strategy, Investment and Development committee focused on the future and investment
- Audit and Risk Committee focused on assurance and risk
- Appointments and Remuneration Panel determination of the remuneration of directors.

Section 172(1) statement continued

As part of their induction directors are briefed on their duties and are able to access support from within the company or external advice if they judge this to be necessary.

Each year the Board undertakes an in-depth review of our strategy including the business plan and priorities for the following year. Following board approval the strategy and plan form the basis for financial budgets, resource plan and objectives. The Chief executive is responsible for delivering the plan and strategy in conjunction with the executive directors of the company.

Our management of risk

Bromley Healthcare has a robust system of risk management embedded across the organisation to effectively identify, evaluate, manage and mitigate the risks that we face. Risk registers are reviewed as part of an integral agenda item at the Board, all sub-committees and the Executive meeting. As part of our continual evolvement of our risk management approach the current Datix system has been upgraded to provide greater functionality for users and improved reporting. Our internal auditors also review our risk management framework as part of their cyclical audit programme.

Our people

As a community interest company, Bromley Healthcare is co-owned by its employees, our people play a key role in influencing how we run the business and in shaping the organisation's future strategy. Since our inception we have encouraged our people to become shareholders and hold one ordinary share. Our aspiration is for everyone within our Bromley Healthcare team regardless of their level or their role to flourish in our organisation. For further details on our people engagement please refer to page 3 of our strategic report.

Our customers

The delivery of the best possible care and outcomes for all of our patients, carers or families closer to home is the sole reason for our existence. We aim to deliver truly outstanding patient experience and critical to this is patient feedback. Bromley Healthcare actively elicits feedback from patients to help improve our services through: the National Friends and Family Test, Care Opinion, individual service surveys, complaints and compliments. The patient reference group, chaired by the Chief Executive, also plays an active role in supporting Bromley Healthcare to improve and develop their services. This has involved 'mystery shopping' of the patient centric 24/7 Care Co-ordination Centre and reviews of patient information and the web-site.

Our stakeholders

Bromley Healthcare works closely with all commissioner and provider organisations across Bromley and the Our Healthier South East London Integrated Care System. As a key member of the 'One Bromley' alliance we have fully engaged in the Executive meetings and supporting work streams to design and develop new care pathways.

Our community

As a community interest company any profits that we make are reinvested back into the local community either directly or by improving our community services.

Bromley Healthcare through its charity has also supported a number of local clubs with the objective to help people to 'get better and stay well' or to 'keep well.' This was mainly through assisting and supporting people in a 'club environment' providing a range of both specific clinical and general social support. The charity has had a number of successes supporting a range of initiatives.

In line with its strategic objective to invest in the local communities served, Bromley Healthcare has supported a number of new apprenticeship roles in the Care Coordination Centre and across a number of services including our first two nurse apprentices from local schools.

Streamlined Energy and carbon reporting

In accordance with the government's Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting (SECR) programme, introduced in April 2019 the following disclosure is made to outline the consumption of gas and electric energy during the 2020/21 financial year. During the 2020/21 financial year Bromley Healthcare consumed:

- 1,017,420 kWh of gas; and
- 486,138 kWh of electricity; and
- 813,365 miles of transport fuel

The equivalent Carbon Dioxide (CO2e) emission for Bromley Healthcare was therefore 938,533 tonnes; resulting in an Intensity ratio of 9.39 (per £100k). The CO2e per employee was calculated at 1,016 based on the average headcount of 924. To calculate the total energy consumption for the period, supplier invoices were analysed. This data was subsequently converted into Tonnes of CO2e utilising the Government Department for Business, Energy and industrial strategy figures.

Over the last year we have introduced a number of initiatives to reduce our carbon footprint:

- Signed up to the 'NHS pledge on the reduction of single use plastics'
- Invested in virtual working technology to reduce travel time
- Using recycled paper in printers
- · Implemented hybrid mail
- Ongoing review of estates usage; during 2020/21 relocated a team to the Eco centre which is predominantly solar powered.

