

Registered company number: 10287079 (England and Wales)

Registered charity number: 1177540

Report of the Trustees and
Unaudited Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2020

for JCCP

(a company limited by guarantee)

JCCP (limited by guarantee)
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for the year ended 31 December 2020

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The trustees, who are also directors of the charity for the purposes of the Companies Act 2006, present their report with the financial statements of the charity for the year ended 31 December 2020.

The trustees have adopted the provisions of the Charities Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP) "Accounting and Reporting by Charities" effective January 2019.

REFERENCE AND ADMINISTRATIVE DETAILS

Registered Company Number

10287079 (England and Wales)

Registered Charity Number

1177540

Registered Office

1st Floor, Unit 12
Compass Point
Ensign Way
Hamble
Southampton
Hampshire
SO31 4RA

Directors and Trustees

A Armstrong/M Mikhail / A Woollard
Dr T Bell
KL Benn-Harris
S Brown (appointed 26/10/20)
Dr P Charlson (appointed 26/10/20)
Dr J Elder (appointed 20/01/21)
EW Hooker
L Kidd
Dr M King (appointed 01/04/21)
D Knight
C Larrisey
Prof MJ Lovegrove
Prof A McNall (resigned 31/03/21)
AM Rankin
A Senior (resigned 31/03/21)
Prof DT Sines
SM Taber
Prof J Underwood (appointed 01/04/21)

Independent Examiner

J Bardolph FCCA
1st Floor, Unit 12
Compass Point
Ensign Way
Hamble
Southampton
Hampshire
SO31 4RA

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ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

The JCCP is a registered charity, registered with the Charity Commission with number 1177540. The charity is also an incorporated company (limited by guarantee) with company registration number 10287079. The JCCP has the responsibility of voluntary "self-registration" of the non-surgical aesthetic sector in the four UK countries.

The Directors and Trustees of the Charity who have served from 1 January 2020 until the date this report was approved are:

Voting members

A Armstrong/M Mikhail / A Woollard
Dr T Bell
KL Benn-Harris
EW Hooker
L Kidd
D Knight
C Larrisey
Prof MJ Lovegrove
Prof A McNall (resigned 31/03/21)
AM Rankin
A Senior (resigned 31/03/21)
Prof DT Sines
SM Taber

Non-voting members

S Brown (appointed 26/10/20)
Dr P Charlson (appointed 26/10/20)
Dr N Chohan
V Ktorakis
W Rogers
J Scott

Executive support

P Burgess MBE

STRUCTURE, GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT

Governing document

JCCP is a company limited by guarantee governed by its Memorandum and Articles of Association dated 20 July 2016. It is registered with the Charity Commission. Anyone over the age of 18 can be a member of the company and there are currently 16 members (2019 : 19), each of whom agrees to contribute £5 in the event of the charity winding up.

Appointment of Trustees

All voting members of the JCCP Trust Board are appointed in accordance with Charity Commission rules and procedures in strict accordance with Nolan Principles. All voting members of the Trustee Board are also registered with Companies House. All appointments are approved by the full Trustee Board in open session.

Non-Voting members are selected and appointed in accordance with 'skill mix/expertise' requirements determined by the full Trustee Board in order to enable the Board to achieve its core purpose, functions and objectives.

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As set out in the Articles of Association there shall be a minimum of 3 and a maximum of 15 Trustees. On appointment as Trustee a person shall automatically become a Member of the Charity. Independent Trustees shall be appointed by a resolution of the management board following a transparent public nomination process.

Management Board

The Management Board comprises of the Chair, the Chair of the Practitioner Register Committee, the Chair of the Education and Training Committee, the Chair of the Policy and Resources Committee, a nominee by the Cosmetic Practice Standards Authority, 6 Independent Trustees and a Stakeholder Trustee.

MISSION STATEMENT, VALUES AND PUBLIC PROTECTION

Mission statement

The Mission Statement for the JCCP and its values are set out below:

‘The Joint Council for Cosmetic Practitioners (JCCP) and the Cosmetic Practice Standards Authority (CPSA) are the recognised self-regulators of the non-surgical aesthetic and hair restoration surgical industries in England and the point of access for the public seeking information about this area of practice and where appropriate for raising concerns about practitioners. The JCCP places public protection and patient safety at the core of its activities.

JCCP Practitioner Registrants and associated Qualifications and Education and Training Providers will be approved by the JCCP as meeting the highest standards of quality by ensuring that all parties who have been admitted to the JCCP’s Register(s) have met agreed benchmarks and abide by the standards of practice and behaviour as determined by the Cosmetic Industry CPSA and the JCCP.

Values of the JCCP

- Upholding Patient Safety and Public Confidence as the core driving force of the JCCP.
- Operating its Register of Practitioners and Approved Education and Training Providers within a strict and agreed Code of Practice that embodies robust ethical standards to providing aesthetic treatments.
- Openness, fairness and independence.
- Working in partnership with patients and all key stakeholders in the aesthetic industry.
- Recognising innovation and best evidenced-based practice and responding to change.

Protecting the Public

- Applying strict standards for entry to the JCCP Register and for continued registration.
- Approving qualifications and education and training providers that deliver qualifications that meet the standards.
- Maintaining a register of individuals who successfully complete those programmes and approval
- Taking action if the standards may not have been met.
- Establishing clear and simple procedures to enable the public to raise issues of concern about the professional practice of registrants or other key issues of concern related to aesthetic education, training and standards of aesthetic practice.
- Providing simple and easily accessible information to the public considering non-surgical aesthetic treatments.

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Strategic Objective 1

To sustain a self-regulatory body to oversee the non-surgical aesthetic sector and the hair restoration surgical sector in England with a clear and supported framework of governance.

Key Enablers

- Dissemination and application of education, clinical and practice-based standards for non-surgical aesthetic and hair restoration surgical treatments .
- Implementation of an agreed set of premises standards for practitioners and education/training providers.
- Implementation and governance of a constitutional structure that befits a self-regulatory body with charitable status.
- Scrutiny and assurance following the implementation of the JCCP published governance framework.
- Publication and application of an agreed ‘Code of Practice’ (2020) for Registrants (in partnership with the CPSA).
- Publication and implementation of clear and transparent procedures and processes for dealing with ‘complaints’ or ‘fitness to practice’ issues.
- Ongoing agreement and alignment of frameworks and best practice for working with ‘Professional Statutory Regulatory Councils’ regulating practitioners in the fields of non-surgical aesthetics and hair restoration surgery.
- Implementation of the agreed Executive and administrative structure for the JCCP.
- Ensuring and monitoring continuous risk management.

Strategic Objective 2

To continue to deliver the JCCP as a body and brand that is recognised by the public as the benchmark for patient safety in non-surgical aesthetic and hair restoration surgery treatments and services.

Key Enablers

- Establishing and disseminating the JCCP brand that is clearly recognisable.
- Setting out the key purpose of the JCCP as a guardian of patient safety and public protection and establishing it as company limited by guarantee with charitable status.
- Publishing and reinforcing the key practitioner entry requirements to the JCCP Practitioner Register to ensure public confidence.
- Implementing a ‘Marketing and Communications Strategy’ and accessible ‘public-facing’ website to raise public awareness of the JCCP.
- Providing an accessible JCCP Practitioner Register and associated tools to enable the public to identify practitioners who meet the required standard.

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Strategic Objective 3

To monitor the effective establishment and implementation of the JCCP Practitioner Register(s) as required by the PSA as an approved public register(s) for practitioners in the non-surgical aesthetic and hair restoration surgery sectors.

Key Enablers

- Implementing and managing the Practitioner Register(s) to meet PSA standards.
- Achievement of annual PSA accreditation.
- Providing robust JCCP technology platforms for its registers.
- Undertaking regular market testing with key stakeholders regarding the JCCP's operating platforms and procedures.

Strategic Objective 4

To approve non-surgical aesthetic and hair restoration surgery education and training provider organisations against an agreed, framework of education, clinical and practice standards for non-surgical aesthetics and hair restoration surgery treatments and procedures and to maintain a published register of the same.

To accredit non-surgical aesthetic and hair restoration surgery education and training provider organisations against an agreed, differentiated and defined framework of education, clinical and practice standards for non-surgical aesthetics and hair restoration surgery treatments and procedures.

Key Enablers

- Disseminate, publish and apply entry requirements and structures for education and training provider organisations to join the Council's Register of Approved Education and Training providers.
- Implement and monitor the JCCP's framework of educational, clinical and practice based standards against which to register practitioners.
- Implement processes for approving qualifications and education and training provider organisations that meet the JCCP standards.
- Implement and monitor the JCCP's framework of educational, clinical and practice based standards against which to accredit practitioners.
- Implement processes for accrediting education and training provider organisations that meet the JCCP standards via approved centres.
- Explore and establish working arrangements with key education and training provider organisations and vocational Awarding Organisations approved to deliver JCCP approved qualifications.
- Approve and implement a framework of 'Fast-Track Accreditation and Assessment Centres'.

