Limited Liability Partnership Registration No. OC389648 (England and Wales)	
MERITUM INTEGRATED CARE LLP ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020 PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR	

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# **BALANCE SHEET**

# **AS AT 30 APRIL 2020**

		2020	)	2019	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		46,100		60,898
Current assets					
Debtors	4	242,093		223,547	
Cash at bank and in hand		118,132		46,468	
		360,225		270,015	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one	5	(298,544)		(101.462)	
year	3	(296,344)		(191,462)	
Net current assets			61,681		78,553
			107.704		400.454
Total assets less current liabilities			107,781		139,451
Creditors: amounts falling due after more					
than one year	6		(17,594)		(23,570)
Net assets attributable to members			90,187		115,881
			====		
Represented by:					
Loans and other debts due to members					
within one year	7				
Members' capital classified as a liability			5,000		5,000
Members' other interests	7				
Other reserves classified as equity	•		85,187		110,881
· ·					
			90,187		115,881
Total members' interests	7				
Loans and other debts due to members	-		5,000		5,000
Members' other interests			85,187		110,881
			90,187		115,881

The members of the limited liability partnership have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

# **BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**

## **AS AT 30 APRIL 2020**

For the financial year ended 30 April 2020 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 financial statements were approved by the members and authorised for issue on 15 December 2020 and are signed on their behalf by:

A Saunders J Saunders

Designated member Designated Member

Limited Liability Partnership Registration No. OC389648

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### Limited liability partnership information

Meritum Integrated Care LLP is a limited liability partnership incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 5th Floor, Ashford Commercial Quarter, 1 Dover Place, Ashford, Kent, TN23 1FB.

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 January 2017, 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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

#### 1.2 Turnover

Turnover represents the amounts recoverable for the services provided to clients, excluding value added tax, under contractual obligations which are performed gradually over time.

If, at the Balance sheet date, completion of contractual obligations is dependent on external factors (and thus outside the control of the Limited Liability Partnership), then revenue is recognised only when the event occurs. In such cases, costs incurred up to the Balance sheet date are carried forward as work in progress.

### 1.3 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 there exists an asset and liability component in respect of an individual member's participation rights, they are presented on a gross basis unless the LLP has both a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts, and it intends either to settle on a net basis or to settle and realise these amounts simultaneously, in which case they are presented net.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

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

Fixtures, fittings & equipment 15% reducing balance Motor vehicles 25% reducing balance

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 profit and loss account.

## 1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention.

### 1.6 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.

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

## 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.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 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.

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

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

## 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.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

### Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

#### 1.8 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.

### 1.9 Employee benefits

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

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

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

#### 1.10 Retirement benefits and post retirement payments to members

The partnership operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the partnership in an independently administrated fund. There was no prepayment or accrual at the balance sheet date.

## 1.11 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

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.

## 1.12 Allocation of profits and drawings

The designated members set the level of profits to be allocated to each designated member. This allocation is made immediately after approving the accounts. To the extent that profit allocations exceed drawings then the excess profit is included in the balance sheet under 'Loans and other debts due to members'. Where drawings exceed the allocated profits then the excess is included in debtors. The same treatment is used for members who retire during the year.

# 1.13 Taxation

Income tax payable on the LLP's profits are accounted for within Members' interests on a payment only basis.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

1	Accounting policies	(Continued)
7	Accounting policies	(Continue

## 1.14 Post retirement payments to members

On retirement a members' capital and current account are paid in accordance with an agreed payment schedule.

# 2 Employees

The average number of persons (excluding members) employed by the partnership during the year was 130 (2019 - 130).

	2020 Number	2019 Number
Total	130	130

Plant and machinery etc

## 3 Tangible fixed assets

	£
Cost	
At 1 May 2019 and 30 April 2020	98,463
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 May 2019	37,565
Depreciation charged in the year	14,798

At 1 May 2019 Depreciation charged in the year	37,565 14,798
At 30 April 2020	52,363
Carrying amount At 30 April 2020	46,100
At 30 April 2019	60,898

# 4 Debtors

Amounts falling due within one year:	2020 £	2019 £
Trade debtors	207,956	188,184
Other debtors	34,137	35,363
	242,093	223,547

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

5	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
	,	2020	2019
		£	£
	Trade creditors	19,498	27,392
	Taxation and social security	44,037	34,881
	Other creditors	235,009	129,189
		298,544	191,462

Included within other creditors are obligations under hire purchase contracts and finance leases amounting to £ 5,986 (2019: £7,935) which are secured on the underlying assets.

# 6 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Other creditors	17,594	23,570

The above other creditors related to obligations under hire purchase contracts and finance leases amounting to £ 17,594 (2019: £23,570) which are secured on the underlying assets.

# 7 Reconciliation of Members' Interests

		DEB' Loans and other nembers less any from members	debts due to amounts due	TOTAL MEMBERS' INTERESTS
	Other reserves	Members' capital (classified as	Total	Total 2020
	£	debt)	£	£
Members' interests at 1 May 2019 Profit for the financial year available for	110,881	5,000	5,000	115,881
discretionary division among members	410,434	-	-	410,434
Members' interests after profit for the year Other movements	521,315 (436,128)	5,000	5,000	526,315 (436,128)
Members' interests at 30 April 2020	85,187	5,000	5,000	90,187

### 8 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.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2020

## 9 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:

2020	2019
£	£
32,265	66,605

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