Approved by the Board of Directors and signed by:

Jacqui Scott

Jacqueline Ann Scott Chief Executive Company No. 06815987 Date: 20 August 2021

Directors' Report

The directors have pleasure in presenting their annual report and the audited financial statements of Bromley Healthcare for the period ended 31st March 2021. Bromley Healthcare Community Interest Company was incorporated on the 11th February 2009 and was dormant until 1st April 2011. At 31st March 2021 Bromley Healthcare Community Interest Company had 924 ordinary shares issued at their nominal value of £1. The Strategic Report includes the detailed information in respect of the likely future developments of the business, employee information and Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting.

The company made a profit of £265k and generated £2.6m of cash during the year. At the year end it had a net asset position of £5.2m, which includes £12.4m of cash. As a provider of healthcare services, since the year end it has not seen a decline in the demand for its services or a decline in its financial performance as a result of the global pandemic.

After making enquiries and having considered the economic uncertainties inherent in the current market place, including consideration of the impact of the Covid 19 pandemic, the directors have formed the judgement that, at the time of approving the financial statements there is a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. On the basis of the information available and the 12 month financial forecast the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Principal objective

Bromley Healthcare provides community services in Bromley and beyond; services that range from District Nursing and Health Visiting, to services designed to minimise the numbers of people who go to hospital and then to minimise their length of stay, to increasingly sophisticated services in areas such as wound care. No political donations have been made.

Bromley Healthcare is committed to the advancement of equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it. As part of this, the organisation gives full and fair consideration to applications for employment made by disabled persons, making reasonable adjustments to support candidates and selecting individuals against objective recruitment criteria based on the requirements of the role they have applied for. Disabled employees are supported in their roles by supportive organisational wellbeing provisions and equal access to training and development opportunities. As far as possible, where appropriate or required, reasonable adjustments are also applied to support disabled employees in the course of their work and in ensuring they can access training, career development and promotion opportunities.

Financial risk management

The company's activities expose it to a number of financial risks including credit risk and liquidity risk.

Credit risk

The company's financial assets are interest bearing bank deposit accounts and debtors.

The company's predominant risk is trade debtors. The predominant customer is Bromley Clinical Commissioning Group (BCCG) which accounts for 75% of its income. There are penalties for contract performance against agreed KPIs and Outcome measures.

The credit risk on liquid funds is limited because the counterparties are banks which are supported and underwritten by the UK government.

Liquidity risk

The company has no external borrowings and relies upon careful management of its own cash funds to ensure it has sufficient funds for ongoing operations and future developments.

Directors

The present membership of the Board is set out on page 1.

Directors

Booker, Roger Ian (appointed as a director 08/06/2020)
Ettridge, Janet Christine
Hardman, Andrew Mark
Jenson, Catherine Michaela
Naish, Andrew Michael
Nutt, Michael Craig (appointed as a director 01/08/2020)
Patel, Charanjit Kaur Yogeshbhai
Pinnell, Raoul Michael (resigned as a director 31/07/2020)
Scott, Jacqueline Ann

Post balance sheet event

Bromley Healthcare acquired the business assets of a small domiciliary care company on the 9th August 2021.

Statement of Directors Responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, Directors' Report and the Financial Statements in accordance with the applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare the financial statements for each financial year. Under the law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law including FRS102; "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the 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 those 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,
- State whether applicable UK accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed, and explained in the financial statements,
- 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 of the company 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.

Auditor

Insofar as the directors are aware:

There is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware, and the directors have taken all steps that they ought to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

Approved by the Board of Directors and signed by:

Jacqui Scott

Jacqueline Ann Scott Chief Executive Company No. 06815987

Date: 20 August 2021

Independent Auditor's Report to the members of Bromley Healthcare Community Interest Company

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Bromley Healthcare Community Interest Company (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2021, which comprise Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Statement of Cash Flows, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of 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 March 2021 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

We are responsible for concluding on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify the auditor's opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.

In our evaluation of the directors' conclusions, we considered the inherent risks associated with the company's business model including effects arising from macro-economic uncertainties such as Brexit and Covid-19, we assessed and challenged the reasonableness of estimates made by the directors and the related disclosures and analysed how those risks might affect the company's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the going concern period.

