# THE BOBATH CENTRE FOR CHILDREN WITH CEREBRAL PALSY DIRECTORS' & TRUSTEES' REPORT & ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>ST</sup> MARCH 2021



Charity No: 229663

Company No: 00579091

#### THE BOBATH CENTRE FOR CHILDREN WITH CEREBRAL PALSY

#### **REPORT & ACCOUNTS**

#### **CONTENTS**

#### STATUTORY INFORMATION

Trustees' Report	Page 2-9
Independent Auditor's Report	10-12
Statement of Financial Activities	13
Balance Sheet	14
Statement of Cash Flows	15
Notes to the Accounts	16-30

The trustees, who are also directors for the purposes for the purposes of company law, present their report and the financial statements of the charity for the year ended 31 March 2021.

#### REFERENCE AND ADMINISTRATIVE DETAILS

**Charity Name:** 

The Bobath Centre for Children with Cerebral Palsy

**Charity Number:** 

229663

**Company Number:** 

00579091

Principal and

Registered Office:

Tandy House, Regal Way, Watford, WD24 4YE

Trustees:

Robert Walder

- Chair

(since 20 April 2020)

Ann Tinklepaugh

- Vice Chair

(since 20 April 2020)

Henry Collier Niki Michael Robert Walder Ann Tinklepaugh

Daniel Kindell Katherine Major (appointed 26 October 2020)

Amberine Payne

(appointed 26 October 2020) (appointed 7 December 2020)

Charles Van Berckel (appointed 7 December 2020)

Frances Ridgway Timothy Blanc Nicole Coogan

(appointed 8 May 2019, resigned 22 June 2020) (appointed 16 July 2019, resigned 22 June 2020) (appointed 16 July 2019, resigned 22 June 2020)

**Senior Management Team:** 

Madeleine Cassidy – Chief Executive Officer (from 1 September 2019)

Auditors:

Carston, Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor

First Floor, Tudor House. 16 Cathedral Road, Cardiff, CF11 9LJ

Bankers:

Barclays Bank plc, 53, Bedford Row, Leicestershire, LE87 2BB

#### **OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES**

Our objectives are:

- To provide treatment for Children and Adults suffering from Cerebral Palsy ("CP") and related neurological conditions.
- To provide training and training facilities for Physiotherapists, Occupational Therapists and Speech Therapists who wish to specialise in CP and related neurological conditions.
- To undertake research into the early recognition, effects and treatment of CP

#### **Charitable Activities**

To meet its charitable objectives, the Centre operates in three distinctive areas: treatment, education and research by:

- Maintaining and further developing high quality Bobath therapy services for children, regardless of the severity or complexity of their condition, to improve their activity, independence and participation in everyday situations
- Focusing on the health and wellbeing, and therefore the quality of life of the child and their families
   Disseminating the Bobath Concept as widely as possible through providing specialist Bobath training
   programmes
- Organising courses promoting good practice in the treatment and management of CP, for therapists and other people working with children with CP
- Undertaking and promoting research into clinical effectiveness of treatment and publishing the outcomes and
- Promoting awareness of issues affecting children with CP and their families.

#### **Public Benefit**

The Trustees have taken the Charity Commission's general guidance on public benefit into consideration when furthering the charity's activities.

In accordance with the Centre's charitable objectives as outlined above, the beneficiaries are children and young people with CP and allied neurological conditions and their families through the provision of treatment, education and research.

#### Trustees' assessment of public benefit

During the financial year, the Centre continued to benefit the public by:

- · Providing highly specialised and intensive treatment to children, young people and adults with CP
- Empowering families to maximise their child's participation in everyday family, social and educational situations
- Running an Early Intervention Scheme ("EIS") for infants up to the age of 18 months. It is free and fully funded through project fundraising
- Subsidising the Helping Hand scheme which provides regular blocks of therapy at a 27% discount for children from anywhere
- Liaising closely with the child's local therapy team who frequently attend sessions during an intensive block of treatment. These sessions are viewed as an opportunity for continued professional development by community therapists
- Training therapists, doctors and other people working with children with CP and their families both from the UK and overseas, and
- Contributing to professional knowledge and researching ways of measuring efficacy of treatment in children with more severe presentations of CP.

The fees charged for our treatment and training activities do not cover the cost of their delivery and are subsidised through fundraising income and reserve funds.

#### **ACHIEVEMENTS AND PERFORMANCE**

The financial year 2020/21 saw a concerted effort to maintain the charity during a period of extreme turmoil due to the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic. The centre's therapists adapted to offer treatment and support online to help all service users who had to isolate during a time of fear and uncertainty.

BoBaby! moved to weekly online sessions, offering a free play, song, therapy and information service for families with babies (under 2.5 years) who are at risk of neurological difficulties and experiencing developmental delays.

Free monthly Virtual Adult Meet Ups have continued to support adults with a regular series of advice and discussions on dealing with the physical challenges of living with Cerebral Palsy. Visiting guest experts have also offered support on such topics as Disability & Discrimination, Welfare Benefits, Post Impairment Syndrome and Emotional Wellbeing.

Initial and subsequent lockdowns meant that staff have been furloughed and hands-on treatment suspended at some points in the year however the centre has reopened where possible with enhanced Covid-19 precautions in place. Similarly, training courses have had to be postponed or transferred to online. There has consequently had an impact on income from charitable activities.

The improvement in systems and processes has been supplemented by bringing in self-employed contractors with specialist knowledge and experience. Whilst the introduction of a new CRM has been delayed by the furloughing of staff during the pandemic, the work on improvements to processes has continued. As of August 2021 Business Activity and Process Models have been completed along with a Business Requirement Specification. Some initial trials and demos have been carried out with a view to inviting tenders in the autumn of 2021. Specialists at Cranfield Trust are supporting the work.

As at 31st March 2021 the board comprised 7 trustees. During the year 2 resigned and 4 trustees were appointed. We are grateful to those trustees who served with us, often over many years, and who helped steer the charity through unprecedented upheaval over the last year.

#### **Treatment: Children and Adults**

During the year, we provided 483 sessions of treatment to children (down 56%) and 72 hours of treatment to adults (down 70%) including significant numbers of sessions of early intervention for young children and babies. Of the children's' treatment, 190 sessions were subsidized under the Helping Hands Scheme and 59 sessions provided free of charge subsidized by donations from a range of supporters including a £10,000 grant provided by The Tobacco Pipe Makers and Tobacco Trade Benevolent Fund, repeating their generous donation of the previous year. Subsidised treatment was provided at a discount of 27% from the full cost.

In the financial year 2020-21, we were able to provide free support through BoBaby! and the Adult Meet Ups on a total of 56 occasions.