Strategic Objective 5

To identify and approve education and training provider organisations that offer qualifications that meet the standards of proficiency set by the JCCP and the CPSA.

Key Enablers

- Implement the JCCP's framework of standards for approving education and training provider organisations that wish to offer JCCP approved education and training programmes and qualifications.
- Establish, pilot and test processes for the approval of JCCP recognised education, training and accreditation bodies (e.g. The 'United Kingdom Accreditation Service').
- Maintain effective working relationships with other key regulatory, accreditation and awarding bodies working in non-surgical aesthetics.

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- Reach agreement and ongoing working arrangements with the Government’s regulators for qualifications Ofqual, SQA etc.

Strategic Objective 6

To implement and sustain a viable and sustainable financial model for the JCCP.

Key Enablers

- Continue to Identify key sources of income – Registrants, Education and Training providers, Corporate Supporters, Charitable Trusts, public sector organisations.
- Publishing and implementing a charitable funds/fundraising strategy.
- Setting fees for practitioners and education and training provider organisations.
- Setting and monitoring a financially viable budget for the JCCP.
- Projecting cashflow.

Strategic Objective 7

To procure and implement the necessary technical infrastructure to operate a membership based regulatory body and register(s).

Key Enablers

- Specifying the technology requirements for the JCCP Register(s).
- Monitoring the effectiveness of the JCCP technology platforms.
- Updating and refining the functionality and effectiveness for registration and supporting processes.
- Updating and refining the functionality and effectiveness of the JCCP website and social media functions to ensure ‘reach’ and utilisation.

Strategic Objective 8

To ensure that the JCCP is a well informed and relevant body in the world of non-surgical aesthetics and hair restoration surgical practitioners.

Key Enablers

- Raising awareness of the role of the JCCP and the CPSA amongst key stakeholders.
- Hosting regular stakeholder engagement Council meetings to inform and to seek constructive engagement with the aesthetics sector.
- Engaging in regular discussion with key sector influencers and political opinion leaders and policy makers with the aim of improving patient care, public protection and regulation.
- Facilitating ongoing dialogue with system regulators across the UK with the aim of co-designing and implementing pragmatic and effective systems of licensing and regulation for the industry to ensure patient safety and public protection.
- Providing and disseminating up to date information on all aspects of non-surgical aesthetics and hair restoration surgery for both stakeholders, registrants and the public.
- Reviewing and analysing the latest policy and research on the aesthetics sector.
- Providing feedback to the CPSA on issues and actions that may lead to an updating of the standards framework.
- Maintaining and updating the JCCP Competency Framework for aesthetic standards.
- Implementing a range of mechanisms and actions to keep registrants informed about the relevance of the JCCP and the CPSA and the latest issues relating to patient safety and public protection.

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INTRODUCTION

The Joint Council for Cosmetic Practitioners (JCCP) was established and launched formally at the House of Peers in February, 2018 following an extensive stakeholder consultation process undertaken by Health Education England (HEE) in accordance with the recommendations outlined in the Keogh Review (2013) on cosmetic treatments in England. The HEE standards were transferred to the JCCP by HEE in June, 2018. One of the key recommendations included in the 2015 HEE Report called for the establishment of statutory regulation for the sector and for the immediate creation of a voluntary register. The JCCP now fulfils such a function.

The JCCP is a 'not for profit' UK charitable body charged with the responsibility of voluntary 'self-regulation' of the non-surgical aesthetic and hair restoration surgical sectors in the four UK countries. The Mission Statement for the JCCP and its values are set out below:

'The Joint Council for Cosmetic Practitioners (JCCP) is a Professional Standards Authority (PSA) accredited voluntary self-regulator of the non-surgical aesthetic and hair restoration surgery industries in England and provides an informed and legitimate point of access for the public seeking information about this area of practice and where appropriate for raising concerns about practitioners. The JCCP places public protection and patient safety as the focus of its activities'.

The Charity's objects refer to the promotion of the health and safety of, and protection of the public by the development and implementation of high standards of performance and practice among non-surgical cosmetic practitioners and hair restoration surgeons, including the definition, creation and maintenance of an effective structure to inform the standard of professional education and training amongst non-surgical cosmetic practitioners and hair restoration surgeons.

The JCCP provides two voluntary registers;

- Practitioner Register (Approved by the PSA).
- Approved Qualifications and Education & Training Provider Register (Approved by the JCCP and lists those education and training provider organisations and qualifications whose standards and qualification accord with the JCCP's published education and training standards required for entry to its PSA Approved Practitioner Register).

JCCP Practitioner Registrants and Approved Qualifications, Education and Training Provider Organisations are recognised, approved and registered by the JCCP in line with Professional Standards Authority (PSA) and JCCP/CPSA accredited standards. For practitioner registrants this requires evidence of the possession of relevant knowledge, experience or qualifications leading to core and modality specific competency as set out by the JCCP's sister body the Cosmetic Practice Standards Authority in their practice standards (February, 2018) and by the JCCP's Competency Framework (September, 2018), adherence to a published Code of Practice and Standards set out by the JCCP/CPSA (2020), good character, and possession of adequate insurance and indemnity cover in relation to treatments provided.

The JCCP remained most active during the 2020 COVID-19 'lockdown' period and engaged regularly with UK Government agencies, Professional Statutory Regulatory Bodies, Insurance Companies and Professional Organisations in order to determine and publish guidelines on how to work safely, ethically, professionally and legally during this period in the context of 'lockdown' restrictions. The JCCP has contributed to national and global webinars, published guidance on its website and responded to numerous individual and corporate enquiries during the 'lockdown' period. This work has dominated much of the JCCP's activity and stakeholder engagement activities this year. A copy of the JCCP 'Preparing your Place of Work' Guidelines may be accessed via the following weblink:

[https://www.jccp.org.uk/ckfinder/userfiles/files/Preparing%20for%20return%20to%20practice%20June%2027%20update\(1\).pdf](https://www.jccp.org.uk/ckfinder/userfiles/files/Preparing%20for%20return%20to%20practice%20June%2027%20update(1).pdf)

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A copy of the JCCP ‘‘Navigating the Challenges Raised Regarding Returning to Work Safely’ Guidelines may also be accessed via the following weblink:

<https://www.jccp.org.uk/ckfinder/userfiles/files/JCCP%20Statement%20COVID%2019%20%2020%2005%2020%20Final%20version.pdf>

DEVELOPMENTS

The JCCP has been functioning for three years at the time of producing this annual report. During the past twelve months the JCCP has continued to formally embed its governance structures and has appointed a fully representative Board of Trustees, all of whom are registered with the Charity Commission and Companies House. Conflicts of interest policies and confidentiality procedures continue to be implemented and enforced to guide the work of the Charity. No breaches of confidentiality or governance have been witnessed during this year’s reporting period. Conflicts of interest have been overtly declared where relevant and have been reported to the Trustee Board through the exercise of the Charity’s public duty and candour process. During the reporting year the JCCP has continued to publish the minutes of its Trustee Board on its public facing website to enable transparency and accessibility to members of the public. The JCCP also published its Annual Report (2019/20) and Accounts in June, 2020. This document may be accessed via the following weblink: –

<https://www.jccp.org.uk/ckfinder/userfiles/files/Annual%20Report%20201920%20JCCP.pdf>

The JCCP Practitioner Register Committee (PRC) has continued to meet regularly during this period (albeit virtually) and has received ongoing legal advice from Bevan Brittan following the full implementation of the Council’s Fitness to Practise Rules and procedures. The full ‘suite of’ policies and procedures governing the JCCP’s FtP processes have been reviewed this year and continue to be regarded as ‘fit for purpose’. The JCCP’s ‘fitness to practise’ panellists (who are appointed by an independent Appointments Committee on behalf of the Council) continue in their role. Additional Panellists have been appointed throughout the year to provide a fully representative group of lay and professional FtP panel members. All Panellists have been trained in the application of the Council’s FtP processes. The JCCP Practitioner Register Committee also produced procedures relating to the annual audit/sampling of registrant’s self-returns for premises standards and for CPPD. The first annual sample of Registrants was undertaken in October, 2019 with positive effect. Sampled Registrants submitted requisite evidence and were found to be fully compliant with the Council’s requirements for safe premises and CPPD. The sampling process has therefore been found to provide an effective method to quality assure practitioner annual renewal of registration requirements. The 2020 sampling process was delayed due to the national Covid-19 situation and will be undertaken during 2021. During 2020 specific changes were made to ensure that periodic audit checks were made to ensure the accuracy of Registrant data that appears on the JCCP public facing Practitioner Register. Changes were also made to the definitions used to annotate the status of registrants to make them more intelligible to members of the public and an annual audit of Registrant supervision requirements was added to the Council’s annual registrant sampling process.