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.

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. The responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the 'Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements' section of this report.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. 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.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, 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 audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. 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 the audit:

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

Matter on which we are required to report under the Companies Act 2006

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 strategic report or the directors' report.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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 directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

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.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

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. Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that material misstatements in the financial statements may not be detected, even though the audit is properly planned and performed in accordance with the ISAs (UK).

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks applicable to the company and industry in which it operates through our general commercial and sector experience, discussions with management, inspection of legal correspondence and reviewing Care Quality Commission public reporting. We determined that the following laws and regulations were most significant:
 - FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland',
 - Companies Act 2006
 - Care Quality Commission (Registration) Regulations 2009
 - Health and Social Care Act 2008 (Regulated Activities) Regulations 2014
- We assessed the susceptibility of the financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur, by evaluating management's incentives and opportunities for manipulation of the financial statements. This included the revaluation of the risk of management override of controls. We determined that the principal risks were in relation to:
 - Journal entries that increased revenues
- Our audit procedures involved:
 - Evaluation of the design effectiveness of controls that management has in place to prevent and detect fraud;
 - Journal entry testing, with a focus on material journals.
- In addition, we completed audit procedures to conclude on the compliance of disclosures in the financial statements with applicable financial reporting requirements.
- These audit procedures were design to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements were free from fraud or error. However, detecting irregularities that result from fraud is inherently more difficult than detecting those that result from error, as those irregularities that result from fraud may involve collusion, deliberate concealment, forgery or intentional misrepresentations. Also, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we would become aware of it.
- Assessment of the appropriateness of the collective competence and capabilities of the engagement team included consideration of the engagement team's:
 - Understanding of, and practical experience with audit engagements of a similar nature and complexity through appropriate training and participation
 - Knowledge of the industry in which the client operates
 - Understanding of the legal and regulatory requirements specific to the entity
- Team communications in respect of potential non-compliance with laws and regulations and fraud included the potential fraud in revenue recognition through the inflation of revenue

- In assessing the potential risk of material misstatement, we obtained an understanding of:
 - The company's operations, including the nature of its revenue sources and services to understand the classes of transactions, account balances, expected financial statement disclosures and business risks that may result in risk of material misstatement; and
 - The company's control environment, including:
 - Management's knowledge of relevant laws and regulations and how the company is complying with those laws and regulations;
 - The adequacy of procedures for authorisation of transactions;
 - Made inquiries to internal audit and reviewed any relevant internal audit reports relevant to the financial year; and
 - Procedures to verify that possible breaches of law and regulations are appropriately resolved.

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.

Adam Terry BSc ACA

Adam Tow

Senior Statutory Auditor for and on behalf of Grant Thornton UK LLP Statutory Auditor, Chartered Accountants Crawley

Date: 20 August 2021

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	NOTE	2020-21 £	2019-20 £
Turnover Cost of Sales Gross Profit	2	57,040,445 (44,117,476) 12,922,969	50,410,099 (40,045,044) 10,365,055
Administrative Expenses Operating Profit	3	(12,577,483) 345,486	(10,204,541) 160,514
Interest Receivable Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	5	2,080 347,566	21,455 181,969
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	6	(82,838)	(105,571)
Profit & total comprehensive income for the year	:	264,728	76,398

All of the activities of the company are classed as continuing.

The company has no recognised gains or losses other than the results for the year as set out above.

