Company Registration No. 06430101 (England and Wales)

BOURNEMOUTH AND POOLE HEALTHCARE TRUST (FORMERLY THE BOURNEMOUTH HEALTHCARE TRUST)

COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

31 MARCH 2021



accounts · tax · legal · financial planning

3 Acorn Business Centre Northarbour Road Cosham Portsmouth Hampshire United Kingdom PO6 3TH

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LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Trustees Mr. P Papworth

Mrs. D Fleming

Mr. M Mould

Mr. R Renaut

Mr. M Schuster-Bruce

(Appointed 1 April 2021)

(Appointed 1 April 2021)

(Appointed 1 April 2021)

Charity number

1122497

Company number

06430101

Registered office

Ward 10

Royal Bournemouth Hospital

Castle Lane East Bournemouth

Dorset

United Kingdom

BH7 7DW

Auditor

TC Group

3 Acorn Business Centre

Northarbour Road

Cosham Portsmouth

Hampshire

United Kingdom

PO6 3TH

TRUSTEES REPORT (INCLUDING DIRECTORS' REPORT)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

The trustees present their report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021.

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies set out in note 1 to the accounts and comply with the charity's Memorandum and Articles of Association, the Companies Act 2006 and "Accounting and Reporting by Charities: 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)".

Objectives and activities

The charity's objective is the advancement of health for the public benefit through the donation of medical equipment and other assets to the University Hospitals Dorset NHS Foundation Trust.

The trustees have paid due regard to guidance issued by the Charity Commission in deciding what activities the charity should undertake.

The charity's policy is to consult and discuss with employees, through unions, staff councils and at meetings, matters likely to affect employees' interests.

Information on matters of concern to employees is given through information bulletins and reports which seek to achieve a common awareness on the part of all employees of the financial and economic factors affecting the group's performance.

Achievements and performance

2020/21 has been a successful year of trading for the charity and its subsidiary, Private Health University Hospitals Dorset Limited (formerly The Bournemouth Private Clinic Limited).

During the year the charity made donations to the value of £200,000 to the University Hospitals Dorset NHS Foundation Trust as well as making contributions towards hospital running costs. The donations and contributions will continue to provide financial support to a number of initiatives to improve patient services and enhance patient experience.

Financial review

It is the policy of the charity to build and maintain sufficient unrestricted funds so that it can fund planned future equipment expenditure requirements, including funding the replacement Da Vinci robot assisted laparoscopic prostatectomy system. The trustees consider that reserves at this level will ensure that, in the event of a significant drop in funding, they will be able to continue the charity's planned funding commitments and maintain its current activities while consideration is given to ways in which additional funds may be raised. This level of reserves has been maintained throughout the year.

The trustees have assessed the major risks to which the charity is exposed, and are satisfied that systems are in place to mitigate exposure to the major risks.

TRUSTEES REPORT (CONTINUED)(INCLUDING DIRECTORS' REPORT)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

Structure, governance and management

The charity is a company limited by guarantee registered in England and Wales with the company number 06430101. It is a registered charity (registered charity number 1122497). The provisions governing the company are set out in its articles of association and in the Companies Act 2006.

The trustees, who are also the directors for the purpose of company law, and who served during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were:

Mr. A Spotswood

(Resigned 31 March 2021)

Mr. P Papworth Mrs. D Fleming

Mr. M Mould Mr. R Renaut

(Appointed 1 April 2021)

Mr. M Schuster-Bruce

(Appointed 1 April 2021) (Appointed 1 April 2021)

None of the trustees has any beneficial interest in the company. All of the trustees are members of the company and guarantee to contribute £1 in the event of a winding up.

Private Health University Hospitals Dorset Limited (formerly The Bournemouth Private Clinic Limited) is a wholly owned subsidiary of the charity. It is a company limited by shares and the charity holds one share with a nominal value of £1.

Auditor

A resolution to re-appoint TC Group as auditor for the ensuing year will be proposed at the Annual General Meeting.