Throughout the year the JCCP Practitioner Register Committee provided rigorous oversight for the implementation of the PSA approved Part ‘A’ – ‘Category Two’ registration category for health care professionals. Revised definitions for these categories have been published on the JCCP website. These changes were the outcome of a ‘Share your Experience’ exercise undertaken by the PSA in 2018. The JCCP made a further application to the PSA in September, 2019 to seek an extension to the timeline for this part of the JCCP Practitioner Register to remain open. Due to the challenges presented by the national Covid-19 situation the JCCP sought agreement from the PSA in June, 2020 to extend the period for which the ‘Part A’ – ‘Category Two’ may stay open for new applicants until January 31st, 2022. The PSA conceded to this request.

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The JCCP has also continued to restrict access to its Level 7 practitioner register for Injectable Toxins and Fillers to suitably trained and qualified Health Care Professionals only. This decision was reviewed by the JCCP Board of Trustees in July, 2020 when it was determined that such a restriction should continue to be enforced until August, 2022 when the decision will be next reviewed by the Trustee Board. This remains the accepted policy position by the Council. Despite this decision the Council remains actively engaged with the beauty sector and has continues to work closely with Habia, Skills Active (the relevant Sector Skills Council), The British Beauty Council and with BABTAC with the aim of promoting excellence in practice and education for the beauty therapy sector for treatments, other than those relating to injectables or dermal fillers. The JCCP has also instigated a specific special interest group relating to ‘Safety and Beauty’ which is co-chaired by the JCCP Chairperson and Caroline Larissey, JCCP Trustee in collaboration with key sector leaders.

The JCCP Education and Training Committee has also met regularly (virtually) throughout the year and has provided oversight and governance for the JCCP ‘Competency Framework’ and ‘Standards for Education and Training’ provider organizations, exercising its role as ‘gatekeeper’ of the JCCP and CPSA competency standards. The charging policy for the approval of Awarding Organizations and education and training provider organisations has been published on the JCCP website. The Education and Training Committee has received applications from new SQA and Ofqual regulated Awarding Organizations and provider training organisations this year who have applied to enter the JCCP Register of Approved Education and Training Providers/Approved Qualifications. The JCCP Register of Approved Education and Training Providers has provided oversight for the audit and approval processes relating to the same. The JCCP has approved new partnership arrangements with four recognised Awarding Organisations – ‘VTCT’, ‘OTHM’, ‘EduQual’ and ‘Qualifi’ (the latter relating exclusively to the provision of training courses to designated registered healthcare professionals only). EduQual’s Level 4 qualification in Laser and Light was formally approved by the JCCP this year. A new Level 7 qualification presented by **OTHM** and VTCT in Injectables and Dermal Fillers were finally approved by the JCCP in April, 2021. Cosmetic Courses and The University of South Wales (in partnership with Learna) were also approved by the JCCP as ‘Approved Education and Training Providers’ in 2020. The University of South Wales in partnership with Learna have gained approval for their qualification – the Certificate in Cosmetic Medicine with Assessment of Aesthetic Injectable Practice and EduQual has gained approval for a suite of new regulated qualifications, including:

- EduQual Certificate in Skin Rejuvenation and Hair Reduction for Aesthetic Practitioners (SCQF Level 7)
- EduQual Award in Laser and Light-Based Hair Reduction (SCQF Level 7)
- EduQual Award in Non-Ablative Laser and Light-Based Skin Rejuvenation (SCQF Level 7)
- EduQual Award in Chemical Skin Rejuvenation (SCQF Level 7)
- EduQual Award in Micro Needling Skin Rejuvenation (SCQF Level 7)

{The Certificate qualification is composed of units (modules) taken from the other four Awards. It should be noted that SCQF (Scottish Qualifications Authority) Level 7 corresponds to Ofqual RQF Level 4 –see QAA website for more details}.

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The Education and Training Committee also approved policy guidelines for the establishment and implementation of the proposed JCCP Approved Assessment Centres in support of the ‘Fast Track’ scheme for practitioner registration as agreed with the PSA. Unfortunately, due to the national Covid-19 pandemic there has been a delay in opening up the first national fast track assessment Centre. The first ‘Fast Track’ assessment centre has been now approved for delivery by the University of South Wales in association with Learna and will be opening in the early Summer of 2021 in accordance with JCCP policy guidelines and commitment to providing this alternative route to achieving full membership status to the JCCP Practitioner Register. The Education and Training Committee also approved the ‘mapping’ of the Plastic Surgery Specialist Registry qualification against the JCCP Competency Framework with the result that equivalence was formally approved between these two educational frameworks. A similar exercise is also being undertaken to ‘map’ the Dermatology Specialist Registry standards against the JCCP Competency Framework.

Permanent staffing for the JCCP has not been realised during 2020/21 due to the need to identify a recurrent and sustainable revenue stream to enable the recruitment of a Chief Executive Officer. However robust executive and governance arrangements have been implemented by the JCCP Trustee Board through the establishment of a new Policy, Resources and IT Committee, chaired by an independent Trustee – Kirsty Benn-Harris. This challenge has also been mitigated by the Chair continuing to assume the role as non-remunerated ‘Executive Chair’. Paul Burgess continues to provide the Council with executive support. Administrative support has been provided to an excellent standard by Liz De Pas. The Council’s financial management, accountancy and independent examination services are outsourced to an independent accountancy company. Social media and communications have also been outsourced whilst the management of the JCCP website has continued to be graciously provided and maintained ‘pro bono’ by HF Resolutions. In a similar way pro bono legal advice has been provided to the JCCP again this year by our legal advisors Bevan Brittan.

The JCCP Marketing and Communications Committee continues to function actively under the chairmanship of Amy Senior, JCCP Trustee. The key focus of the Committee’s work has been to raise public awareness about the Council’s mission, values, register(s) and public protection, in support of the DHSC’s declared commitment to enhance public awareness about the risks associated with some of the more invasive procedure practised within the sector. The Committee has met regularly throughout the year and has appointed Key Opinion Leaders to promote the work and image of the Council. The Committee is also commissioning a new public facing series of web pages and has been working with Olly Capron from ‘CDM London’ to co-produce an effective on line platform for members of the public. This new online site should be launched by the Summer of 2021. The Marketing and Communications Committee has planned for an enhanced presence to promote the work of the JCCP during 2021. National engagement at industry trade shows has been compromised this year due to Covid, requiring the JCCP to rely purposefully on the use of social media to disseminate key messages to members of the public and to practitioners. Excellent relationships have been maintained and developed further with both the professional and aesthetic press/media sector, supported by the publication of regular articles and papers and conference presentations.

A new Policy, Resources and IT Committee was established in 2019 under the chairmanship of an independent Trustee - Kirsty Benn-Harris. The Committee will focus on financial management, policy and resources, business continuity, sustainability and technology. A new Corporate Membership Scheme has also been launched this year with the aim of enhancing the JCCP’s capability and capacity to raise charitable funds with the aim of enhancing public protection and patient-safety-related activities within the aesthetics sector.

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The Trustee Board has continued to produce, revise and maintain risk registers relating to both patient safety and corporate risks. The registers are reviewed as 'live and updated registers' at each Trustee Board Meeting. Additional risks have been added this year in respect of 'Covid', 'adjunctive therapies', practitioner register data integrity and the possible inappropriate use of the Council's logo. Relevant controls and mitigation are included in both risk registers.

Two patient representatives are appointed to the JCCP Trustee Board as full voting Trustees, supported by six other lay Trustees and eight Practitioner/Sector Stakeholder Trustees/Members. Two of the JCCP's founding Trustees completed their term of office on the 31st March, 2021 – Professor Anne McNall and Amy Senior. The JCCP formally acknowledges the most significant contribution that both Trustees have been to the design and implementation of the Council.

The JCCP was unable to host its bi-annual Stakeholder Council during 2020 to the restrictions imposed on public gatherings during the national pandemic. A new independent Chair has been appointed to lead the Stakeholder Council during 2021. This role has now been filled by Dr. Tamara Griffiths. The Stakeholder Council provides a conduit of engagement with the JCCP Trustees and with the Council and its sub-committees. Key themes for Stakeholder Events during 2021 will relate to patient safety, public protection, emotional and psychological health and wellbeing, raising public awareness and messaging, safety in the beauty sector and responsible prescribing.