The accompanying accounting policies and notes on pages 19 to 29 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

Fixed assets 8 1,659,491 1,262,749 Current assets 36,407 36,407 36,407 Stocks - Finished goods 9 5,673,013 4,857,199 Cash at bank and in hand 12,431,597 9,816,321 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year 10 (13,346,481) (10,334,279) Net current assets 4,794,536 4,375,648 Total assets less current liabilities 11 (1,218,663) (667,820) Net assets 5,235,364 4,970,577 Financed by: Equity: 5,232,895 4,969,712 Capital redemption reserve 17 1,545 - Called Up equity share capital 13 924 865 5,235,364 4,970,577			At 31 March 2021	At 31 March 2020
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Debtors 9 5,673,013 4,857,199 Cash at bank and in hand 12,431,597 9,816,321 18,141,017 14,709,927 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year 10 (13,346,481) (10,334,279) Net current assets 4,794,536 4,375,648 Total assets less current liabilities 6,454,027 5,638,397 Provision for liabilities 11 (1,218,663) (667,820) Net assets 5,235,364 4,970,577 Financed by: Equity: 5,232,895 4,969,712 Capital redemption reserve 17 1,545 - Called Up equity share capital 13 924 865	Current assets			
Cash at bank and in hand 12,431,597 9,816,321 12,431,597 9,816,321 18,141,017 14,709,927 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year 10 (13,346,481) (10,334,279) Net current liabilities 6,454,027 5,638,397 Provision for liabilities 11 (1,218,663) (667,820) Net assets 5,235,364 4,970,577 Financed by: Equity: Profit & Loss account 5,232,895 4,969,712 Capital redemption reserve 17 1,545 - Called Up equity share capital 13 924 865	Stocks - Finished goods		36,407	36,407
Tal,431,397 3,010,321 18,141,017 14,709,927 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year 10 (13,346,481) (10,334,279) Net current assets 4,794,536 4,375,648 Total assets less current liabilities 6,454,027 5,638,397 Provision for liabilities 11 (1,218,663) (667,820) Net assets 5,235,364 4,970,577 Financed by: Equity: 2 Profit & Loss account 5,232,895 4,969,712 Capital redemption reserve 17 1,545 - Called Up equity share capital 13 924 865	Debtors	9	5,673,013	4,857,199
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year 10 (13,346,481) (10,334,279) Net current assets 4,794,536	Cash at bank and in hand		12,431,597	9,816,321
Net current assets 4,794,536 4,375,648 Total assets less current liabilities 6,454,027 5,638,397 Provision for liabilities 11 (1,218,663) (667,820) Net assets 5,235,364 4,970,577 Financed by: Equity: Profit & Loss account 5,232,895 4,969,712 Capital redemption reserve 17 1,545 - Called Up equity share capital 13 924 865			18,141,017	14,709,927
Net current assets 4,794,536 4,375,648 Total assets less current liabilities 6,454,027 5,638,397 Provision for liabilities 11 (1,218,663) (667,820) Net assets 5,235,364 4,970,577 Financed by: Equity: Financed by: Equity: Capital redemption reserve 17 1,545 - Called Up equity share capital 13 924 865	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	(13,346,481)	(10,334,279)
Provision for liabilities 11 (1,218,663) (667,820) Net assets 5,235,364 4,970,577 Financed by: Equity: Profit & Loss account 5,232,895 4,969,712 Capital redemption reserve 17 1,545 - Called Up equity share capital 13 924 865	Net current assets			
Provision for liabilities 11 (1,218,663) (667,820) Net assets 5,235,364 4,970,577 Financed by: Equity: Profit & Loss account 5,232,895 4,969,712 Capital redemption reserve 17 1,545 - Called Up equity share capital 13 924 865	Total assets less current liabilities		6.454.027	5.638.397
Net assets 5,235,364 4,970,577 Financed by: Equity: Profit & Loss account 5,232,895 4,969,712 Capital redemption reserve 17 1,545 - Called Up equity share capital 13 924 865				3,000,001
Financed by: Equity: Profit & Loss account Capital redemption reserve Called Up equity share capital Financed by: 5,232,895 4,969,712 17 1,545 - 24 865	Provision for liabilities	11	(1,218,663)	(667,820)
Equity: Profit & Loss account 5,232,895 4,969,712 Capital redemption reserve 17 1,545 - Called Up equity share capital 13 924 865	Net assets		5,235,364	4,970,577
Equity: Profit & Loss account 5,232,895 4,969,712 Capital redemption reserve 17 1,545 - Called Up equity share capital 13 924 865	Financed by:			
Profit & Loss account 5,232,895 4,969,712 Capital redemption reserve 17 1,545 - Called Up equity share capital 13 924 865	-			
Called Up equity share capital 13 924 865	• •		5,232,895	4,969,712
			1,545	-
<u>5,235,364</u> 4,970,577	Called Up equity share capital	13	924	865
			5,235,364	4,970,577