#### **Training**

During the year we laid on 5 courses for practitioners from the NHS, private practices and other bodies:

- Introduction to the Bobath concept course
- Therapy Assistants course x2
- Introductory Course for the Treatment & Management of CP x2

A total of 8 days training was provided to 42 therapists and other professionals. This represented a drop of 85% training days due to the pandemic.

#### Research

Research continued in the year included a study into strengthening the evidence base for new and existing practices and improving the evidence base for the treatment escalation framework used in therapy planning. Surveys have also been carried out on the impact of the pandemic on both children and adults with Cerebral Palsy. Results will be known shortly.

#### **Fundraising**

During the year The Bobath Centre engaged a highly experienced self-employed contractor who specialises in Bid Writing and the centre is now enjoying some success. In addition, the centre has the support of a full time Fundraising & Corporate Manager. Plans have focussed on embracing a shift in culture, opening up our work and establishing an ambitious diversification plan for new income streams, improving our links with supporters and developing relationships with our new community in Watford.

#### **FINANCIAL REVIEW**

The year has seen the beginnings of consolidation for the charity after a prolonged period of change and instability but the Covid 19 pandemic has had an enormous effect on Income from Charitable Activities. The charity saw a deficit being made in the year of £416,589 (2020: £335,466) against income for all sources of £1,079,671 (2020: £1,361,472).

Income from the core activities of treatment and training fell during this year. The Covid-19 pandemic saw a reduction in treatment income of 79% from £146,489 to £29,810. Training income also fell during this period from £109,597 to £16,525 (85%). Many highly subscribed courses had to be postponed until 2021/22. Fundraising Income increased by 96% from £89,267 to £175,117, excluding the government furlough grants.

Whilst the trustees believe that with new management and trustee leadership in place there is eminent scope to tailor our strategy and activities to achieving the goal of returning the charity to an operating breakeven, this has been severely impacted by the effects of Covid-19 in 2020/21. However, with the increase in bid writing and the advent of more online courses the charity is adapting and remains positive about its future.

#### **Principal Funding Sources**

The principal source of income has always been treatment fees however this fell to be the second largest source as fundraising took over with a rise of £85,850 to £175,117. The charity also received government grants of £104,676 under the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme (furlough). Treatment Fee Income fell to £29,810 from £146,489 (a significant element of which was provided at either a 27% discount from the full cost or free). In 2020-21, the third main source of income was Training courses, which were mostly postponed due to the hands-on element that couldn't be delivered in Covid secure conditions. Income fell from £109,597 to just £16,525.

#### Investment powers and policy

As of 31 March 2021 the investment policy of the Charity was to hold surplus funds with banks for a period of 3 months or more. The trustees are currently reviewing this policy with 3 main aims:

- Reducing risk by diversifying in order to minimize any impact of the Financial Services Compensation Scheme being triggered during a period of financial turbulence.
- Increasing return on surplus funds while keeping risk to minimal levels, for example by having a
  range of deposit periods in operation at any one time. An Investment Committee has been created
  and is reviewing 3 Investment Management companies to this end.
- Ensuring that sufficient funds are available at short notice to cover both expected working capital
  requirements as well as unexpected variations in income and expenditure.

#### Reserves policy

As at 31 March 2021, reserves totalled £2,177,577, of which £78,097 was restricted. Total unrestricted funds of £2,099,480 included £186,000 designated by the trustees. Free reserves were £1,235,511 at the year-end.

Restricted reserves have historically been made up of donations towards the provision of free or subsidised treatment and training, and for the provision of specialist equipment and research projects. Free treatment is made available for very young children and babies and underpins the Bobath philosophy that early intervention is essential to maximise the effectiveness of later treatments. Subsidised training is made available to practitioners from poorer countries. During the year, the amount of free and subsidized treatment was less than the available funds at the start of the year, as delivery proved difficult during the pandemic. Restricted donations were received during the year for the provision of online support and marketing, drawdown is continuing and fundraising remains a key priority for the coming year.

Designated funds at 31 March 2021 comprised a Redundancy Reserve calculating the total cost of redundancy for all Bobath England staff at a theoretical date 1 year from the Balance Sheet date.

Funds also include a "negative" reserve to offset the liability shown in Creditors for the Pensions Shortfall arising on the annual revaluation of the TPT Pension Fund (which is treated as a defined benefit scheme for which individual employers may incur liability in the event of leaving the scheme or winding up).

As at 31 March 2021, the policy of the Charity was to hold reserves that had not been otherwise restricted or designated at an average level of about 3 months operating expenditure. Again, the trustees are reviewing this policy in the light of current bank and deposit account holdings.

#### **FUTURE PLANS AND DEVELOPMENTS**

The Trustees and executive team have agreed the following aims and objectives for the future:

#### Treatment, Training and Research:

- 1. To review, identify and implement an electronic patient record system within a CRM product.
- 2. Produce evidence of outcomes, case studies and a support portfolio to reinforce the importance of the Bobath method.
- 3. Establish a business relationship with the NHS.
- Undertake a survey of clients / parents to establish their views on services received, opening hours, fees etc.
- 5. Undertake a survey of stakeholders with a view to offering therapy services for other conditions such as Down's Syndrome and degenerative disorders.
- 6. Start treatment packages for Selective Dorsal Rhizotomy and functional strength training.
- 7. Start an ongoing audit of clinical services and ensure compliance with CQC standards.
- 8. Extend the Early Intervention package.
- 9. To establish a robust outcomes measurement system for all packages.
- 10. To consider converting the warehouse into a neurotherapy gym, training facility or additional office space, subject to successful fundraising.
- 11. Implement a professional bookings system.

#### Finance and Administration:

Further to the Auditor's report and qualification for the year ended 31 March 2019 and 31 March 2020 and also since October 2020 the charity has taken steps to continue to identify and improve the level of system and process efficiency. Management and governance are aware of the issues above and a number of steps were taken during 2020/21 to rectify the position.

The charity has taken the following steps to address these issues:

- 1. In October 2020 a Change Management Consultant was engaged to review all systems and processes, which included a revue of finance-related systems. The Consultant has subsequently been engaged as a Chief Operating Officer since April 2021.
- 2. The COO is tasked with making improvements to the operational processes, including improving administration systems for treatment and training courses, contract management and team-working between the administration and therapy teams. Documentation of all processes is held and regularly updated.
- 3. This work includes evaluating current processes and systems to build a Business Requirement Specification for the purposes of choosing a new CRM and Diary system. All queries will have a unique reference which will follow each case through the documentation pathway from first query to completion of treatment or training. Cranfield Trust have provided further expertise and support.
- 4. In September 2020 an experienced Operations Coordinator joined the team to ensure prompt and professional handling of all interactions with potential clients / carers from the point of first contact through to the passage of data to the bookkeeper to raise invoices.
- 5. The appointment monitoring system was improved to allow more transparency for the therapy and finance teams.
- 6. The system for booking training course places has been overhauled so that attendance at a course is only possible following payment or, in the case of attendees from public sector organisations, the receipt of a purchase order. This is now being handled by the Operations Coordinator rather than the

training therapists. The pandemic has led to a number of course cancellations but the charity has moved to providing many courses online in a bid to maintain some level of income.