During 2020 the JCCP and CPSA published an updated Code of Conduct in May, 2020. Registrants are reminded of the importance of complying with the JCCP/CPSA Code of Conduct (May, 2020) at all times. The revised Code of Practice may be accessed via the following weblink: –

<https://www.jccp.org.uk/ckfinder/userfiles/files/Final%20JCCPCPSA%20Code%20of%20Practice%202020>

The JCCP also formally reviewed, approved and published a new Data Protection/Privacy Statement on its website. The JCCP Complaints procedure was also reviewed and updated during 2020. The JCCP confirms that all other policies, procedures and governance arrangements remain fit for purpose. All policies and procedures have been shared routinely with the PSA. The JCCP also confirms that it possess appropriate insurance and employer liability cover and remains in 'good form' with both the Charity Commission and with Company's House. The JCCP has also continued to maintain an excellent working relationship with the CPSA, underpinned by a robust Memorandum of Understanding and reciprocal Board membership.

CHALLENGES AND SOLUTIONS

This has been quite an unprecedented year for the JCCP due to the Covid-19 challenge which has presented additional difficulties for the JCCP with regard to its charitable fund raising activities. Despite these challenges the JCCP has been most grateful for the support provided by various charitable donors and their associated support services that have been provided pro bono to the organisation. In order to continue to maximise charitable donations the JCCP has formulated a new fund raising policy which is overseen by the Council's Policy, Resources and IT Committee.

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The national pandemic had also restricted the number of registrants that the JCCP has been able to recruit to its Practitioner Register. As a result, the JCCP undertook a strategic review of the operation of Practitioner Register and reaffirmed that any new approach to expanding its Register must continue to maintain the highest entry standards and use rigorous processes by which Registrants are admitted in accordance with our pledge to prioritise public protection and patient safety. Detailed analysis of the aesthetics market by the JCCP has identified that one major source of communicating with practitioners in aesthetics is via the industry's leading specialist insurers. The JCCP has carried out detailed reviews into the criteria and processes whereby aesthetic practitioners are able to gain 'Professional Indemnity Insurance' from the insurers. The JCCP Council considers that working in alliance with aesthetic insurers is a practical and logical step to encourage and develop safe practice and practitioners. The JCCP believes that by overlaying its robust entry requirements to those of the 'reputable' insurers and integrating processes will lead to larger numbers of practitioners registering with the JCCP which will in turn enhance and embed public protection across the sector.

The JCCP took the decision at its Trustee meeting in April, 2020 to seek invitations from eligible UK based aesthetic insurance companies to join the JCCP in a partnership programme to increase JCCP membership of the Practitioner Register. The JCCP is mindful and fully aware of issues surrounding equal opportunity, conflicts of interest and best practice in tendering and following legal advice issued an 'Expression of Interest' invitation on its website on the 1st July, 2020. The 'Expression of Interest' invitation remained open until the end of December, 2020. Hamilton Fraser (one of the main insurers in the aesthetics sector) was the first Company to enter into detailed discussions with the JCCP on how to operate a partnership programme to raise membership of the JCCP Practitioner Register. This new partnership scheme commenced with Hamilton Fraser Insurance on the 1st September, 2020. The pilot phase of the scheme was formally reviewed by the JCCP Practitioner Committee in December, 2020, after which it was agreed to continue to work with Hamilton Fraser Insurance and to extend the scheme to other eligible insurers. The partnership scheme will be extended in April, 2021 to all eligible Hamilton Fraser Insurance renewing clients. A second Insurance Partner was added to the scheme in April, 2021 – Medical Risk Services Limited (MRSL).

The JCCP believes that by increasing the number of Registrants on its Practitioner Register, their confirmation to practise in accordance with both CPSA and JCCP standards will further assist us in meeting our aim of assuring public safety. The JCCP's legal advisors confirmed (prior to decision) that the approach adopted by the JCCP to provide such a scheme met with charity law standards and advised on how conflicts of interest should managed should they present during the tendering process. The JCCP confirms that the tendering process was undertaken lawfully and professionally in accordance with Charity Law in the UK. The PSA were kept fully informed of the Council's intentions, processes and decisions relating to this activity. As at March, 2020 the JCCP Register was populated by 306 Registrants, which represents a 200% increase on last year's numbers.

Financially the JCCP once again remains recurrently 'solvent' and has been able to attract charitable support from a range of benefactors who have again this year offered their services (without charge) to enable the Council to maintain its operational functions. The JCCP Board Trustees are fully cited on these matters and share the responsibility of assuring the PSA of the diligent and prudent approach that the JCCP has taken with regard to managing and implementing its fiscal processes and assurance requirements. Charitable donations gratefully received by the JCCP during the 2020/21 financial year are attributable to:

Teoxane £5,000
Merz (UK) Ltd: £5,000
Church Pharmacy Ltd: £5,000
Transform: £2,400.00
Harley Academy: £2,500.00

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Once again the JCCP has not received any formal complaints or any fitness to practise referrals regarding the Council or its registrants for consideration during this review period. The Council has however received multiple complaints regarding non-JCCP Registrants regarding practice related issues and from members of the public/practitioners regarding exaggerated or misleading claims about the quality, standard or advertising of education and training courses. The JCCP also received complaints regarding potential 'breaches' of practitioners working outside national 'Covid-19' guidance during 'lockdown' periods. The JCCP has taken each complaint seriously and has undertaken to contact each Complainant and where appropriate to refer them on to other relevant organisations in order to seek resolution. The JCCP Trustee Board now receives a quarterly 'complaints' summary/report for discussion and consideration at each meeting. The complaints process and related activity is most competently co-ordinated and led by JCCP Trustee Sally Taber.

In particular the Council has again made multiple referrals to the Advertising Standards Authority this year regarding inaccurate or exaggerated advertising claims made by a range of aesthetic education and training organisations. These matters have been raised in accordance with the JCCP's concordat with the ASA. This year a range of complaints referred by the JCCP have been considered to meet the ASA's threshold standard for formal investigation and application of 'enforcement notices'. A further fifteen complaints have been referred to the ASA this year in accordance with the JCCP's commitment to provide both members of the public and practitioners with assurance that training companies who practise in the aesthetics sector do so in a safe and appropriate manner, without compromise to patient safety and public protection.

Despite significant achievements in publicising the Council's standards and partnership agreements with healthcare professional regulatory bodies, the sector remains divided on a number of fronts regarding recognition of the 'right' of allied health professionals, dental hygienists and pharmacists practising non-surgical aesthetic procedures. These matters continue to be debated actively within the sector with the JCCP engaging with professional organisations with regard to factual accuracy and through active and productive dialogue with the responsible Professional Statutory Regulatory Bodies (PSRBs), product manufacturers, the Medicines Healthcare products Regulatory Agency (MHRA) and pharmacy suppliers.

The JCCP website has continued to be updated throughout the reporting year and a number of connectivity, accuracy and formatting issues were resolved. The total investment made to the building, revision and maintenance of the JCCP Practitioner Register during 2020-21 has been in excess of £30,000 and has been generously funded by HF Resolution Ltd.

There have been no legal or constitutional challenges to the work of the JCCP or to its published governance arrangements/procedures. Relationships with external bodies have been excellent, encouraging, supportive and most productive.

Despite these challenges the JCCP remains resilient and confident that it will attract an enhanced number of registrants over the next twelve months to sustain its financial base and to demonstrate its commitment to public protection.

JCCP 2020 Public Safety Campaigns

This year the JCCP has continued to develop and progress four public safety campaigns that are designed to have a positive impact on patient safety and public protection. The four campaign areas are:

- Safe products and safe suppliers
- Education and Training
- Promoting Positive Wellbeing and Mental Health and Aesthetics
- 'Safety in Beauty'

Safe Products and Safe Suppliers and 'Safety in Beauty' Promoting Positive Wellbeing and Mental Health and Aesthetics Campaign Updates

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Specific Campaign Themes

1 Insurance

The role of insurance providers, risk and the beauty sector: a meeting was held in October , 2020 with key insurance providers to confirm the need for mandatory insurance for all practitioners who provide non-surgical procedures to members of the public. This matter has been escalated to Government for their urgent attention. The JCCP has agreed that there is also a need for further clarity on the inclusion of CPPD requirements as part of annual insurance renewal procedures enabled the JCCP to enter into discussion with key CPD accreditation organizations with the result that tighter controls are now being enforced. In particular the JCCP has worked with the CPD Certification Service this year who have now produced updated implementation guidance in the interests of public protection. The guidance incorporates reference to key JCCP standards and differentiates unequivocally between basic training and CPD. Associated with this issue is the need to require practitioners to undertake regular annual CPPD to enhance their practice proficiency undertaken with appropriately accredited training provider organisations. This is an ongoing standard requirement that is enforced for all JCCP Practitioner registrants as part of their annual renewal process.