The financial statements and notes to the financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board and signed on its behalf by

Jacqui Scott

Jacqueline Ann Scott

Chief Executive Date: 20 August 2021

Company No. 06815987

The accompanying accounting policies and notes on pages 19 to 29 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Called- up share capital	Capital redemption reserve	Profit and loss account	Total
	£	£	£	£
At 1 April 2020	865	-	4,969,712	4,970,577
Profit for the financial year	-	-	264,728	264,728
Transfer	-	1,435	(1,435)	-
Issue of ordinary share capital Purchase & cancellation of ordinary	169	-	-	169
share capital	(110)	110	(110)	(110)
At 31 March 2021	924	1,545	5,232,895	5,235,364

	Called- up share capital	Capital redemption reserve	Profit and loss account	Total
	£	£	£	£
At 1 April 2019 Profit for the financial year	812	-	4,893,314 76,398	4,894,126 76,398
Issue of ordinary share capital Purchase & cancellation of ordinary	139	-	-	139
share capital At 31 March 2020	(86) 865	<u> </u>	4,969,712	(86) 4,970,577

The accompanying accounting policies and notes on pages 19 to 29 form part of these financial statements

STATEMENT OF CASHFLOWS

	N	OTE	2020-21 £	2019-20 £
Cashflows from operating activities		O. L	~	~
Profit for the financial year			264,728	76,398
Adjustments for:			204,720	70,330
Depreciation			544,901	396,565
Loss on disposal of fixed assets			-	5,368
Interest receivable			(2,080)	(21,455)
Taxation			82,838	105,571
(Increase) in debtors			(815,814)	960,492
Increase in creditors			2,902,491	1,953,574
Increase in provisions			626,587	118,210
Cash from operations			3,603,651	3,594,723
Income taxes paid			(48,871)	(23,854)
·			(40,071)	(20,004)
Cash generated from operating activities			3,554,780	3,570,869
Cashflows from investing activities				
Purchase of tangible assets		8	(941,643)	(854,225)
Interest received		5	2,080	21,455
Net cash from investing activities			(939,563)	(832,770)
Cashflows from financing activities				
Issue of ordinary share capital		12	59	53
Net cash used in financing activities			59	53
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents			2,615,276	2,738,152
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of th	e year		9,816,321	7,078,169
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year			12,431,597	9,816,321
ANALYSIS OF CHANGES IN NET DEBT				
ANAL 1313 OF CHANGES IN NET DEDI	2019-20	4	Cash flows	2020-21
	2019-20 £	`	£	£
	~			~
Cash and cash equivalents	9,816,321		2,615,276	12,431,597

Notes to the financial statements

1. Accounting policies

Company Information

Bromley Healthcare is a Public Benefit Entity limited by shares, incorporated in England. The address of the registered office is Central Court, 1b Knoll Rise, Orpington, Kent, BR6 0JA.

Basis of accounting

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable United Kingdom accounting standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 – 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland' ('FRS 102'), and with the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

Going Concern

After making enquiries and having considered the economic uncertainties inherent in the current market place, including consideration of the impact of the Covid 19 pandemic, the directors have formed the judgement that, at the time of approving the financial statements there is a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. On the basis of the information available and the 12 month financial forecast the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Significant judgements and estimates

In preparation of the financial statements management has not made any significant judgements or estimates.

Turnover

The turnover shown in the statement of comprehensive income represents the services provided during the year. Income in respect of services provided is recognised when, and to the extent that, performance occurs in accordance with delivery of services, or in accordance with contractual arrangements.

Where income has been received for a specific activity to be delivered in the following financial year, that income will be deferred.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially recognised at cost and will be capitalised in the following circumstances:

- it is held for use in delivering services or for administrative purposes;
- it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to, or service potential will be supplied to the company;
- it is expected to be used for more than one financial year;
- the cost of the item can be measured reliably and:
- the item has a cost of:

Tangible fixed assets cont.