- 7. The aged debt report is also be reviewed regularly and invoices checked to ensure they have the correct references and, where applicable, PO number. The aged debt report is monitored and checked against treatment schedules to ensure that all planned treatments have been paid or need to be chased accordingly. In 2021/22 KPI targets are set for Aged Debt.
- 8. A new website has been designed to include patient bookings and payment, although the completion hasn't happened as quickly as had been hoped due to the Covid 19 pandemic. A dedicated Marketing Manager joined the charity in January 2021 to improve communications and market new training courses being offered in 2021.
- 9. The charity has continued supporting service users during the pandemic by offering online Weekly Welcomes, BoBaby! classes and Adult Meet Ups. Feedback has been very positive.

#### Covid-19

In March 2020, the World Health Organisation declared the Coronavirus COVID-19 outbreak a pandemic. This led to the government taking restrictive measures to contain the spread, including widespread lockdowns, and the centre was closed from mid-March 2020. The charity has taken steps to limit the effect of these restrictions by moving some therapy and treatment, plus training courses, to virtual platforms. Where a need was identified for 'in person' treatment the centre reopened to a limited number of service users. Everyone has received a virtual triage appointment before attending the centre under strict Covid secure measures. The charity has also taken steps to mitigate risk by attempting to secure other funding.

The long term impacts of the pandemic on the charity and the local and global economy as a whole is unknown, but the trustees feel they have sufficient reserves in place to continue.

#### STRUCTURE, GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT

#### Governing document

The Bobath Centre for Children is a registered charity and a company limited by guarantee. It was incorporated in 1957 and its governing documents are the memorandum and articles of association signed in that year. It became a registered charity in the following year.

#### **Appointment of Trustees**

Trustees are selected from those who volunteer their services. Anyone may volunteer. In determining who to appoint Trustees have regard to the qualifications and experience of both potential Trustees but also the skill-mix and possible gaps amongst the existing Trustee Board. Trustees are appointed following a majority vote to appoint at a Trustee meeting.

All Trustees give their time voluntarily and receive no benefit from the Charity. In both 2019 and 2020 no expenses were claimed by Trustees from the Charity.

This has been a period of significant change for the charity, as all but two of the trustees in place at the start of the year have since resigned and six new trustees have been appointed. In addition, within the charity, the staff restructuring has meant that many of the senior management have been made redundant.

#### Trustee induction and training

New Trustees undergo an induction programme. All trustees are notified of relevant workshops, training days and seminars concerning issues relevant to good governance and best practice in the charitable sector.

#### Organisation

The board of Trustees administers the Charity by means of Board Meetings which are convened bi-monthly. The Trustees are also Directors of the Company for Companies Act purposes. Board members are appointed by the Annual General Meeting. The Board is responsible for the strategic direction of the Charity and for policy decisions. In addition to maintaining an overview of the organisation's activities, the Board also controls HR Policies and appointments and makes all decisions involving major investment or expenditure.

A Chief Executive is appointed by the Board to manage the day-to-day running of the Charity. The Chief Executive has delegated authority for operational matters and for expenditure within the agreed annual budget and is responsible for the delivery of services to people supported by the organisation.

#### Related parties

Related parties include Cerebral Palsy Scotland (CPS) and Cerebral Palsy Cymru (CPC). The relationship with CPC was terminated on 28<sup>th</sup> February 2021 with the transfer of staff via TUPE agreement. The Bobath Centre continues to pursue the need to agree the same termination with CPS. The nature of these relationships and the values of transactions involved are set out in Note 25 to the accounts.

#### Pay policy for senior staff

The pay policy for senior staff is set by the trustees. Historically the Charity attempted to reflect annual pay and benefit awards for senior staff in accordance with the NHS's Agenda for Change ("AfC") Terms & Conditions of employment so as to be able to recruit senior professional staff on the basis of a level playing field. The Chief Executive and other Support Staff are recruited and rewarded on the basis of perceived market values for the roles undertaken.

#### Internal Control

The Trustees have overall responsibility for ensuring the Charity has appropriate systems of internal control across the entire organisation. Trustees are responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charity. They are also responsible for safeguarding assets and taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The systems of internal control are designed to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance against material misstatement or loss. Internal controls implemented by the Trustees include:

- The production of a strategic plan and an annual budget approved by the trustees.
- Regular consideration by Trustees of financial results, variances from budgets and forecasts.
- Delegation of authority and segregation of duties.
- · Identification and management of risk.

#### Risk Management

The trustees maintain a risk register which is reviewed regularly for any changes in risk profile or for new or discontinued risks to which the charity is exposed. Mitigation measures are agreed where necessary for action by the Chief Executive Officer and her staff.

#### DIRECTORS' / TRUSTEES' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RELATION TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The trustees (who are also directors of The Bobath Centre for Children with Cerebral Palsy for the purposes of company law) are responsible for preparing the Trustees' Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Company law requires the trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under company law the trustees 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 charitable company and of the incoming resources and application of resources, including the income and expenditure, of the charitable company for that period

In preparing these financial statements, the trustees are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP 2015 (FRS 102);
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to anymaterial 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 charitable company will continue in operation.

The trustees are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the charity's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charity and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the charity and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities..

In so far as the trustees are aware:

- there is no relevant audit information of which the charitable company's auditor is unaware; and
- the trustees have taken all steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor is aware of that information.

The trustees are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the charitable company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

#### **AUDITORS**

A resolution was proposed and agreed at the Annual General Meeting that Carston be re-appointed as auditors of the Charity for the ensuing period.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

#### **APPROVAL**

This report was approved by the Board of Trustees on 16 December 2021 and signed on its behalf:

Signed:		Signed:
· Print:	Robert Walder - Chair	Print: Ann Tinklenaugh - Vice Chair

### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE BOBATH CENTRE FOR CHILDREN WITH CEREBRAL PALSY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The Bobath Centre for Children with Cerebral Palsy (the 'charity') for the year ended 31 March 2021 which comprise the statement of financial activities (including income and expenditure account), statement of financial position, statement of cash flows and the related notes, 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 FRS 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 charity's affairs as at 31 March 2021 and of its incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure, for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
- 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 auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the charitable 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.