Disclosure of information to auditor

Each of the trustees has confirmed that there is no information of which they are aware which is relevant to the audit, but of which the auditor is unaware. They have further confirmed that they have taken appropriate steps to identify such relevant information and to establish that the auditor is aware of such information.

The trustees report was approved by the Board of Trustees.

Mr. P Papworth

Dated: 23 November 2021

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STATEMENT OF TRUSTEES RESPONSIBILITIES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

The trustees, who are also the directors of Bournemouth and Poole Healthcare Trust (formerly The Bournemouth Healthcare Trust) for the purpose of company law, are responsible for preparing the Trustees Report and the accounts in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Company Law requires the trustees to prepare accounts for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charity and of the incoming resources and application of resources, including the income and expenditure, of the charitable company for that year.

In preparing these accounts, the trustees are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the accounts on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charity will continue in operation.

The trustees are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charity and enable them to ensure that the accounts 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF BOURNEMOUTH AND POOLE HEALTHCARE TRUST (FORMERLY THE BOURNEMOUTH HEALTHCARE TRUST)

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The Bournemouth Healthcare Trust (the 'parent charitable company') and its subsidiary (together the 'group') for the year ended 31 March 2021 which comprise the Consolidated Statement of Financial Activities (including the Income and Expenditure Account), the Consolidated Balance Sheet, the Balance Sheet of the parent charitable company, the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the group's and parent charitable company's affairs as at 31 March 2021, and of the group's 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;
 and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the group and parent 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.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF BOURNEMOUTH AND POOLE HEALTHCARE TRUST (FORMERLY THE BOURNEMOUTH HEALTHCARE TRUST)

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The trustees are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. 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 course of 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 this gives rise to 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.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit:

- the information given in the trustees Report, which includes the directors' report prepared for the purposes
 of company law, for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the
 financial statements; and
- the directors' report included within 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 directors' report included within 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 by the parent charitable company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the parent charitable company's financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; 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 trustees' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF BOURNEMOUTH AND POOLE HEALTHCARE TRUST (FORMERLY THE BOURNEMOUTH HEALTHCARE TRUST)

Responsibilities of trustees

As explained more fully in the trustees' responsibilities statement, 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 group's and parent 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 group or the parent 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 financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.

Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

The objectives of our audit, in respect to fraud, are: to identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements due to fraud; to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the assessed risks of material misstatement due to fraud, through designing and implementing appropriate responses; and to respond appropriately to fraud or suspected fraud identified during the audit. However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both those charged with governance of the entity and its management.

Our approach was as follows:

- We identified areas of laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the financial statements from our general commercial and sector experience, and through discussion with the directors and other management (as required by auditing standards), and discussed with the directors and other management the policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations;
- We considered the legal and regulatory frameworks directly applicable to the financial statements reporting framework (FRS 102, the Companies Act 2006 and the Charities Act 2011) and the relevant charity regulations in the UK;
- We considered the nature of the industry, the control environment and business performance, including the key drivers for management's remuneration;
- We communicated identified laws and regulations throughout our team and remained alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout the audit;
- We considered the procedures and controls that the company has established to address risks identified, or that otherwise prevent, deter and detect fraud; and how senior management monitors those programmes and controls.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF BOURNEMOUTH AND POOLE HEALTHCARE TRUST (FORMERLY THE BOURNEMOUTH HEALTHCARE TRUST)

Based on this understanding we designed our audit procedures to identify non-compliance with such laws and regulations. Where the risk was considered to be higher, we performed audit procedures to address each identified fraud risk. These procedures included: testing manual journals; reviewing the financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation; performing analytical procedures; and enquiring of management, and were designed to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements were free from fraud or error.