- at least £2,000 or
- collectively, a number of items have a cost of at least £2,000 and individually have a cost of more than £250, where the assets are functionally interdependent, they had broadly simultaneous purchase dates, are anticipated to have simultaneous disposal dates and are under single managerial control.

The estimated useful lives are:

Fixture & Fittings/Medical Equipment 5 Years IT Equipment 4 Years Motor Vehicles 8 Years

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged to write off the cost of the asset, less any residual value, over their estimated useful lives.

Investment Income

Investment income represents the interest on short term deposits which are made in accordance with the company's policy.

Pension Costs

The company is a member of the NHS Pension Scheme which is an unfunded final salary scheme administered by the NHS Pensions Agency. The company also operates 'defined contribution schemes' administered by Scottish Widows and NEST. Contributions are paid for staff members of the scheme and are charged to the profit and loss accounts as incurred.

Operating leases

Rentals applicable to operating leases when substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership remain with the lessor. Operating lease payments are charged against profits on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Taxation

Current tax is recognised for the amount of income tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the current or past reporting periods using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date, except as otherwise indicated.

Deferred tax assets are only 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.

Deferred tax is calculated using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Financial instruments

Financial assets, including trade and other receivables, cash and bank balances are initially recognised at transaction price, 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 liabilities, including trade and other payables 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 receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Trade payables are obligations to pay for good or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the payment is due within one year or less. If not they are presented as non-current liabilities, Trade payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Provisions

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the company a legal or constructive obligation that requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefits or service potential, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

2. Turnover

The turnover and profit before tax are attributable to the one principal activity of the company which is wholly undertaken in the United Kingdom.

3. Operating Profit

565
,434
00
00
,

4. Operating Lease Rentals

4.1 Operating lease rentals	2020-21	2019-20
	£	£
Property	3,159,360	3,268,820
Plant, machinery and vehicles	269,216	310,614
Total	3,428,576	3,579,434
4.2 Total commitments under non - cancellable operating leases are: Operating leases commitments payable within:	2020-21	2019-20
Within 1 year:	£	£
Property	789,840	817,205
Plant, machinery and vehicles	107,899	82,587
Total	897,739	899,792

The properties were occupied by Bromley Healthcare under a 'Memorandum of Occupation' arrangement with NHS Property Services and Community Health Partnerships with a notice period of 3 months.

5. Interest receivable	2020-21	2019-20
Bank interest	£	£
	2,080 2,080	21,455 21,455
	2,000	21,433
6. Tax on profit on ordinary activities		
6.1 Analysis of current charge		
	2020-21	2019-20
Current tax	£	£
UK corporation tax on profits for the period	205,531	48,581
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(46,949)	(1,632)
Total current tax	158,582	46,949
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(405.000)	0.4.505
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(125,020)	24,525
Effect of tax rate change on opening balance	49,276	317
Total deferred tax	0	33,780
Total deferred tax	(75,744)	58,622
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	82,838	105,571
	2020-21	2019-20
6.2 Factors affecting tax charge for the period	£	£
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	347,566	181,969
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by	<u> </u>	101,000
the standard rate of UK corporation tax	66,038	34,574
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	11,569	12,754
Effect of changes - tax rates		
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods	(46,949)	(1,632)
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous periods - deferred tax	49,276	317
Fixed assets differences	2,904	25,778
Remeasurement of deferred tax for changes in tax rates	0	33,780
Total tax for the period	82,838	105,571
	02,030	103,371

The standard rate of corporation tax is 19%.

7. Information regarding directors and employees

The average number of staff, including executive directors, employed by the company during the year can be analysed as follows:

by the company during the year can be analysed as follows.	2020-21 Number	2019-20 Number
Staff	919	880
Executive directors	5	5
	924	885
The aggregate payroll costs were:	£	£
Wagaa and calarias		
Wages and salaries	31,690,214	
Social security	2,931,600	
Pension costs Total	3,058,140 37,679,954	2,760,550 33,843,148
The directors' aggregate remuneration was:		
	£	£
Remuneration	546,864	578,094
Redundancy	0	32,876
Pension	67,534	66,885
Total	614,398	677,855
	2020-21 Number	2019-20 Number
Number of directors who were members of company pension schemes	6	5

None of the directors were paid above £200k during the year or in prior year.