#### **Emphasis of matter**

We draw your attention to note 7 (other) of the financial statements, which describes the uncertainty relating to the VAT treatment of certain services. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

#### Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the trustees' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

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 parent charity'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.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the trustees with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

#### Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the Report of the Trustees, other than the financial statements and our Report of the Independent Auditors thereon. The trustees are responsible for the other information contained in the Report of the Trustees. 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.

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 themselves. 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.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE BOBATH CENTRE FOR CHILDREN WITH CEREBRAL PALSY (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

#### 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 trustees' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are
  prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the trustees' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

#### Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the charity and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the trustees' report.

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 trustees' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the trustees were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

#### Responsibilities of trustees

As explained more fully in the Statement of Trustees' Responsibilities, the trustees (who are also the directors of the charitable company for the purposes of company law) 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 trustees 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 trustees are responsible for assessing the charitable 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 trustees either intend to liquidate the charitable 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 parent charity financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue a Report of the Independent Auditors 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.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE BOBATH CENTRE FOR CHILDREN WITH CEREBRAL PALSY (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We identified and assessed the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements from irregularities, whether due to fraud or error, and discussed these between our audit team members. We then designed and performed audit procedures responsive to those risks, including obtaining audit evidence sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

We design our procedures so as to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence that the financial statements are not materially misstated due to non-compliance with laws and regulations or due to fraud or error.

We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations - this responsibility lies with management with the oversight of the Trustees.

Based on our understanding of the charity and the charity sector, discussions with management and trustees we identified financial reporting standards, Charities Act 2011 and Companies Act 2006 as having a direct effect on the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.

As part of the engagement team discussion about how and where the charity's financial statements may be materially misstated due to fraud, we did not identify any areas with an increased risk of fraud.

Our audit procedures included:

- completing a risk-assessment process during our planning for this audit that specifically considered the risk of fraud;
- enquiry of management about the Charity's policies, procedures and related controls regarding compliance with laws and regulations and if there are any known instances of non-compliance;
- examining supporting documents for all material balances, transactions and disclosures;
- enquiry of management, about litigations and claims and inspection of relevant correspondence;
- analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships;
- specific audit testing on and review of areas that could be subject to management override of controls and potential bias, most notably around the key judgments and estimates, including the carrying value of accruals, provisions and revenue recognition;
- considering management override of controls outside of the normal operating cycles including testing the appropriateness of journal entries recorded in the general ledger and other adjustments made in the preparation of the financial statements including evaluating the rationale of significant transactions, outside the normal course of charitable activity.

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. The risk is also greater regarding irregularities occurring due to fraud rather than error, as fraud involves intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK), we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or
error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is
sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material
misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion,
forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE BOBATH CENTRE FOR CHILDREN WITH CEREBRAL PALSY (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that
  are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness
  of the internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the trustees.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the trustees' 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 charity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the charity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

#### Use of our report

This report is made solely to the charity'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 charity'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 charity and the charity's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Farzana Ahmed (Senio

Farzana Ahmed (Senior Statutory Auditor) For and on behalf of Carston Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor

1st Floor, Tudor House 16 Cathedral Road Cardiff CF11 9LJ

Date: 20 December 2021

# THE BOBATH CENTRE FOR CHILDREN WITH CEREBRAL PALSY STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES (Including Income & Expenditure Account) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

	Note	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Total 2021 £	Total 2020 £
Income					
Donations, Grants & Legacies	4	177,414	84,240	261,654	89,267
Income from Charitable Activities	5	46,335	-	46,335	256,086
Investment Income	6	2,689	-	2,689	9,105
Other Income	7	768,993	-	768,993	1,007,014
Total Income		995,431	84,240	1,079,671	1,361,472
Expenditure					
Cost of raising Funds	8	66,372	-	66,372	52,915
Expenditure on Charitable Activities	8	649,321	29,713	679,034	768,129
Other Expenditure	10	750,854	-	750,854	875,894
Total Expenditure		1,466,547	29,713	1,496,260	1,696,938
Net Expenditure		(471,116)	54,527	(416,589)	(335,466)
Transfer between Funds		(5,126)	5,126	-	-
Net Movement in Funds		(476,242)	59,653	(416,589)	(335,466)
Total Funds Brought Forward		2,575,722	18,444	2,594,166	2,929,632
Total Fund Carried Forward		2,099,480	78,097	2,177,577	2,594,166

#### **CONTINUING OPERATIONS**

None of the Charity's activities were acquired or discontinued during the above financial period.

#### **TOTAL RECOGNISED GAINS AND LOSSES**

The Charity has no recognised gains or losses other than the above movement in funds for the above financial period.

# THE BOBATH CENTRE FOR CHILDREN WITH CEREBRAL PALSY BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2021

	Note	£	2021		2020
Fixed Assets		£	£	£	£
Tangible Fixed Assets	15		677,969	·	701,884
Current Assets					
Debtors	16	184,164		80,720	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,447,699	_	2,013,133	
		1,631,863	-	2,093,853	-
Current Liabilities	•				
Creditors: due within one year	17	(114,172)	-	(178,833)	<del>-</del> .
Net Current Assets			1,517,691		1,915,020
Total Assets less Current liabilities			2,195,660		2,616,904
Creditors due in more than one year Defined Benefit Pension Scheme					
Liability	18		(18,083)		(22,738)
NET ASSETS			2,177,577		2,594,166
Funds of the Charity	19				
Restricted			78,097		18,444
Unrestricted Funds					
Designated Funds		186,000		186,000	
General Funds		1,937,690		2,418,408	
Pension Reserve		(24,210)		(28,686)	
Total unrestricted			2,099,480		2,575,722
Total Charity Funds		-	2,177,577	-	2,594,166

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

These accounts were approved by the Board of Trustees on 16th December 2021 and were signed on its behalf by:

Robert Walder -- Chair

Ann Tinklepaugh - Vice

Company No: 00579091

# THE BOBATH CENTRE FOR CHILDREN WITH CEREBRAL PALSY STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

	2021	2020
	£	£
Cashflows from Operating activities		
Cash generated from Operations	(538,258)	(483,046)
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		<del>`</del> <del>`</del>
Cashflows from Investing activities		
Purchase of tangible Fixed Assets	(24,487)	(18,897)
Bank interest	(2,689)	(9,105)
Fixed Asset Depreciation Eliminated on Disposal	•	•
Disposal of Fixed Assets	-	-
Net Cash provided by (used by) investing activities	(27,175)	(28,002)
, (acceptable)		
Cashflows from financing activities		•
Cash inflows from new borrowing	-	-
Change in Cash and Cash Equivalents in the period	(565,434)	(511,048)
Onango in Guon and Guon Equivalente in the period		
Increase/Decrease in Cash & Cash Equivalents		
Cash & Cash Equivalents at the start of the year	2,013,133	2,524,181
Cash & Cash Equivalents at the end of the year	1,447,699	2,013,133
Increase / (Decrease)	(565,434)	(511,048)
Reconciliation of Net Income / (Expenditure) to Net Cashflow from O	perating Activities	
Net expenditure for the year as per the Statement of Financial Activities	(416,589)	(335,466)
Adjusted for:		
Interest received	2,689	9,105
Depreciation	48,402	46,733
Increase / Decrease in Stock	-	-
Increase / Decrease in Debtors	(103,444)	(36,351)
Increase / Decrease in Creditors	(69,316)	(167,067)
Net Cash provided by / Used in) operating activities	(538,258)	(483,046)

#### 1. GENERAL INFORMATION

The charity is a public benefit entity and a private company limited by guarantee, registered in England and Wales and a registered charity in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is The Bobath Centre, Tandy House, Regal Way, Watford WD24 4YE.

#### 2. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland', the Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) (Charities SORP (FRS 102)) and the Companies Act 2006, as well as applicable charity and company law.

#### 3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### 3.1 Basis of preparation of accounts

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis. Items are recognised at cost or transaction value unless otherwise stated in the relevant note(s) to these accounts. The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity. Monetary amounts have been rounded to the nearest £.

The Bobath Centre for Children with Cerebral Palsy meets the definition of a public benefit entity under FRS 102.

#### 3.2 Preparation of accounts on a going concern basis

After making reasonable enquiries and having considered the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and other factors on the financial performance of the charity and its current performance, the Trustee's believe that the charity will be able to continue to fulfil its charitable purpose, will be able to meet its liabilities as they fall due, and will have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The Charity's Financial Statements show a net deficit of £416,589 for the period (£335,466 in 2020). However, there are cash balances of £1,447,699 and free reserves of £1,237,588 so the trustees are of the view that these results are sufficient to secure the future of the Charity for the next 2-3 years. Accordingly, the trustees continue to adopt the going concern basis in in preparing the financial statements.

#### 3.3 Income recognition

Income is recognised when the Charity has entitlement to the funds, any performance conditions attached to the item(s) of income have been met, it is probable that the income will be received and the amount can be measured reliably.

- (a) Income received by way of grants, donations and legacies are included in full in the Statement of Financial Activities when received, unless they relate to a specified future period, in which case they are deferred.
- (b) Income from charitable activities received by way of revenue grants and donations are credited to restricted incoming resources on the earlier date of when they are received or when they are receivable, unless they relate to a specified future period, in which case they are deferred.
- (c) Grants and donations of a general nature which are not conditional on delivering certain levels of service are included as part of Grants, Donations and Legacies as shown under note 4. Performance related grants and donations which have conditions for a specific outcome are include as Income from Charitable Activities as shown in Note 5.
- (d) Investment income is included when receivable.

#### 3.4 Expenditure recognition and irrecoverable VAT

Expenditure is recognised once there is a legal or constructive obligation to make a payment to a third party, it is probable that settlement will be required, and the amount of the obligation can be measured reliably.

Expenditure is classified under the following activity headings:

- (a) Cost of raising funds comprises the cost of seeking donations and legacies by holding fundraising events, creating marketing materials and maintaining a website and social media presence to ensure our supporters are kept abreast of our work, and other fundraising activities and their associated support costs.
- (b) Expenditure on charitable activities includes the costs directly associated with furthering the purposes of the Charity and associated support costs.

Irrecoverable VAT is charged as a cost against the activity for which the expenditure was incurred.

#### 3.5 Allocation of support costs

Support costs are those functions that assist the work of the Charity but do not directly undertake charitable activities. Support costs include back office costs, finance and administration personnel, payroll and governance costs which support the Charity's programmes and activities. These costs have been allocated between cost of raising funds and expenditure on charitable activities. The basis on which support costs have been allocated are set out in note 9.

#### 3.6 Pension Costs

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. The pension costs charge (note 14) represents contributions payable by the charity to the funds. Contributions totalling £5,948 (2020 - £5,948) were payable to the fund at the year end and are included in creditors.

#### 3.7 Funds structure

The general fund comprises those monies which may be used towards meeting the charitable objectives of the Charity at the discretion of the Management Board.

The restricted funds are monies raised for, and their use restricted to, a specific purpose or donations subject to donor-imposed conditions.

Designated funds are unrestricted funds earmarked by the trustees for particular future project or commitment.

#### 3.8 Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less depreciation. The cost of minor additions or those costing less than £1,000 are not capitalised.

Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation of fixed assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives on the following bases:

Leasehold Improvements

Over the life of the Lease

Computer Equipment

-- 33.33% per annum on cost

Office Fixtures & Equipment

-- 20% per annum on cost

#### 3.9 Debtors

Trade and other debtors are recognised at the settlement amount due after any trade discount offered. Prepayments are valued at the amount prepaid net of any trade discounts due.

#### 3.10 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand includes cash and short-term cash deposits.

#### 3.11 Creditors and provisions including redundancy / termination payments

Creditors and provisions are recognised where the Charity has a present obligation resulting from a past event that will probably result in the transfer of funds to a third party and the amount due to settle the obligation can be measured or estimated reliably. Creditors and provisions are normally recognised at their settlement amount after allowing for any trade discounts due.

#### 3.12 Financial instruments

The Charity only has financial assets and financial liabilities of a kind that qualify as basic financial instruments. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at transaction value and subsequently measured at their settlement value.

#### 3.13 Operating Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged to the SOFA as due over the life of the lease.

#### 3.14 Taxation

The Charity is a registered charity and, therefore, is not liable for Income Tax or Corporation Tax on income derived from its charitable activities, as it falls within the various exemptions available to registered charities. The charity registered for VAT (No 367076376) in January 2021 on the advice of it's lawyers Slaughter & May due to the change in the relationship with related parties and the supply of staff to them (see note 7 other).