2 Guidelines for responsible supply and distribution of products and medicines

The JCCP has worked with key Pharma Companies, the MHRA and with pharmacy distribution companies to work together to ensure that all practitioners use only ethically sourced and safe ‘licensed’ products as part of their treatment process. This work has led to the formation of a specific working group which now functions as part of the JCCP’s newly created Clinical Advisory Group. This Group will collaborate to develop best practice guidelines in the sourcing, supply and administration of dermal fillers for all practitioners. One key campaign message has been a concerted effort to pursue the JCCP declared policy of seeking to promote the need for all dermal fillers to be classified as ‘prescription only devices’ (in the interest of public protection and patient safety).

3 Reporting of Adverse Incidents and ‘Near Misses’ – Progress Update

The role of the MHRA and the importance of the ‘Yellow Card’ procedure has been acknowledged by the JCCP Clinical Advisory Group with the aim of seeking to ensure that all practitioners report any ‘near misses’, untoward incidents and adverse outcomes to inform the evidence base for quality/service improvement. The JCCP has also acknowledged that there is a need to better co-ordinate and consolidate the way in which complications and adverse events are reported and acted upon with the aim of reducing harm and improving public safety and service improvement/effectiveness. As such the MHRA and the JCCP have agreed to convene a meeting with all key parties. The MHRA has indicated that they are interested in hosting such a meeting subject to the terms of reference etc. being agreed later in the Summer of 2021.

The JCCP is also seeking to work with major Pharma companies to develop ‘Consumer Guidelines’ for the ‘Safe Access and Use of Medicines and Products’ including

- Informed consent (including consideration of psychological preparedness for the treatment)
- Ethical and safe products
- Safe product administration and aftercare
- Complications and remedial actions
- Qualifications and background of the practitioner
- Evidence based benefits and risks associated with treatments on offer

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4 Regulation, Licensing and Premises Standards

The JCCP has worked purposefully throughout the year with Government policy advisors, the All Party Parliamentary Group for Beauty, Wellbeing and Aesthetics, the Chartered Institute for Environmental Health and key activists to promote the need for nationally agreed and consistent regulatory and licensing standards for the aesthetics sector across the UK with the aim of removing some of the anomalies that existed between nations, regions, counties and London Boroughs. The JCCP submitted written evidence to the All Party Parliamentary Group on Beauty, Wellbeing and Aesthetics in June this year. A copy of the full JCCP submission may be located at the following weblink:

<https://www.jccp.org.uk/ckfinder/userfiles/files/APPG%20Response%20%20Response%20to%20/>

The JCCP also believes that there is an urgent need to seek greater uniformity of regulation for environmental health inspections and to provide training for Environmental Health Enforcement Officers with regard to expected sector standards of performance and required compliance.

As such the JCCP has continued to campaign for new, direct legislation to deal with the continually expanding list of treatments offered in beauty salons and for a shift from a voluntary to a statutory register for practitioners offering high risk treatments. The Council has also campaigned and published premises standards that we believe should be universally adopted across the aesthetics sector within the UK.

The JCCP has also presented advice to the Scottish Government as part of their consultation on the implementation of greater regulation/licensing for the beauty sector for a range of more invasive aesthetic treatments.

In order to ‘capture’ the key components of a licencing and regulatory framework for public protection in the UK the JCCP produced an initial “Fifteen” Point Plan in September, 2015 which is presented below:

- 1. Introducing **statutory regulation** within the aesthetics sector in order to create a ‘fair and equitable’ regulatory environment for **all** practitioners that is based on **statutory regulation** as core principle (this is a critical matter that exercises the Council and is a **primary aim** of the Council strategic objectives). Statutory registration is required as a priority for all practitioners who perform non-surgical aesthetic treatments at, and above Level 5 as defined in the JCCP Competency Framework (2018).*
- 2. Mandating that education and training requirements should be prescribed for **all** practitioners linked directly to agreed standards and competencies set down by Health Education England (2016), subsequently by the JCCP (2018) and by the Cosmetic Practice Standards Authority (2018).*
- 3. Requiring all aesthetic services to publish (in plain English format) a summary of the procedures that they provide, the risks associated with such treatments, the cost of such procedures, a summary of their practitioner qualifications, their insurance certificate and details of their redress scheme. This is required to ensure that members of the public are appropriately informed and able to make risk-assessed choices about ‘safe and effective’ treatment options.*
- 4. Seeking the publication of a clear definition of what is a ‘medical-related’ service and what is an elective ‘cosmetic’ procedure/service (since these issues are not currently clearly defined in UK law and as such pose a continued ‘threat’ to public protection and patient safety within regard to the provision of regulatory oversight provided by the CQC and MHRA and by professional regulators). Clarification is also required to confirm what constitutes a ‘cosmetic surgical’ treatments (i.e. threads and cogs are now classified as being surgical but are performed in arrange of beauty salons and clinics etc.) as opposed to a cosmetic ‘non-surgical’ procedure. All aesthetic treatments should therefore be licensed by a national co-ordinating centre/body with each treatment being risk assessed with regard to patient harm and impact on public protection.*
- 5. Ensuring that the identification of ‘risk’ of ‘potential physical and psychological harm’ and impact associated with each defined cosmetic treatment area of treatment and intervention is treated as a requirement in all aesthetic treatment assessments and pre-treatment consultations.*
- 6. Move to legislate that elective, non-medically related higher risk aesthetic procedures should be restricted for use only for those who are over eighteen years of age.*

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7. *Requiring that the information needs of patients/clients who are considering or having the 'higher risk' treatments should always be provided in an accessible format in order to ensure that they are able to make an informed choice with regard to their proposed treatment journey.*

8. *Seeking to ensure the introduction of specific premises standards in England for beauty salons and non-CQC registered clinics (many of which are not currently required to comply with specific premises standards in England unlike Scotland where this is now statutory regulatory requirement). The JCCP considers that this is essential to assure public safety and health protection compliance (in particular with regard to the infection control hygiene standards that are now required to protect against Covid-19). This will require standardisation and mandatory enforcement through the provision of new Secondary Legislation. Local Authority Enforcement Officers should be given extended powers to be able to enforce compliance with a nationally agreed set of premises standards.*

9. *Introducing nationally agreed and consistent regulatory and licensing standards for the aesthetics and beauty sector with the aim of removing some of the anomalies that exist between various counties and London Boroughs (which have their own Act) and the rest of the UK.*

10. *The imposition of greater regulation and oversight to reduce the significant number of false and exaggerated advertising (including social media) claims that provide misleading information to both members of the public and to practitioners about the standard, type and effectiveness of the administration of safe procedures.*

11. *Requiring the UK Government to move immediately to make dermal fillers prescription only devices (or to provide alternative legislation to restrict the currently unregulated supply of these devices).*

12. *Reinforcing the need for all aesthetic practitioners to adhere to the guidance set down by the healthcare Professional Statutory Healthcare Regulators and by the JCCP for 'Responsible Prescribing'.*

13. *Requiring all practitioners to hold adequate and robust medical indemnity insurance cover and to be members of redress schemes in order to protect the public.*

14. *The Government working with the MHRA to design and implement a coordinated approach to the reporting and analysing of complications; the MHRA occupy a central role in assisting in the design, production and implementation of a national database.*

15. *Plugging the evidence-based gap that exists with regard to the lack of data, research relating to the non-surgical sector should be addressed as a priority – such as: the size of sector, the number and type of practitioners who operate in the UK (including details of their professional backgrounds and training) and the value of the industry to the UK economy. In addition, data is required on the number, type and extent of complications that occur as a result of aesthetic treatments, how these adverse events are reported and the cost to the NHS of correcting such complications.*

5 Best Practice in Consultation and Informed Choice

The JCCP is currently working with Transform to produce series of public facing 'best practice' guidance/videos for practitioners with regard to initial person-based assessment, consultation, cooling off periods, including the JCCPs associated psychological/emotional/mental health wellbeing within the sector. This work stream has now been commissioned and will focus on positive messaging, use of screening tools and what practitioners need to be assessing/looking out for during consultation in the interests of public protection. The timeline for the production of these materials is set for the summer, 2021.

