

Limited Liability Partnership Registration No. OC302395 (England and Wales)

THE ADELAIDE LODGE CARE HOME LLP
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

THE ADELAIDE LODGE CARE HOME LLP

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THE ADELAIDE LODGE CARE HOME LLP

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 30 JUNE 2023

		2023	2022
	Notes	£	£
Non-current assets			
Intangible assets	3	22,666	45,333
Property, plant and equipment	4	4,035,354	4,120,670
Investments	5	54,030	54,030
		<u>4,112,050</u>	<u>4,220,033</u>
Current assets			
Inventories		5,000	4,000
Trade and other receivables	7	114,043	72,375
Cash and cash equivalents		545,044	506,429
		<u>664,087</u>	<u>582,804</u>
Current liabilities	8	<u>(390,989)</u>	<u>(426,449)</u>
Net current assets		<u>273,098</u>	<u>156,355</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>4,385,148</u>	<u>4,376,388</u>
Non-current liabilities	9	<u>(366,969)</u>	<u>(430,773)</u>
Net assets attributable to members		<u><u>4,018,179</u></u>	<u><u>3,945,615</u></u>
Represented by:			
Loans and other debts due to members within one year			
Members' capital classified as a liability		749,035	749,035
Other amounts		1,890,459	1,802,745
		<u>2,639,494</u>	<u>2,551,780</u>
Members' other interests			
Revaluation reserve		1,378,685	1,393,835
		<u>4,018,179</u>	<u>3,945,615</u>

The members of the limited liability partnership have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 30 June 2023 the limited liability partnership was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 (as applied by the Limited Liability Partnerships (Accounts and Audit) (Application of Companies Act 2006) Regulations 2008) relating to small limited liability partnerships.

The members acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act (as applied to limited liability partnerships) with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to limited liability partnerships subject to the small limited liability partnerships regime.

THE ADELAIDE LODGE CARE HOME LLP

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 JUNE 2023

The financial statements were approved by the members and authorised for issue on 23 March 2024 and are signed on their behalf by:

JGT Care Homes Limited

Designated member

Limited Liability Partnership Registration No. OC302395

THE ADELAIDE LODGE CARE HOME LLP

RECONCILIATION OF MEMBERS' INTERESTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

Current financial year	EQUITY		DEBT		TOTAL
	Members' interests	other Loans and other debts due to members less any amounts due from members in debtors	Members' capital (classified as debt)	Other amounts	MEMBERS' INTERESTS
	Revaluation reserve			Total	Total 2023
	£		£	£	£
Amounts due to members			1,802,745		
Members' interests at 1 July 2022	1,393,835	749,035	1,802,745	2,551,780	3,945,615
Members' remuneration charged as an expense, including employment costs and retirement benefit costs	-	-	692,896	692,896	692,896
Result for the financial year available for discretionary division among members	-	-	-	-	-
Members' interests after loss and remuneration for the year	1,393,835	749,035	2,495,641	3,244,676	4,638,511
Drawings	-	-	(620,332)	(620,332)	(620,332)
Other movements	(15,150)	-	15,150	15,150	-
Members' interests at 30 June 2023	1,378,685	749,035	1,890,459	2,639,494	4,018,179

THE ADELAIDE LODGE CARE HOME LLP

RECONCILIATION OF MEMBERS' INTERESTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

Prior financial year	EQUITY		DEBT		TOTAL MEMBERS' INTERESTS Total 2022
	Members' interests Revaluation reserve	other Loans and other debts due to members less any amounts due from members in debtors Members' capital (classified as debt)	Other amounts	Total	
	£		£	£	£
Amounts due to members			1,716,820		
Members' interests at 1 July 2021	1,408,985	749,035	1,716,820	2,465,855	3,874,840
Members' remuneration charged as an expense, including employment costs and retirement benefit costs	-	-	562,455	562,455	562,455
Result for the financial year available for discretionary division among members	-	-	-	-	-
Members' interests after loss and remuneration for the year	1,408,985	749,035	2,279,275	3,028,310	4,437,295
Drawings	-	-	(491,680)	(491,680)	(491,680)
Other movements	(15,150)	-	15,150	15,150	-
Members' interests at 30 June 2022	1,393,835	749,035	1,802,745	2,551,780	3,945,615

THE ADELAIDE LODGE CARE HOME LLP

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

1 Accounting policies

Limited liability partnership information

The Adelaide Lodge Care Home LLP is a limited liability partnership incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 31/33 Commercial Road, Poole, Dorset, BH14 0HU.