#### 3.15 Judgement and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the Charity is required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods

#### 4. Donations, Grants & Legacies

	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Total 2021 £
Events	-	=	-
General Donations	39,437	62,960	102,397
Treatment Donations	· -	21,280	21,280
Legacies	· 33,301	· -	33,301
Government Grants (CJRS)	104,676		104,676
	177,414	84,240	261,654
	<del></del>	<del></del>	
	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total
	Funds	Funds	2020
•	£	£	£
Events	2,644	-	2,644
General Donations	65,098	-	65,098
Treatment Donations	9,725	11,800	21,525
Legacies	-	-	-
Government Grants (CJRS)			
	77,467	11,800	89,267

#### 5. Income from Charitable Activities

<b>O</b> .	moone from onarrabio Addivides	Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	Total 2021
	Treatment	29,810	-	29,810
	Training	16,525	-	16,525
		46,335		46,335
		Unrestricted	Restricted	Total
	•	Funds	Funds	2020
		£	£	£
	Treatment	146,489		146,489
	Training	109,597	-	109,597_
	·	256,086	-	256,086
6.	Investment Income			
		Unrestricted	Restricted	Total
		Funds	Funds	2021
		£	£	£
	Bank interest	2,689	<u> </u>	2,689
		Unrestricted	Restricted	Total
		Funds	Funds	2020
		£	£	£
	Bank interest	9,105		9,105

#### 7. Other Income

	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Total 2021 £
Staff costs of Scotland and Wales	750,854	-	750,854
Reserve transfer from Bobath Adults	18,139	-	18,139
Exceptional income			
	768,993		768,993
	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total
	Funds	Funds	2020
	£	£	£
Staff costs of Adults, Scotland and Wales	875,893	-	875,893
Miscellaneous Income	1,121	-	1,121
Exceptional income	130,000		130,000_
	1,007,014	-	1,007,014

The Bobath Centre traditionally consisted of 3 separate centres, Bobath England, Bobath Scotland (now Cerebral Palsy Scotland) and Bobath Wales (Cerebral Palsy Cymru). Although these organisations are separate legal entities, the contracts of employment of the training and treatment staff in Scotland and Wales have traditionally been employed under contracts directly with the Bobath Centre. All Scotland and Wales staff costs are reimbursed leaving a net £Nil cost to the Bobath Centre of the cost of employing these staff. However, as our legal advisors have suggested, due to a change in supervision this is now a supply of staff and therefore VATable. The cost of employment of these staff are shown in Note 10, Analysis of Other Expenditure, while the Income received is shown under Other Income.

The trustees have agreed to bring to an end this arrangement and discussions on ending these arrangements are ongoing with Scotland. The TUPE transfer of staff to Bobath Wales (now Cerebral Palsy Cymru) completed in February 2021.

Included in other income is £18,139 transferred from The Bobath Centre for Adults with Neurological Disability, as it has closed and its activities brought into the services of this charitable company.

Exceptional income in the prior year comprised £130,000 received as part of a Call Back clause in the sale of property in 2018.

#### Other

The charity has made supplies of medical staff and training and there is uncertainty relating to the VAT treatment of these services. The charity has engaged services of a legal specialist who are dealing with the matter. The potential impact on the charity's accounts for balances prior to the Vat registration has not been quantified at this stage. However, any potential liabilities due to HMRC will be offset by a corresponding debtor in relation to any VAT being recharged. The charity has registered for VAT since 1 January 2021 and the matter is still ongoing.

#### 8. Analysis of Expenditure on Raising Funds & Charitable Activities

	Raising Funds	Treatr	nent	Training	Total
	Unrestricted	Unrestricted	Restricted	Unrestricted	2021
	£	£	£	£	£
Staff costs	24,040	142,554	9,200	84,768	260,562
Other direct costs	869	550	-	879	2,298
Support costs (Note 9)	39,831	228,775	20,513	174,437	463,556
Governance costs (Note 9)	1,632	10,212		7,146	18,990
	66,372	382,091	29,713	267,230	745,406

	_	Cha	aritable Activit	es	
	Raising Funds	Treatm	nent	Training	Total
	Unrestricted	Unrestricted	Restricted	Unrestricted	2020
	£	£	£	£	£
Staff costs	25,764	158,474	11,453	122,452	318,143
Other direct costs	2,953	1,948	-	11,121	16,022
Support costs (Note 9)	23,360	257,115	-	189,549	470,023
Governance costs (Note 9)	838	9,220		6,797	16,856
	52,915	426,757	11,453	329,919	821,044

#### 9. Support Costs

The charity identifies and classifies support costs into general support (back office etc.) and governance. These costs are then apportioned separately between the key activities undertaken in the year (see Note 8). The basis of apportionment is estimated usage of support function by each activity.

	General Support	Governance	Total 2021	Total 2020
	£	£	£	£
Staff Costs	242,407	-	242,407	123,250
Premises Expenses	133,957	-	133,957	120,738
Office & IT costs	65,992	-	65,992	42,785
Legal & Professional Fees	13,140	-	13,140	129,894
Other Costs	8,060	-	8,060	53,356
Audit Fees	<u> </u>	18,990	18,990	16,856
	463,556	18,990	482,546	486,879

#### 10. Other Expenditure

<b>,</b>	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Total 2021 £
Staff costs of Scotland & Wales	750,854		750,854
	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total
	Funds £	Funds £	202 <u>,</u> 0 £
Staff costs of Adults, Scotland & Wales	875,894	<u>-</u>	875,894

Other Expenditure includes the staff costs of the other centres, as recharged. See note 6 for details.

#### 11. Net Expenditure for the Year

iotai	rotai
2021	2020
£	£
48,402	46,733
72,500	72,500
18,990	16,856
139,892	136,088
	2021 £ 48,402 72,500 18,990

#### 12. Trustee Remuneration

No trustee received any remuneration in the year (2020: £Nil) nor were any expenses reimbursed (2020: £Nil).

#### 13. Staff Costs & Numbers

	Total 2021	Total 2020
	£	£
Salaries & Wages	1,134,482	1,085,321
Social Security Costs	40,907	101,772
Pension Costs	31,346	108,379
Temporary Staff	47,088	21,814
Sub total	1,253,823	1,317,286
Recharged to Scotland & Wales	(750,854)	(875,894)
Salary Cost of Bobath Centre Only	502,969	441,392

The average number of full-time equivalent staff for the Bobath Centre only (including casual and part time staff) was as follows:

	2021	2020	
Treatment	2.4	3.2	
Training	1.0	1.0	
Fundraising	1.0	1.0	
Support	5.1	6.3	
	9.5	11.5	
Average Numbers of Employees	10	12	

During the year employee numbers fell from 12 to 10 by 31 March 2021

The number of employees whose emoluments, including redundancy payments, for the year exceeded £60,000 fell within the following ranges:

2021	2020
1	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
	1 0 0 0

At the year-end the key management personnel comprised the Chief Executive Officer. Employee benefits including employer pension contributions of the key management personnel totalled £72,443 (2020 £90,394).