6 Promoting Positive and Informed Psychological and Emotional Health

The JCCP has continued to work actively with the Mental Health Foundation throughout the year to promote positive and effective messaging to consumers and practitioners, including responsible marketing and the appropriate and 'safe' use of social media/Apps that support and promote positive mental health and wellbeing.

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Key aims this year have related to:

- Encouraging responsible advertising and promotion of services to consumers , including the use of appropriate social media channels.
- Considering how practitioners can build trust with consumers through the use of toolkits, checklists and ‘informed conversations and consultations’ to inform responsible consultation and build trust with consumers.
- The production of guidance materials for the Under 18s, Parents and for Adult Consumers. These guidance documents will be produced in the summer, 2021.
- Joint political campaigns to enhance psychological and emotional well-being for members of the public who seek to receive aesthetic treatments. Key areas of activity include the presentation of oral evidence to the All Party Parliamentary Group for Beauty, Wellbeing and Aesthetics, the provision of advice to MPs and Civil Servants Parliamentary Private Members Bill to restrict the age of access to non-medically determined aesthetic procedures to over 18s and engagement with the Luke Evans Parliamentary Private Members Bill on ‘Digitally Altered Body Images’ (2020).

7 Education and Training Campaign Update

Education and the training of practitioners continues to be a major area of activity for the JCCP. The JCCP has identified the following priority areas for this campaign:

- The importance of ensuring that education and training organisations provide appropriate education and training programmes and qualifications that enable practitioners to evidence that they are able to practise safely, effectively and proficiently.
- Continuing to work closely with Ofqual and other national education and training regulators to create greater understanding of the problems and requirements for cosmetic education. With regard to this matter the JCCP has raised major concerns with the regulator regarding the absence of any regulatory power to require Approved Awarding Organizations to evidence compliance with national competency standards that have been produced for the Aesthetics Sector. The JCCP regards this to be a serious act of omission and has raised this matter formally with both Ofqual and the DHSC.
- Identifying and targeting those education and training providers who profess to offer qualifications and training programmes that do not reflect the standards to deliver safe and competent aesthetic treatments. This is a key JCCP campaign working alongside the Advertising Standards Authority (ASA) to respond to inaccurately or exaggerated claims promoted and advertised by some unregulated education and training organisations. Over 15 such companies have been reported to the ASA this year. This remains a very active component of this campaign.
- This campaign has also ensured that the recently published National Occupational Standards for the beauty and aesthetic sector comply with, and map onto the JCCP Competency Framework (2018) and CPSA standards.

8 Safety and Beauty Update

Key issues that have been considered this year have included:

- providing members of the public with ‘simple’ ‘bite sized’ messages about what constitutes safe practice for the consumer, including a list of key questions that the consumers to ask of their intended therapist to evidence their adherence to safe practice and public protection.
- reviewing and consideration of the issue of insurance companies operating appropriately with regard to patient risk and to review the role that they play in affording ‘credibility’ to a wide range of disparate practitioners and providing assurance to the public that the practitioners they insure are competent and appropriately trained to practise in ‘safe’ premises and that they are using safe and ethically sourced products; the need to seek to promote mandatory insurance requirements for all practitioners.

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- Promotion of the JCCP’s position statement to require that all practising non-healthcare practitioners who insert fillers and who inject toxins are required to provide independently verifiable evidence that they meet the requisite 2018 JCCP Competence Framework training standards. Whilst the JCCP continues to mandate that non-healthcare practitioners who insert fillers and who inject toxins will not be admitted to its Practitioner register at this time the JCCP considers that all practitioners should be required to provide such independently verifiable evidence that they meet the requisite 2018 JCCP Competence Framework training standards in order to demonstrate their proficiency, capability and knowledge to practise safety in the interests of public protection. In this way the JCCP believes that better regulation would be achieved and that the Government would be able to be seen as responding to consumer demand and public safety at a time when the market is expanding and risks to public safety are increasing.
- The JCCP has advised also that only Ofqual (or UK national equivalent regulator) regulated qualifications should be used to determine educational competence in aesthetics (with the proviso that such qualifications should be robustly mapped against and comply with the CPSA and JCCP competence standards).
- The JCCP has also agreed that work should commence in 2021 to explore whether an apprenticeship route could be approved by the Council as an alternative educational route for both aspiring health care professional and non-professionally registered healthcare practitioners.

OTHER SIGNIFICANT ACHIEVEMENTS

Throughout the review period the JCCP has worked fervently to promote the ‘JCCP’ brand and to make members of the public and of the practitioner community aware of the importance of public protection and patient safety. The brand is now very well established through a range of traditional and social media channels. For example, the following statistics were obtained from the JCCP’s website and social media management team that confirm activity and ‘reach’ from January 2020 – December, 2020:

JCCP Month-by-Month Social Media Statistics: January 2020 – December, 2020

JCCP		January	February	March
Facebook	Total Page Likes	5,498	5,670	5,663
	Post Engagements	1,427	553	337
	Reach	340,166	175,039	272,639
Twitter	Total Followers	420	432	437
	Profile visits	112	166	153
	Impressions	14.6K	7,422	10.1K
LinkedIn	Followers	186	199	205
	Likes	21	29	15
	Shares	7	2	2
	Peak Clicks	47	23	26
Total impressions		1,660	1,265	899

JCCP		April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November
Facebook	Total Page Likes	5,650	5,675	5,699	5,769	5,759	5,732	5,730	5,782
	Post Engagements	141	1,108	754	2,201	1,286	253	288	8,095
	Reach	2,946	5,294	4,943	9,002	5,036	3,696	3,391	27,323
Twitter	Total Followers	437	454	462	483	495	507	511	519
	Profile visits	147	269	195	354	99	328	216	405
	Impressions	7,417	19.2K	10.5K	16.3K	7,800	6,943	6,823	7,077
LinkedIn	Followers	208	213	225	234	240	246	253	258
	Likes	20	31	61	23	38	42	48	50
	Shares	2	9	8	3	2	1	21	11
	Peak Clicks	22	33	43	67	25	39	39	66
Total impressions		842	1,088	1,537	1,542	1,494	1,713	1,501	1,868

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Summary

Facebook

Total page likes: 5,772

Page like increase: 269

Total post engagements: 17,419 **Total people reached: 854,397**

Twitter

Total followers: 519 Follower increase: 99

Total profile visits: 3,018 **Total impressions: 118,318**

LinkedIn

Total followers: 269 Follower increase: 96

Total engagements: 931 **Total impressions: 16,578**

Glossary of key terms:

Post engagement: the total shares, likes, clicks and comments made on content.

Impressions: this is the number of times users have seen your Tweet in a timeline, search result or from your profile.

Profile visits: the number of times users visited your profile page.

Reach: the number of people who have seen your content.

In excess of twenty national media broadcasts have made this year by JCCP Trustees on local and national radio and twelve Pod Casts have been produced throughout 2020. Seventeen journal articles/editorials have also been published. Attendance at planned national aesthetic trade shows and conferences has not been possible during the reporting year due to national Covid-19 restrictions. This level of activity confirms the success of the JCCP's pledge to raise awareness of the JCCP 'Brand' amongst members of the public and practitioner community.

The JCCP continues to work very closely with five Professional Statutory Regulatory Bodies (PSRBs) this year:

- The GMC (The General Medical Council)
- The GDC (The General Dental Council)
- The NMC (The Nursing and Midwifery Council)
- The GPhC (The General Pharmaceutical Council)
- The HCPC (The Health Care Professions Council)

Memoranda of Understanding have again been renewed with the General Medical Council (GMC), the General Dental Council (GDC), the Nursing and Midwifery Council (NMC) and with the General Pharmaceutical Council (GPhC) whom together recognise the importance of joint working to ensure public protection and patient safety. These agreements continue to seek to ensure that effective channels of communication and information sharing are established and maintained between the named PSRB and the JCCP to promote patient safety and high quality services for patients receiving aesthetic treatments and where appropriate and necessary, the processes and procedures adopted by the JCCP and the PSRB, with regard to matters of 'fitness to practise' for registered clinicians involved in the provision of aesthetic treatments, are aligned to promote patient safety and public protection. In addition, the memoranda relate to the areas of interface between the named PSRB and the JCCP and clarify respective roles and responsibilities and outline mechanisms in place to promote effective liaison. A formal exchange of letters has also established a firm working relationship with the HCPC. Formal contact has also been established with the Pharmaceutical Society for Northern Ireland.