The limited liability partnership's principal activities are disclosed in the Members' Report.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice "Accounting by Limited Liability Partnerships" issued in December 2018, together with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

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

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the members have a reasonable expectation that the limited liability partnership has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the members continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Revenue

Revenue is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

Revenue from the supply of care services represents the value of services provided under contracts to the extent that there is a right to consideration and is recorded at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Where payments are received from customers in advance of services provided the amounts are recorded as deferred income and included as part of payables due within one year.

Interest income is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the LLP and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and the effective interest rate applicable.

THE ADELAIDE LODGE CARE HOME LLP

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.4 Members' participating interests

Members' participation rights are the rights of a member against the LLP that arise under the members' agreement (for example, in respect of amounts subscribed or otherwise contributed remuneration and profits).

Members' participation rights in the earnings or assets of the LLP are analysed between those that are, from the LLP's perspective, either a financial liability or equity, in accordance with section 22 of FRS 102. A member's participation rights including amounts subscribed or otherwise contributed by members, for example members' capital, are classed as liabilities unless the LLP has an unconditional right to refuse payment to members, in which case they are classified as equity.

All amounts due to members that are classified as liabilities are presented within 'Loans and other debts due to members' and, where such an amount relates to current year profits, they are recognised within 'Members' remuneration charged as an expense' in arriving at the relevant year's result. Undivided amounts that are classified as equity are shown within 'Members' other interests'. Amounts recoverable from members are presented as debtors and shown as amounts due from members within members' interests.

Where profits are automatically divided as they arise, the LLP does not have an unconditional right to refuse payment and the amounts arising that are due to members are in the nature of liabilities. They are therefore treated as an expense and presented as members remuneration charged as an expense in arriving at the result for the relevant year. To the extent that they remain unpaid at the period end, they are shown as liabilities.

Conversely, where profits are divided only after a decision by the LLP or its representative, the LLP has an unconditional right to refuse payment. Such profits are classed as equity rather than as liabilities. They are therefore shown as a residual amount available for discretionary division among members in arriving at the result for the year and are shown as appropriations of equity when they are allocated.

Once an unavoidable obligation has been created in favour of members through allocation of profits or other means, any undrawn profits remaining at the reporting date are shown as 'Loans and other debts due to members' to the extent they exceed debts due from a specific member.

Other amounts applied to members, for example remuneration paid under an employment contract and interest on capital balances, are treated in the same way as all other divisions of profits, as described above, according to whether the LLP has, in each case, an unconditional right to refuse payment. Amounts payable to members under employment contracts and unavoidable interest on members capital are charged to "members remuneration charged as an expense" in the relevant year.

1.5 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of unincorporated businesses over the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is amortised over the FRS102 default period of 10 years on a straight line basis, as the members consider that it is not possible to make a reliable estimate of the useful economic life of the assets.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the cash-generating units expected to benefit from the acquisition. Cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment at least annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

1.6 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

THE ADELAIDE LODGE CARE HOME LLP

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Freehold property	2% straight line
Plant and machinery	25% straight line
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	25% straight line
Motor vehicles	25% straight line

Freehold land is not depreciated.

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is recognised in the income statement.

1.7 Non-current investments

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

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

1.8 Impairment of non-current assets

At each reporting period end date, the limited liability partnership reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the limited liability partnership estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.9 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell.

THE ADELAIDE LODGE CARE HOME LLP

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of inventories over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.10 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.11 Financial instruments

The limited liability partnership has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the limited liability partnership's statement of financial position when the limited liability partnership becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amounts presented in the financial statements when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other receivables and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

THE ADELAIDE LODGE CARE HOME LLP

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the limited liability partnership transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the limited liability partnership after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

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

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

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

Other financial liabilities

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as fair value through profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the limited liability partnership's obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.12 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the limited liability partnership are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the limited liability partnership.

1.13 Taxation

Taxation on all the LLP's profits is solely the personal liability of individual members and is not dealt within these financial statements.

THE ADELAIDE LODGE CARE HOME LLP

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.14 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or non-current assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the limited liability partnership is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.15 Retirement benefits and post retirement payments to members

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

1.16 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

1.17 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

Government grants relating to turnover are recognised as income over the periods when the related costs are incurred. Grants relating to an asset are recognised in income systematically over the asset's expected useful life. If part of such a grant is deferred it is recognised as deferred income rather than being deducted from the asset's carrying amount.

2 Employees

The average number of persons (excluding members) employed by the partnership during the year was:

	2023 Number	2022 Number
Total	83	85

THE ADELAIDE LODGE CARE HOME LLP

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

3 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 July 2022 and 30 June 2023	350,000
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 July 2022	304,667
Amortisation charged for the year	22,667
At 30 June 2023	327,334
Carrying amount	
At 30 June 2023	22,666
At 30 June 2022	45,333

Intangible fixed assets with a carrying amount of £22,666 (2022 - £45,333) have been pledged to secure liabilities of the LLP.