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. For example, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations (irregularities) is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely the inherently limited procedures required by auditing standards would identify it. The risk is also greater regarding irregularities occurring due to fraud rather than error, as fraud involves intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: https://www.frc.org.uk/Our-Work/Audit/Audit-and-assurance/Standards-and-guidance/Standards-and-guidance-forauditors/Auditors-responsibilities-for-audit/Description-of-auditors-responsibilities-for-audit.aspx. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the charitable company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the charitable company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditors' 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 charitable company and the charitable company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

James Blake FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of TC Group

Statutory AuditorOffice: Portsmouth

Date: 23 of November 2021

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES INCLUDING INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

		2021	2020
	Notes	£	£
Income from:			
Fundraising activities	3	2,106,071	2,865,552
Investments	• 4	-	8,388
Total income		2 106 071	2 972 040
iotal income		2,106,071	2,873,940
Expenditure on:		•	
Fundraising activities	5	1,943,565	2,495,919
Charitable activities	6	217,603	462,479
Total resources expended		2,161,168	2,958,398
Net income/(expenditure) for the year/			
Net movement in funds		(55,097)	(84,458)
Fund balances at 1 April 2020		1,692,275	1,776,733
Fund balances at 31 March 2021		1,637,178	1,692,275

The movements in funds all relate to unrestricted funds.

The statement of financial activities includes all gains and losses recognised in the year. All income and expenditure derive from continuing activities.

The statement of financial activities also complies with the requirements for an income and expenditure account under the Companies Act 2006.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2021

		20	21	20	20
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	10		62,771		121,796
Current assets					
Debtors	12	352,544		649,386	
Cash at bank and in hand		2,089,701		2,106,876	
		2,442,245		2,756,262	
Creditors: amounts falling due within	13				
one year		(867,838)		(1,185,783)	
Net current assets			1,574,407		1,570,479
Total assets less current liabilities			1,637,178	·	1,692,275
			====		====
Income funds					
Unrestricted funds			1,637,178		1,692,275
	·				
			1,637,178		1,692,275

The accounts were approved by the Trustees on .23 11 2021

Mr. P Papworth

Trustee

Company Registration No. 06430101

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2021

		20	21	20	20
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	10		57,619		115,239
Investments			1		1
•					
			57,620		115,240
Current assets					
Debtors	12	-		17,062	•
Cash at bank and in hand		1,935,137		1,594,016	
		1,935,137		1,611,078	
Creditors: amounts falling due within	13				
one year		(504,766)		(388,227)	
Net current assets			1,430,371		1,222,851
Total assets less current liabilities			1,487,991		1,338,091
Income funds					
Unrestricted funds			1,487,991		1,338,091
			1,487,991		1,338,091

The accounts were approved by the Trustees on 23 11 2021

Mr. P Papworth

Trustee

Company Registration No. 06430101

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

		202	21	20	20
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Cash flows from operating activities				,	
Cash absorbed by operations	16		(17,175)		(28,693)
Investing activities					
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		-		(7,025)	
Interest received		-		8,388	
Net cash (used in)/generated from	-				
investing activities			-		1,363
Net cash used in financing activities			-		-
Net decrease in cash and cash equiva	lents		(17,175)		(27,330)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning	ng of year		2,106,876		2,134,206
Cash and cash equivalents at end of y	/ear		2,089,701		2,106,876

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

1 Accounting policies

Charity information

Bournemouth and Poole Healthcare Trust (formerly The Bournemouth Healthcare Trust) is a private company limited by guarantee incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Ward 10, Royal Bournemouth Hospital, Castle Lane East, Bournemouth, Dorset, BH7 7DW, United Kingdom. The directors of the company are the trustees. In the event of the charity being wound up, the liability in respect of the guarantee is limited to £1 per member of the charity.

1.1 Accounting convention

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with the charity's governing document, the Companies Act 2006 and "Accounting and Reporting by Charities: 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)" (as amended for accounting periods commencing from 1 January 2016). The charity is a Public Benefit Entity as defined by FRS 102.

The accounts are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the charity. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest pound.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

The financial statements consolidate the results of the charity and its wholly owned subsidiary, Private Health University Hospitals Dorset Limited (formerly The Bournemouth Private Clinic Limited) on a line-by-line basis. A separate Statement of Financial Activities and Income and Expenditure Account for the charity has not been presented because the charity has taken advantage of the exemption afforded by section 408 of the Companies Act 2006.