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The JCCP recognises the important role that professional prescribers make to public protection and of the contribution that they make to the development and maintenance of a robust and effective patient safety culture in the aesthetic sector. The JCCP (and the CPSA) continued to strive during 2020 to promote and develop standards and best practice across the whole of the non-surgical and hair restoration surgery sector and to promote and publicise the same to the public. The publication of our guidance on 'Responsible Prescribing for Cosmetic Practitioners' continues to be very well received and disseminated across the sector and demonstrates the Council's commitment to signposting and promoting safe and effective practice within the aesthetic sector.

The JCCP/CPSA Code of Practice continues to be applied throughout the Council's work and is based on the assumption that any practitioner who undertakes cosmetic treatments is embarking on a new career pathway, associated with significant risk of harm to patients and members of the public. The JCCP therefore applies and promotes the use of a range of fitness to practise procedures that are designed to promote best practice within the sector and to set out guidelines appropriate to all levels of practitioner as to the risks involved and how to mitigate them, alongside the implementation of sanctions if required. These procedures apply to all aesthetic practitioners, regardless of level of attainment or professional background. These procedures (and their associated sanctions) apply equally therefore to those cosmetic practitioners who are registered clinicians and also to those who do not have registerable status with a Professional Statutory Regulatory Body (PSRB) and who perform procedures that the JCCP formally recognises and has agreed to register. Our aim continues to provide a practitioner with a sense of belonging to this applied area of practice and to outline the duty of care that they should provide to the public and to other practitioners. The JCCP and the CPSA updated and revised the current Code of Practice in April 2020.

The JCCP Practitioner Register Committee published two Practitioner Newsletters during 2020 in which Registrants (and members of the public) were provided with details of the JCCP Practitioner Register annual renewal process and sampling requirements and were updated with regard to the JCCP's developments and in particular were presented with explicit advice on safe practice and working arrangements during the Covid-19 pandemic period. Web Links were also provided to key Council policies and procedures that related to Covid-19 and to the JCCP/CPSA Standards and Code of Practice.

Formation of a new Clinical Advisory Group

The experience of the last three years has identified that many complex clinical matters have been raised for discussion, opinion and decision by the JCCP. Clinical representation is evidenced by JCCP Trustees, *but* the Board considered that it needed to be advised and informed by a group of 'clinical' experts and stakeholders in the sector to provide advice on such complex matters. As such the JCCP has determined to establish a new Clinical Advisory Group (CAG) in December, 2020 under the joint Chairmanship of Dr. Paul Charlson and Andrew Rankin. The key aim of the CAG will be to work alongside the CPSA to inform, adopt and promote practice standards for the non-surgical and hair restoration sector. The CAG will also provide a forum to support clinical leadership, advice, scrutiny and challenge with regard to clinical practice related matters to the JCCP Trust Board. The key aims of the CAG are:

- To promote expected standards of professional and ethical practice amongst the cosmetic practitioner community.
- To promote evidence-based practice in the delivery of aesthetic treatments performed by aesthetic practitioners.
- To elicit a wide variety of views from the clinical practitioner community to promote continuous quality improvement within the aesthetic industry.
- To drive clinically related improvements within the aesthetics sector with a particular focus on influencing local and national government policy developments.

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- To provide clinical advice and support the work of the JCCP Board and its associated and accountable Committees.

The JCCP CAG has been designed to:

- Champion clinical excellence for patients and members of the public with regard to both the quality of their personal experience and engagement with their practitioner and with regard to personal treatment outcome measures.
- Advise on clinically related professional healthcare aspects of operating the JCCP Registers.
- Provide clinical advice and oversight in relation to JCCP policies and activities.
- Provide an overarching forum to co-ordinate discussion and to formulate opinion on matters relating to the use, supply and administration of safer products/medicines, the provision of standards and systems of inspection for safer premises and safe working practices.
- Assist the JCCP in the formulation of any new policies that require a clinical input and focus.
- Take account of the needs of different professional practitioner groups when advising the JCCP on clinical related matters.
- Raise and respond to major issues of clinical concern on operational performance within the cosmetic sector.
- Facilitating best practice in the sector, by advising on and supporting the development of solutions to current and emergent clinical issues.
- Hear from leading UK and international thinkers on matters related to aesthetic practice and reform to remain at the forefront in terms of clinical knowledge and insight and contribute to related debate.
- Ensuring that the JCCP Board and its related Committees are kept up to date on clinical developments.
- Advise on compliance requirements relating to legal, policy and regulatory frameworks of practice within the four countries of the UK.
- Build links within the clinical community and share best practice.
- Maintain a broad perspective, focusing on all elements of patient pathways, including social, emotional, mental health, physiological health etc, to identify opportunities for service and practice improvement.
- Respond to and advise on clinically related enquiries from the media, government agencies, members of the general public or practitioners.
- Promote all aspects of CPSA best practice and standards to ensure appropriate adoption by JCCP registrants and the wider practitioner community.

Membership of the CAG has been extended to the CQC, MHRA, Aesthetic National Professional Membership Associations (Dental, Medical, Nursing, AHP, Pharmacy etc.), Environmental Health Officers, Pharma Companies and Pharmacies, Patient Members, Aesthetic Laser Experts, the CPSA, and JCCP Trustees.

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One key work stream that has been approved for progression by the Clinical Advisory Group relates to the need to seek clarification on what constitutes a ‘*Medical*’, ‘*Medically-related*’ or ‘*Cosmetic*’ Procedure. A working group was established to seek further consensus and clarity on these matters. The CAG has also considered a number of legal determinations to inform this work stream. The Coronavirus pandemic and the associated Government Coronavirus restrictions legislation has forced us all to reflect on our understanding of the fundamental nature of these treatments to enable practitioners to work confidently within the confines of legislation. The final outcome of this review will aim to inform the practice of all practitioners, narrowing the gap in understanding within and across the various groups, medical and non-medical, regulated and unregulated. The guidance will also be used by professional associations to support guidance to members and by regulators to assist in enforcing regulation, aided by a better understanding between regulators and industry. Finally, it is our aim that the resultant work will be used by government and policy makers to inform new regulation and enhance both public and stakeholder confidence in the aesthetic industry.

A new Memorandum of Understanding has also been signed this year with the MHRA with regard to reciprocal engagement with work transacted by the Clinical Advisory Group.

Signing of a new Memorandum of Understanding with the Royal Society of Public Health

The JCCP has recently signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the *Royal Society of Public Health* with the aim of working actively as key partners in order to maximise public protection and patient safety. The key aims of the partnership will be to raise and share issues of concern regarding activities of Education/Training Providers, where client/patient safety/public protection has been considered to have been compromised. The Partners have also agreed to seek to encourage aesthetic practitioners to engage in reflection and continuous professional development, with particular regard to patient safety, public/health protection and the promotion of positive health and wellbeing in order to further develop and improve their practice. Reference to the JCCP Competency Standards is explicitly cited in the MoU.

JCCP Ten Point Plan for Safer Regulation in the Aesthetics Sector

The JCCP has recognised that 2020 has been a most challenging year for all persons engaged in the non-surgical and hair restoration sector but has also seen major advances as the issues around ‘regulation’ and ‘public/patient safety’ have risen to the surface. Many unresolved issues relating to regulation have been highlighted during the debate about COVID and public protection and their impact on the operation of businesses in the sector.

The establishment of the ‘All Party Parliamentary Group (APPG) on Beauty, Wellbeing and Aesthetics’, Private Member Bills around age of consent for advanced treatments and the inappropriate use of social media and major advances in regulation in Scotland and Wales have all taken the debate about regulation to another level in the UK.

The JCCP has taken the opportunity presented by COVID 19 to take time out to think about the ‘bigger picture’ surrounding the future of the sector and to map out an overarching strategy and plan that can be used to inform and address the multiple issues that relate to regulation, public protection, patient safety and education and training. We have seen numerous individual campaigns, initiatives and policies promoted by the many disparate actors and stakeholders within the aesthetics sector. The JCCP believes that what has been lacking is a clear, transparent and easily understood framework within which all stakeholders can engage and contribute to achieve sustainable system change. It is in this context that the JCCP reviewed its original ‘Fifteen Point Plan’ and published established a new ‘**TEN POINT PLAN**’ for the sector.

**JCCP (limited by guarantee)
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for the year ended 31 December 2020**

The JCCP has used its key contacts with service users, Government, Regulators, Professional Regulators, Bodies and Associations, Pharma companies, pharmacies, education and training providers, insurance companies, practitioners and many others to identify ten key policy areas where significant changes are required. These have been set out in a new ten point plan that was published by the JCCP at the end of March, 2021 as a ‘call to action’ for better regulation across the aesthetics sector in the United Kingdom.