#### 14. Pensions

The charity contributes towards two defined benefit pension schemes: The NHS England scheme, to which it has access as a qualifying independent body, and TPT (formerly known as The Pensions Trust). Both schemes are actuarially revalued every three years with interim revaluations in the intervening years.

#### The NHS England Scheme

Any shortfall in the value of current investments and anticipated future returns on the one hand and current and expected future liabilities in the NHS scheme must be made good by an increase in the Employers' contribution rate. This 2019-20 "underlying" rate was set at 20.88% but the actual rate was kept at the previous year's level (14.88%) with the difference being made good by HM Treasury. The Employers' contribution rate for 2020-21 has been confirmed to remain unchanged.

The Pension Trust - The Growth Plan

The company participates in the scheme; a multi-employer scheme which provides benefits to some 950 non-associated participating employers. The scheme is a defined benefit scheme in the UK. It is not possible for the company to obtain sufficient information to enable it to account for the scheme as a defined benefit scheme. Therefore, it accounts for the scheme as a defined contribution scheme.

The scheme is subject to the funding legislation outlined in the Pensions Act 2004 which came into force on 30 December 2005. This, together with documents issued by the Pensions Regulator and Technical Actuarial Standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council, set out the framework for funding defined benefit occupational pension schemes in the UK.

The scheme is classified as a 'last-man standing arrangement'. Therefore the company is potentially liable for other participating employers' obligations if those employers are unable to meet their share of the scheme deficit following withdrawal from the scheme. Participating employers are legally required to meet their share of the scheme deficit on an annuity purchase basis on withdrawal from the scheme.

A full actuarial valuation for the scheme was carried out at 30 September 2017. This valuation showed assets of £794.9m, liabilities of £926.4m and a deficit of £131.5m. To eliminate this funding shortfall, the trustee has asked the participating employers to pay additional contributions to the scheme as follows:

#### **Deficit contributions**

From 1 April 2019 to 31 January 2025:

£11,243,000 per annum

(payable monthly and increasing by 3% each on 1 April)

Unless a concession has been agreed with the Trustee the term to 31 January 2025 applies.

Note that the scheme's previous valuation was carried out with an effective date of 30 September 2014. This valuation showed assets of £793.4m, liabilities of £969.9m and a deficit of £176.5m. To eliminate this funding shortfall, the Trustee asked the participating employers to pay additional contributions to the scheme as follows:

#### **Deficit contributions**

From 1 April 2016 to 30 September 2025:

£12,945,440 per annum

(payable monthly and increasing by 3% each on 1 April)

From 1 April 2016 to 30 September 2028:

£54,560 per annum

(payable monthly and increasing by 3% each on 1 April)

The recovery plan contributions are allocated to each participating employer in line with their estimated share of the Series 1 and Series 2 scheme liabilities.

Where the scheme is in deficit and where the company has agreed to a deficit funding arrangement the company recognises a liability for this obligation. The amount recognised is the net present value of the deficit reduction contributions payable under the agreement that relates to the deficit. The present value is calculated using the discount rate detailed in these disclosures. The unwinding of the discount rate is recognised as a finance cost.

#### 14. Pensions (continued)

Pension Revaluation		Total 2021 £	Total 2020 £
Provision at start of period (based on present value)		28,686	34,798
Unwinding of discount factor		644	441
Deficit contributions - paid		(5,948)	(5,775)
Remeasurement - impact of any change in assumption		828	(778)
Remeasurement - amendments to the contribution schedule		-	-
Provision at the end of the period (based on present value)		24,210	28,686
Assumptions	31 Mar 2021 % per annum	31 Mar 2020 % per annum	31 Mar 2019 % per annum
Rate of discount	0.66	2.53	1.39

The discount rates shown above are the equivalent single discount rates which, when used to discount the future recovery plan contributions due, would give the same results as using a full AA corporate bond yield curve to discount to the same recovery plan contributions.

Pension Split	Total 2021 £	Total 2020 £
Within one year	6,127	5,948
After 1 year	18,083	22,738
Total	24,210	28,686

15.	Tangible	<b>Fixed</b>	<b>Assets</b>
-----	----------	--------------	---------------

10.	Taligible Fixed Addets	Leasehold Improvements £	Equipment £	Furniture & Fixtures £	Total £
	Cost				
	At 1 April 2020	724,407	24,064	3,984	752,455
	Additions	19,165	5,322	-	24,487
	Disposals			<u>-</u>	_
	At 31 March 2021	743,572	29,386	3,984	776,942
	Accumulated Depreciation				
	At 1 April 2020	38,176	11,859	536	50,571
	Charge for the year	38,847	8,758	797	48,402
	Eliminated on Disposals	<u> </u>			<del>-</del>
	At 31 March 2021	77,023	20,617	1,333	98,973
	Net Book Value				
	At 31 March 2021	666,549	8,769	2,651	677,969
	At 31 March 2020	686,231	12,205	3,448	701,884
16.	Debtors				
				Total	Total
				2021	2020
				£	£
	Trade Debtors			111,039	45,387
	Prepayments and Accrued Income		_	73,125	35,333_
				184,164	80,720

#### 17. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

·	Total	Total
$\cdot$	2021	2020
	£	£
Trade Creditors	12,077	14,767
Accruals & Deferred Income	53,730	59,096
Other Creditors	11,151	74,347
Taxation & Social Security	31,087	24,674
Pension Deficit Liability	6,127	5,948
	114,172	178,833
Analysis of Deferred Income	2021	2020
	£	£
Brought forward at 1 April 2020	43,860	71,518
Released in 2020-21:		
Income in Advance of Treatment	(4,200)	(6,586)
Income in Advance of Training Courses	(9,385)	(62,288)
Funds raised in Advance of Events	-	(2,644)
Deferred in 2020-21:		
Income in Advance of Treatment	5,050	4,585
Income in Advance of Training Courses	3,459	39,275
Balance at 31 March 2021	38,784	43,860
18. Creditors: Amount falling due after more than one year	Total	Total
	2021	2020
	2021 £	2020 £
Donaiga Deficit Linkility	18,083	22,738
Pension Deficit Liability	10,083	22,130

The Pension Liability is the present value of the liability to TPT Pensions which from a change in regulations in 2004 has fallen to be classed as a defined benefit pension scheme. The figure is calculated annually by the scheme actuary. Between 31 March 2017 and 31 March 2021 the value of this provision has fallen from £101,852 to £24,210 in total, of which £6,127 is classed as a current liability with the remaining balance treated as non-current. Further details can be found in note 14.