1.2 Going concern

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

1.3 Charitable funds

Unrestricted funds comprise those funds which the trustees are free to use in accordance with the charitable objects.

Restricted funds are subject to specific conditions by donors as to how they may be used. There are no restricted funds during the period.

1.4 Incoming resources

Incoming resources from fundraising activities represent amounts receivable in respect of the provision of medical treatment to customers during the period.

The trustees have reviewed the classification of the activities carried out by the wholly owned subsidiary and have deemed that they are to be disclosed as fundraising activities rather than as charitable activities.

Investment income is included in the accounts when receivable.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 Resources expended

All expenditure is accounted for on an accruals basis and has been classified under headings that aggregate all costs related to the category. Where costs cannot be directly attributed to particular headings they have been allocated to activities on a basis consistent with use of resources. Expenditure includes any VAT which cannot be fully recovered and is reported as part of the expenditure to which it relates.

Charitable expenditure comprises those costs incurred by the charity in the delivery of its activities and services for its beneficiaries. It includes both costs that can be allocated directly to such activities and those costs of an indirect nature necessary to support them.

Governance costs are the expenses incurred in fulfilling the charitable company's constitutional and statutory requirements.

Grants payable are payments made to third parties in the furtherance of the charitable objectives of the Trust. Single or multi-year grants are accounted for when either the recipient has a reasonable expectation that they will receive a grant and the trustees have agreed to pay the grant without condition, or the recipient has a reasonable expectation that they will receive a grant and any condition attaching to the grant is outside the control of the Trust.

1.6 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:

Equipment

straight line over 4 years

Da Vinci System

straight line over 2 remaining years

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 net income/(expenditure) for the year.

1.7 Fixed asset investments

Fixed asset investments are initially measured at transaction price excluding transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at fair value at each reporting date. Changes in fair value are recognised in net income/(expenditure) for the year. Transaction costs are expensed as incurred.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the charity. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

The investment in the subsidiary Private Health University Hospitals Dorset Limited (formerly The Bournemouth Private Clinic Limited) is valued at cost.

Current asset investments relate to fixed term deposits and are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.8 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting end date, the charity reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

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

If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in income/expenditure for the year, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

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

1.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents 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.

1.10 Financial instruments

The charity 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 charity's balance sheet when the charity becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

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

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of operations 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.

2 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

In the application of the charity's accounting policies, the trustees are required to make judgements, 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 to be 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.

Useful economic life of the Da Vinci Robot

Each year a review is carried out to determine whether there is an impairment condition on the Da Vinci Robot ("the Robot"). Following a detailed analysis of the future attributable cash flows of the Robot, the trustees have taken the view that there is no impairment condition on the Robot in the current accounting period.

On performing their impairment review the trustees have reassessed the useful economic life of the Da Vinci Robot as a further 2 years. Accordingly, the depreciation charge within these financial statements has been recalculated to spread the brought forward book value of the Da Vinci Robot over an additional 2 years. The annual depreciation charge on the Da Vinci Robot within these financial statements is therefore £57,619 compared with £173,383 in prior years

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

3	Consolidated income from Fundraising activities	·	
		2021	2020
		£	£
	Private Health University Hospitals Dorset Limited turnover	1,894,983	2,583,200
	Income from hire of equipment	36,000	36,000
	Consumables recharged	175,088	246,352
		2,106,071	2,865,552
			
4	Consolidated income from Investments		
		2021	2020
		£	£
	Interest receivable	-	8,388

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

Consolidated expenditure on Fundraising activities		
•	2021	2020
	£	£
Purchases	1,601,043	2,249,076
Pension costs	-	320
Training costs and subsistence	228	8,721
Entertaining	-	575
Rent	-	800
Insurance	9,350	11,932
Repairs and renewals	-	8,477
Small equipment		14,676
Telephone	8,244	50
Computer software and maintenance	8,238	10,187
Admin services	29,365	54,377
Financial services	60,644	46,405
Printing, postage and stationery	73	8,399
Subscriptions	7,999	9,009
Sundry	394	6,319
Advertising	4,482	6,274
Depreciation	59,025	58,088
Bad debts written off (including movement on provisions)	154,480	2,234
	1,943,565	2,495,919
Analysis by fund		
Unrestricted funds	1,943,565	2,495,919
•	1,943,565	2,495,919