8. Tangible fixed assets

· ·	Medical Equipment	IT Equipment	Fixtures & Fittings	Total	
	£	£	£	£	
Cost					
At 31 March 2020	507,882	1,171,528	940,397	2,619,807	
Additions	124,092	765,136	52,415	941,643	<u>_</u>
At 31 March 2021	631,974	1,936,664	992,812	3,561,450	_
Depreciation					
At 31 March 2020	323,738	775,608	257,712	1,357,058	
Charge for the period	74,202	292,757	177,942	544,901	<u>_</u>
At 31 March 2020	397,940	1,068,365	435,654	1,901,959	_
Net Book Value					
As at 1 April 2020	184,144	395,922	682,683	1,262,749	_
At 31 March 2021	234,034	868,299	557,158	1,659,491	=
9. Debtors				2020-21	2019-20
				£	£
Trade Debtors				1,216,085	1,812,108
Accrued Income				2,164,154	977,725
Other Debtors				106,476	51,463
Prepayments*			-	2,186,298	2,015,903
			=	5,673,013	4,857,199

^{*}Prepayments include accelerated pension contributions relating to 2021/22 totalling £1,300,000 (2020/21 totalled £1,300,000).

10. Creditors falling due within one year	2020-21	2019-20
	£	£
Trade Creditors	3,417,981	4,072,124
Other Creditors	644,042	556,910
Payroll Creditors	1,486,855	1,152,934
Accruals & Deferred Income*	7,640,943	4,505,362
Corporation Tax	156,660	46,949
	13,346,481	10,334,279

^{*}Deferred income includes £5.37m funding held on behalf of One Bromley alliance (2019/20 £2.02m).

11. Provisions for liabilities

Returned

Net Change

Provisions are recognised when Bromley Healthcare Community Interest Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that Bromley Healthcare Community Interest Company will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties.

Annual

Deferred

(86)

53

(110)

59

Bromley Healthcare Community Interest Company has made provisions as follows:

	Redundancy	Leave	Other	Tax	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Opening balance at 1st April 2020	-	(305,384)	(17,000)	(345,436)	(667,820)
Additions in year	(78,785)	(870,186)	-	-	(948,971)
Utilised in year	-	14,034	-	75,744	89,778
Reversed unutilised in year	-	291,350	17,000	-	308,350
	(70 705)	(970 196)	0	(260 602)	(1 219 662)
	(78,785)	(870,186)	U	(269,692)	(1,218,663)
The provision for deferred tax as provision for deferred tax as provision for deferred tax as provided asset timing differences. Short term timing differences	ovided in the fir	nancial state	ments is: 	2020-21 £ 239,646 30,046 269,692	2019-20 £ 105,844 239,592 345,436
12. Share Capital Allocated, called up and paid up Total - Ordinary Shares of £1 eacl	n		_	2020-21 £ 924	2019-20 £ 865
Issued				169	139

During the year, the company issued 169 ordinary shares to new employees at £1 each at par. Employees returned 110 ordinary shares on leaving the organisation at £1 each at par. No dividends can be paid in respect of these shares and the capital of £1 will be payable upon an employee leaving the organisation.

13. Pension costs

NHS Pension Scheme

Pension costs

Past and present employees are covered by the provisions of the two NHS Pension Schemes. Details of the benefits payable and rules of the Schemes can be found on the NHS Pensions website at www.nhsbsa.nhs.uk/pensions. Both are unfunded defined benefit schemes that cover NHS employers, GP practices and other bodies, allowed under the direction of the Secretary of State for Health and Social Care in England and Wales. They are not designed to be run in a way that would enable NHS bodies to identify their share of the underlying scheme assets and liabilities. Therefore, each scheme is accounted for as if it were a defined contribution scheme: the cost to the NHS body of participating in each scheme is taken as equal to the contributions payable to that scheme for the accounting period.