4 Property, plant and equipment

	Freehold property	Plant and fixtures, machinery & equipment	Fittings & equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost or valuation					
At 1 July 2022	4,364,659	470,613	391,869	21,090	5,248,231
Additions	-	17,055	13,995	-	31,050
At 30 June 2023	4,364,659	487,668	405,864	21,090	5,279,281
Depreciation and impairment					
At 1 July 2022	351,976	402,214	352,280	21,090	1,127,560
Depreciation charged in the year	44,610	38,029	33,728	-	116,367
At 30 June 2023	396,586	440,243	386,008	21,090	1,243,927
Carrying amount					
At 30 June 2023	3,968,073	47,425	19,856	-	4,035,354
At 30 June 2022	4,012,683	68,399	39,588	-	4,120,670

Property, plant and equipment with a carrying amount of £4,035,354 (2022 - £4,120,670) have been pledged to secure borrowings of the limited liability partnership.

If revalued assets were stated on an historical cost basis rather than a fair value basis, the total amounts included would have been as follows:

THE ADELAIDE LODGE CARE HOME LLP

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

4 Property, plant and equipment (Continued)

	2023 £	2022 £
Cost	-	2,849,621

5 Fixed asset investments

	2023 £	2022 £
Investments	54,030	54,030

Financial assets pledged as collateral

Fixed asset investments with a carrying amount of £54,030 (2022 - £54,030) have been pledged to secure liabilities of the limited liability partnership.

Movements in non-current investments

	Shares in group undertakings and participating interests £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 July 2022 & 30 June 2023	54,030
Carrying amount	
At 30 June 2023	54,030
At 30 June 2022	54,030

6 Significant undertakings

THE ADELAIDE LODGE CARE HOME LLP

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

6 Significant undertakings

(Continued)

The limited liability partnership also has significant holdings in undertakings which are not subsidiaries of the limited liability partnership and are not classified as joint ventures or associated undertakings:

Name of undertaking	Registered office	Nature of business	Class of shares held	% Held	
				Direct	Indirect
Magnolia House Care Home Limited	England and Wales	Operation of a care home	Ordinary	50.00	-

The aggregate capital and reserves and the result for the year of significant undertakings excluded from consolidation was as follows:

Name of undertaking	Profit (loss)	Capital and Reserves
	£	£
Magnolia House Care Home Limited	53,941	719,103

The registered office of Magnolia House Care Home Limited is 31-33 Commercial Road, Poole, Dorset, BH14 0HU.

7 Trade and other receivables

	2023	2022
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Trade receivables	64,195	26,058
Prepayments and accrued income	49,848	46,317
	<u>114,043</u>	<u>72,375</u>

The carrying amount of trade and other receivables includes £114,043 (2022 - £72,375) pledged as security for liabilities.

8 Current liabilities

	2023	2022
	£	£
Bank loans	69,035	83,480
Trade payables	33,893	28,126
Other taxation and social security	46,989	36,231
Other payables	74,620	72,335
Accruals and deferred income	166,452	206,277
	<u>390,989</u>	<u>426,449</u>

THE ADELAIDE LODGE CARE HOME LLP

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

9 Non-current liabilities

	2023 £	2022 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	366,969	430,773

Creditors which fall due after five years are as follows:

	2023 £	2022 £
Payable by instalments	90,829	127,694

10 Borrowings

	2023 £	2022 £
Bank loans	436,004	514,253
Payable within one year	69,035	83,480
Payable after one year	366,969	430,773

The bank loans are secured by way of a first legal charge over Adelaide Lodge Care Home and Netherhayes Residential Home, together with a fixed charge over the other assets of the limited liability partnership.

11 Loans and other debts due to members

In the event of a winding up the amounts included in "Loans and other debts due to members" will rank equally with unsecured creditors.

There are no restrictions or limitations on the members in respect of the reduction of Members' Other Interests.

12 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the limited liability partnership had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

	2023 £	2022 £
	33,663	48,309

THE ADELAIDE LODGE CARE HOME LLP

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

13 Related party transactions

During the year, amounts totalling £34,824 (2022 - £28,749) were invoiced by the limited liability partnership to a company, with related key management personnel, in respect of recharged expenses. As at 30 June 2023, £7,089 (2022 - £7,871) was due to the limited liability partnership on sales ledger from the company.

Included within other creditors is an amount of £63,700 (2022 - £63,700) owed by the limited liability partnership to a company with related key management personnel.

14 Controlling party

There is no single controlling party.

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