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

ь	Consolidated	expenditure on	Charitable activities

	2021 £	2020 £
Grants to The Royal Bournemouth and Christchurch Hospital NHS Foundation		
Trust:		
0913 Robot Maintenance Contract	200,000	120,000
0419 Robotic equipment for Urology	-	9,900
0519 Sterrad robot cleaning	-	18,299
0619 EDGE	-	3,245
0619 Oximeters	-	1,609
0619 Trays	-	1,570
0619 Caretry trolley	-	2,718
0619 Aprons	-	4,907
0619 ITU oximeter	-	4,995
0320 Building works	-	275,604
Governance costs:		
Audit fee	10,527	10,338
Bank charges	7,064	6,781
Legal fees	12	2,513
	217,603	462,479

7 Trustees

None of the trustees (or any persons connected with them) received any remuneration or benefits from the charity during the year.

8	Consolidated net movement in funds	2021	2020
		£	£
	Net movement in funds is stated after charging/(crediting)		
	Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the group's financial		
	statements	10,527	10,338
	Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	59,024	58,088
	Operating lease charges	200,000	120,800

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

9 Employees

There were no contracted employees of the charity during the current or prior year. From September 2019, administrative and operating functions of the charity were provided by staff contracted to The Royal Bournemouth and Christchurch Hospital NHS Trust. During the year ended 31 March 2021, the charity paid £29,365 (2020 - £54,377) to The Royal Bournemouth and Christchurch Hospital NHS Trust for services provided by their staff.

10 Tangible fixed assets

Equipment £
_
1,217,025
1,217,025
1,095,229
59,024
1,154,253
62,772
121,796

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

10	Tangible fixed assets	(Continued)
	Charity	Equipment
	Cost	£
	At 1 April 2020	1,210,000
	At 31 March 2021	1,210,000
	Depreciation and impairment	
	At 1 April 2020	1,094,762
	Depreciation charged in the year	57,619
	At 31 March 2021	1,152,381
	Carrying amount	
	At 31 March 2021	57,619
	At 31 March 2020	115,239

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

11 Income from the subsidiary's trading income

The charity owns the whole of the issued ordinary share capital of Private Health University Hospitals Dorset Limited (formerly The Bournemouth Private Clinic Limited), a company registered in England. The subsidiary's principal activity is the management of private healthcare operations. All activities have been consolidated on a line by line basis in the Statement of Financial Activities. The total net profit is gifted to the charity.

A summary of the results of the subsidiary is shown below:

	2021 £	2020 £
Turnover	1,894,983	2,583,200
Cost of sales	(1,446,397)	(2,025,722)
Gross profit	448,586	557,478
Administrative expenses	(299,399)	(204,873)
Net interest receivable	-	1,579
Interest payable and similar charges	-	-
Taxation	-	-
Net income for the year	149,187	354,184
Gift Aid donation	(354,184)	-
Retained profit/(loss) for the year	(204,997)	354,184
The aggregate of the net assets, liabilities and funds was:		
	2021	2020
	£	£
Tangible fixed assets	5,152	6,557
Current assets	507,108	, 1,145,184
Current liabilities	(449,062)	(883,546)
Amounts owed from / (to) the charity	85,990	85,990
Funds (representing one ordinary share of £1 each)	1	1
Retained profit/(loss)	149,187	354,184