#### 19. Movements in Funds

	Balance at 1 April			Transfers between	Balance at 31 March
	2020	Income	Expenditure	Funds	2021
	£	£	£	£	£
Restricted Funds					
Treatment Fund	347	24,240	(29,713)	5,126	-
Training Fund	9,025	-	-	-	9,025
Equipment/Service Fund	9,072_	60,000	-		69,072
Total restricted funds	18,444	84,240	(29,713)	5,126	78,097
Unrestricted Funds					
Designated Funds					
Redundancy Reserve	186,000	<u> </u>			186,000
	186,000				
General Funds					
Fixed Asset Reserve	701,884		(23,915)		677,969
Free reserves	1,716,524	995,431	(1,447,108)	(5,126)	1,259,721
	2,418,408	995,431	(1,471,023)	(5,126)	1,937,690
Pension Reserve	(28,686)	-	4,476	-	(24,210)
<b>Total Unrestricted Funds</b>	2,575,722	995,431	(1,466,547)	(5,126)	2,099,480
Total Charity Funds	2,594,166	1,079,671	(1,496,260)		2,177,577

#### 19. Movements in Funds (continued)

	Balance at 1 April 2019 £	Income £	Expenditure £	Transfers between Funds £	Balance at 31 March 2020 £
Restricted Funds					
Treatment Fund	-	11,800	(11,453)	-	347
Training Fund	9,025	-	-	_	9,025
Research Fund	-	<del>-</del>	-	-	-
Equipment Fund	9,072			<u>-</u>	9,072
Total restricted funds	18,097	11,800	(11,453)	-	18,444
Unrestricted Funds Designated Funds Redundancy Reserve	186,000	-	-	-	186,000
	186,000		-		
General Funds					
Fixed Asset Reserve	729,720	-	(27,836)	-	701,884
Free reserves	2,030,613	1,349,672	(1,663,761)	-	1,716,524
	2,760,333			-	
Pension Reserve	(34,798)	-	6,112	-	(28,686)
Total Unrestricted Funds	2,911,535	1,349,672	(1,685,485		2,575,722
Total Charity Funds	2,929,632	1,361,472	(1,696,938)		2,594,166

#### Description, nature and purpose of restricted funds:

The Treatment Fund exists to provide free or subsidised treatment to babies via the Early Intervention scheme.

The Training Fund exists to provide training to therapists from under-resourced countries in the Bobath concept as well as to train new tutors.

The Equipment Fund exists to fund the purchase of equipment necessary for treatment or new research.

#### Description, nature and purpose of designated funds:

The Fixed Asset Reserve represents the book value of fixed assets at the balance sheet date.

The Pension Reserve represents the total value of the pension deficit liability as shown by notes 14 and 15.

The Redundancy Reserve is an amount set aside to meet the redundancy costs of all existing members of staff at a theoretical point exactly 12 months from the year end.

#### Description, nature and purpose of General Funds:

The General reserve represents funds available at the discretion of the Trustees after allowing for all the designated funds and is equal to the free reserves of the charitable company.

#### 20. Analysis of Net Assets between Funds

	Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	Total 2021
	£	£	£
Fixed Assets	677,969	-	677,969
Current Assets	1,553,766	78,097	1,631,863
Current Liabilities	(114,172)	-	(114,172)
Creditors due after more than one year	(18,083)	<u>-</u>	(18,083)
	2,099,480	78,097	2,177,577
	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total
	Funds	Funds	2020
	£	£	£
Fixed Assets	701,884	-	701,884
Current Assets	2,075,409	18,444	2,093,853
Current Liabilities	(178,833)		(178,833)
Creditors due after more than one year	(22,738)		(22,738)
	2,575,722	18,444	2,594,166

#### 21. Operating Lease Commitments

Lease payments due under operating leases:	2021	2020
	£	£
Within one year	72,500	72,500
In two to five years	290,000	290,000
Over 5 years	870,000	942,500
•	1,232,500	1,305,000

The lease is in respect of the leasehold premises acquired under a 20 year lease with 5 yearly tenant only break clauses as noted in note 15 above.

The lease payments recognised as an expense in the year to 31 March 2021 are £72,500 (2020 £72,500).

#### 22. Capital Commitments

At 31 March 2021 the Charity had no capital commitments.

#### 23. Related Party Transactions

The Centre has historically supplied therapists to Cerebral Palsy Cymru (a company limited by guarantee) and Cerebral Palsy Scotland (a Scottish Charitable Incorporated Organisation) for which both organisations reimburse Bobath England fully.

A transfer of staff via a TUPE arrangement has been completed with Cerebral Palsy Cymru as at February 2021. Negotiations are ongoing with Scotland with a completion due in February 2022.

Two of the trustees (Ann Tinklepaugh and Henry Collier) were also trustees of The Bobath Centre for Adults with Neurological Disability, which has been closed and funds of £18,139 transferred into Bobath England during the year.

The balances with related parties at the year-end, included within trade debtors, are as follows:	2021	2020
	£	£
Bobath Scotland	23,201	(1,240)
Bobath Wales	57,544	17,360
Subtotal	80,745	16,120
The total value of related party transactions comprises:	2021	2020
Dahath Castland	£	£
Bobath Scotland	197,433	251,415 624,478
Bobath Wales	553,420	624,478
Bobath Adults	18,139	-
Subtotal	750,854	875,893

Niki Michael and Daniel Kindell are trustees of the Centre and the parents of service users.

Henry Collier is a trustee and a service user.

Ann Tinklepaugh, a trustee of the Centre, made monthly donations during the year.

Key management personnel are also related parties for the purposes of this disclosure. Employee benefits including employer pension contributions of the key management personnel were £72,443.

#### 24. Post Balance Sheet Events

#### Covid-19

In March 2020, the World Health Organisation declared the Coronavirus COVID-19 outbreak a pandemic. This led to the government taking restrictive measures to contain the spread, including widespread lockdowns, and the centre was closed from mid-March 2020. The charity has taken steps to limit the effect of these restrictions by moving some therapy and treatment, plus training courses, to virtual platforms. Where a need was identified for 'in person' treatment the centre reopened to a limited number of service users over the periods out of lockdown. Everyone has received a virtual triage appointment before attending the centre under strict Covid secure measures. The charity has also taken steps to mitigate risk by attempting to secure other funding. The trustees recognise that in the longer term its effect may be more significant.

At this point in time any long-term effect on the charitable company is unknown, but the trustees remain confident of the financial position of the charitable company and its ability to meet its obligations and liabilities as they fall due. The trustees believe there are sufficient reserves to withstand any future further economic downturns created by the pandemic and are confident that it is correct to prepare the accounts on a going concern basis and that this is not a subsequent event that requires an adjustment in the annual accounts.