In order that the defined benefit obligations recognised in the financial statements do not differ materially from those that would be determined at the reporting date by a formal actuarial valuation, the FReM requires that "the period between formal valuations shall be four years, with approximate assessments in intervening years". An outline of these follows:

Accounting valuation

A valuation of scheme liability is carried out annually by the scheme actuary (currently the Government Actuary's Department) as at the end of the reporting period. This utilises an actuarial assessment for the previous accounting period in conjunction with updated membership and financial data for the current reporting period, and is accepted as providing suitably robust figures for financial reporting purposes. The valuation of the scheme liability as at 31 March 2021, is based on valuation data as 31 March 2020, updated to 31 March 2021 with summary global member and accounting data. In undertaking this actuarial assessment, the methodology prescribed in IAS 19, relevant FReM interpretations, and the discount rate prescribed by HM Treasury have also been used.

The latest assessment of the liabilities of the scheme is contained in the report of the scheme actuary, which forms part of the annual NHS Pension Scheme Accounts. These accounts can be viewed on the NHS Pensions website and are published annually. Copies can also be obtained from The Stationery Office.

Full actuarial (funding) valuation

The purpose of this valuation is to assess the level of liability in respect of the benefits due under the schemes (taking into account recent demographic experience), and to recommend contribution rates payable by employees and employers.

The latest actuarial valuation undertaken for the NHS Pension Scheme was completed as at 31 March 2016. The results of this valuation set the employer contribution rate payable from April 2019 to 20.6% of pensionable pay. The 2016 funding valuation was also expected to test the cost of the Scheme relative to the employer cost cap that was set following the 2012 valuation. In January 2019, the Government announced a pause to the cost control element of the 2016

valuations, due to the uncertainty around member benefits caused by the discrimination ruling relating to the McCloud case.

The Government subsequently announced in July 2020 that the pause had been lifted, and so the cost control element of the 2016 valuations could be completed. The Government has set out that the costs of remedy of the discrimination will be included in this process. HMT valuation directions will set out the technical detail of how the costs of remedy will be included in the valuation process. The Government has also confirmed that the Government Actuary is reviewing the cost control mechanism (as was originally announced in 2018). The review will assess whether the cost control mechanism is working in line with original government objectives and reported to Government in April 2021. The findings of this review will not impact the 2016 valuations, with the aim for any changes to the cost cap mechanism to be made in time for the completion of the 2020 actuarial valuations.

Scottish Widows Pension Scheme

The Company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for the benefit of the employees and the directors. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in independently administered funds. At the end of March 2021 21% (March 2020 21%) of substantive employees were members of the scheme.

National Employment Savings Trust (NEST)

The Company introduced the auto-enrolment pension scheme on the 27th September 2013. This is a defined contribution pension scheme for the benefit of the employees and the directors and is operated by the National Employment Savings Trust (NEST). At the end of March 2021 18% (March 2020 23%) of employees are members of the scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in independently administered funds.

14. Transactions with related parties

	2020-21	2019-20
	£	£
Key management personnel compensation	680,403	748,859

Key management personnel compensation incorporates all employee compensation including Employer's National Insurance contributions and relates to all registered company directors.

Cha Patel is currently a NED and Chair of the Finance, Investment and Systems Committee for Community Health Partnership (CHP). Bromley Healthcare has made a total payment of £2.9m in 2020/21 to CHP for leased properties (Beckenham Beacon, Garland & Lakeside), with a further £129k outstanding.

15. Controlling Party

Bromley Healthcare has no controlling party as not one person has a majority of shares not. It is run by the Board of Directors.

16. Post balance sheet event

Bromley Healthcare acquired the business assets of a small domiciliary care company on the 9th August 2021.

17. Capital Redemption Reserve

A total of £1,545 has been transferred from the profit & loss account to the capital redemption reserve. This is in respect of the transfer of shares repurchased and cancelled to the capital redemption reserve.