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

	Group		Charity	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£	£	£
Trade debtors	351,880	593,325	-	-
Amounts due from related parties	-	16,033	-	16,033
Other debtors	-	1,436	-	1,029
Prepayments and accrued income	664	38,592	-	-
	352,544	649,386		17,062
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year				
,	Group		Charity	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	£	£	£	£
Trade creditors	271,701	154,517	159,209	23,769
Amounts due to group undertakings	-	-	85,990	85,990
Amounts due to related parties	467,562	185,593	257,258	-
Other taxation and social security	-	30	-	-
Accruals and deferred income	119,515	836,587	2,309	278,468
Other creditors	9,060	9,056	-	-
	867,838	1,185,783	504,766	388,227
	Trade debtors Amounts due from related parties Other debtors Prepayments and accrued income Creditors: amounts falling due within one year Trade creditors Amounts due to group undertakings Amounts due to related parties Other taxation and social security Accruals and deferred income	Trade debtors Amounts due from related parties Other debtors Prepayments and accrued income 664 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year Group 2021 £ Trade creditors Amounts due to group undertakings Amounts due to related parties Other taxation and social security Accruals and deferred income Other creditors 9,060	Trade debtors 351,880 593,325 Amounts due from related parties - 16,033 Other debtors - 1,436 Prepayments and accrued income 664 38,592 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year Group 2021 2020 £ £ Trade creditors 271,701 154,517 Amounts due to group undertakings Amounts due to related parties 467,562 185,593 Other taxation and social security - 30 Accruals and deferred income 119,515 836,587 Other creditors 9,060 9,056	Trade debtors 351,880 593,325 - Amounts due from related parties - 16,033 - Other debtors - 1,436 - Prepayments and accrued income 664 38,592 - 352,544 649,386 - Creditors: amounts falling due within one year Group Charity 2021 2020 2021 £ £ £ f £ £ f £ £ f £ £ f £ £ f £ £ f £ £ f £ £ f £ £ f £ £ f £ £ f £ £ f £ £ f £ £ f £ £ f £ £ f £ £

14 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the charity had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

	Group		Charity	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	£	£	£	£
Within one year	-	60,000	-	60,000
	-	60,000	-	60,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

15 Related party transactions

The Charity and Group are under the control of The Royal Bournemouth and Christchurch Hospital NHS Foundation Trust (the Hospital) by virtue of the powers within its Articles of Association.

During the year the Group received income totalling £255,716 (2020 - £319,507) and made purchases of £1,541,160 (2020 - £2,018,252) from the Hospital. In addition a grants of £200,000 (2020 - £442,847) were made from the Group to the Hospital towards medical equipment and other related costs. As at 31 March 2021 a net balance of £467,562 was owed to the Hospital (2020 - £169,561).

16	Consolidated cash generated from operations	2021 £	2020 £
		r	L
	Surplus/(deficit) for the year	(55,097)	(84,458)
	Adjustments for:		
	Investment income recognised in statement of financial activities	-	(8,388)
	Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	59,024	58,087
	Movements in working capital:		
	Decrease/(increase) in debtors	296,843	(29,648)
	(Decrease)/increase in creditors	(317,945)	35,714
	Cash absorbed by operations	(17,175)	(28,693)

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF BOURNEMOUTH AND POOLE HEALTHCARE TRUST (FORMERLY THE BOURNEMOUTH HEALTHCARE TRUST)

Based on this understanding we designed our audit procedures to identify non-compliance with such laws and regulations. Where the risk was considered to be higher, we performed audit procedures to address each identified fraud risk. These procedures included: testing manual journals; reviewing the financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation; performing analytical procedures; and enquiring of management, and were designed to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements were free from fraud or error.

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. For example, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations (irregularities) is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely the inherently limited procedures required by auditing standards would identify it. The risk is also greater regarding irregularities occurring due to fraud rather than error, as fraud involves intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: https://www.frc.org.uk/Our-Work/Audit/Audit-and-assurance/Standards-and-guidance/Standards-and-guidance-forauditors/Auditors-responsibilities-for-audit/Description-of-auditors-responsibilities-for-audit.aspx. This description forms-part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the charitable company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the charitable company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditors' 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 charitable company and the charitable company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

James Blake FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of TC Group

Statutory Auditor
Office: Portsmouth

Date: 23/11/2021