Adjunctive Therapies/Orphan Treatments

This year the JCCP has continued to promote its 2019 ‘Adjunctive Therapies/Orphan Treatments’ policy following a request to develop the same by the Professional Standards Authority last year. The PSA invited the JCCP to consider this issue as part of the 2019 Annual review process in order to provide members of the public with informed assurance about the practitioners who perform such treatments. The JCCP continues to accept that our registrants may elect to perform adjunctive and/or orphan therapies. Adjunctive therapies relate to any non-surgical aesthetic procedure that a Registrant performs in addition to those registered modalities that are formally recognised by the JCCP. These may include, for example, the adjunctive use of injectable local anaesthetic or stand-alone treatments such as plasma (‘PRP’ or ‘energy based’) or threads. The JCCP advises that it is important to understand that these treatments are not *currently* recognised by the JCCP or CPSA as ‘registered modalities’ and as such the Council has not set or adopted benchmark standards of proficiency for these treatments and is unable endorse evidence of practitioner competence to perform them safely or effectively. While the JCCP does not ask Registrants to refrain from offering “adjunctive” / “orphan” treatments, the Council does expect that all registered members apply their professional standards and ethical responsibility to uphold client/patient safety and public protection at all times, irrespective of the status of the procedure.

The JCCP advises also that it is also important that registrants do not suggest or imply to their clients/patients that the treatment being provided by them is recognised by the JCCP or that their competence to perform such procedures has been verified or endorsed by the Council. The following web link provides access to the policy statement informs and reminds all registrants on both parts of the JCCP Practitioner Register of the expectations they should consider when carrying out *any* treatment with regard to safe, ethical and responsible practice –

<https://www.jccp.org.uk/ckfinder/userfiles/files/AdjunctiveTherapiesStatementFinal.pdf>

Hair Restoration Surgery

In addition to the non-surgical aesthetic industry, the JCCP is also the recognised self-regulator for Hair Restoration Surgery (HRS) which encompasses Hair Transplant Surgery (HTS) and Prosthetic Hair Fibre Implantation (PHFI).

The Cosmetic Practice Standards Authority (CPSA) and JCCP guidance is that only doctors with a GMC licence to practice should perform the surgical steps of a hair transplant procedure. This is not currently being adhered to in the UK and it is widely known within the profession that there are non-doctor hair transplant surgical assistants who make cuts in the skin of patients during follicular unit excision (FUE) donor hair harvesting. These hair transplant surgical assistants come from a variety of backgrounds and, apart from a small minority who are registered nurses, have no accredited qualifications and do not belong to any regulatory body. Therefore, they have no regulatory oversight yet have significant patient clinical contact. The JCCP considers that there is a need for greater regulation of the HRS sector.

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The JCCP has a close working relationship with the British Association of Hair Restoration Surgery (BAHRS) and has successfully implemented a pathway for eligible hair transplant surgeons to join the Register. The JCCP also hosts a complaints portal for non-registrants including hair transplant surgeons and clinics which the BAHRS refers complainants to and this will provide helpful data in the future. Throughout the reporting year the BAHRS has continued to provide advice to the JCCP in all matters related to Hair Restoration Surgery. The JCCP endorses the CPSA standards for hair transplant surgery and will continue to lobby for ethical HRS practice. Interestingly the General Medical Council has also made reference to the application of CPSA standards to the hair restoration surgery (HRS) profession as may be evidenced on the BAHRS website

<https://www.bahrs.co.uk/patient-advice/gmc-response/>.

A member of the BAHRS has also been appointed to the International Society of Hair Restoration Surgery (ISHRS) Task Force on Artificial Hair Fibres. The mandate of this Task Force is to advise the ISHRS Board of Governors on updating its Position Statement on Artificial Hair Fibres which is outdated

<https://ishrs.org/artificial-hair-fibers/>.

OTHER NOTABLE MATTERS

This year the JCCP has also focused attention on matters relating to cultural diversity and the celebration of difference. The importance of recognising that persons of colour present with specific skin related treatment requirements has been formally acknowledged. The JCCP hosted a seminar in December, 2020 for all Trustees that focussed on BAME issues. The seminar was presented and facilitated by Karen Bonner, Chief Nurse from Buckinghamshire Hospitals NHS Trust and member of the NHS Diversity and Equality Task Force.

The JCCP/CPSA Code of Practice requires all practitioners who provide cosmetic interventions to perform an annual audit and engage in either statutory or non-statutory appraisal/peer review and supervision, revalidation and/or CPPD activities that are prescribed by the JCCP, without which patient safety cannot be assured. The aim of this exercise is to collect data to evidence safety of patient care and the prevalence of adverse events and poor outcomes in the sector and thereby to contribute to the empirical evidence base to inform risk calculation and proportionate government response to protect the public from undue harm or from avoidable variations in procedural practice. The JCCP Practitioner Register sampling process is designed to provide the Council with the assurance required to confirm that Registrants are maintaining activity logs and audit returns.

The JCCP continues to maintain a close and excellent working relationship with our data analytical partner *Northgate Public Services* throughout the review period. Northgate Public Services has been JCCP's informatics partner since 2017, working closely with us to develop data collection and analysis services which report activity across all treatment modalities as well as the incidence of complications and adverse events. Their systems continue to enable practitioners to upload data to evidence performance over the previous year and for the subsequent analysis to be made available to clinical experts from CPSA, who ensure whether or not their standards are being adhered to.

Northgate continues to sponsor the creation and publication of a series of articles on the role of the JCCP/CPSA and the importance of data-based evidence in managing patient safety and evidencing good practice. Northgate have once again graciously provided pro bono support to the JCCP throughout 2020/2021.

JCCP (limited by guarantee)
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This year the JCCP has continued to work actively with the Government's United Kingdom Accreditation Service (UKAS) this year with the aim of exploring ways to enhance standards of independently accredited practice in the aesthetics industry. The JCCP has reached agreement with this organisation to recognise the JCCP Competency Framework Standards (2018) as their frame of reference for all applications received by aspiring partner accreditation organisations who wish to provide a UKAS approved aesthetics-specific certification scheme for practitioners. Two JCCP Trustees continue to act as 'Technical Experts' for UKAS. The JCCP was also invited to contribute to the revised National Occupational Standards in Beauty and Aesthetics in 2020 and has provided a range of subject/professional experts to assist Skills Active and Habia in the alignment of these standards to the 2018 JCCP Competency Framework. Dialogue has also progressed during 2020 with the newly created College of General Dentistry with the aim of co-designing a postgraduate qualification in aesthetic dentistry.

The JCCP has also continued to actively address the critical issue of 'bogus' (and occasionally illegal) advertising by practitioners and training companies via our agreement with the Advertising Standards Authority (ASA) with whom the Council continues to engage actively. On average at least three reports of 'bogus' advertising by both practitioners and training companies have been reported to the JCCP during 2020 with the result that a representative sample of such complaints have been presented to the ASA for their review and attention. The ASA continues to work with the JCCP to formally review and investigate unacceptable advertising practice in the aesthetic advertising sector. The JCCP has also continued to promote the use of the Council's safe premises standards for implementation across the sector and has produced and disseminated ethical guidelines for trade show demonstrations, simulation and exhibitions.

The JCCP has also continued to work closely with the Chartered Institute of Environmental Health and through the Council's appointed 'Environmental Health Trustee' has worked actively in England, Wales and Scotland to raise awareness of public protection issues relating to aesthetics and to respond directly and purposefully to concerns raised by Local Government Environmental Health Officers with the aim of better informing and developing more responsive and enforceable regulation on the 'High Street' for the multiple 'beauty salons' that trade there. A joint national webinar was formulated and presented between the JCCP and the CIEH in October 2020 for this purpose.

The JCCP has also continued to work very closely and collaboratively with the Care Quality Commission (CQC) and the 'MHRA' with regard to the provision of safe treatments, premises regulation, product and device standards and prescribing regulations during 2020. The overarching objective of these discussions continues to facilitate discussion and the establishment of common ground for the formation of understanding between relevant authorities – the 'MHRA' and CQA/JCCP. The JCCP has established a firm and respected working relationship with both the CQC and 'MHRA', sharing a common interest 'in patient and product safety, with an associated common theme that *any event which causes an adverse outcome* should be recognised, recorded and reported'. A series of virtual meetings have been held again this year with both of these organizations, complemented by a regular exchange of correspondence

Throughout the year the JCCP has also campaigned actively to further clarify the Department of Health and Social Care (DHSC) and 'MHRA's intentions relating to ascribing greater control measures with regard to the manufacture and supply dermal of dermal filler devised in the United Kingdom. The JCCP remains committed to this requirement with the intention of providing members of the public with more stringent and robust protection from harm.

**JCCP (limited by guarantee)
Annual Report
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In accordance with its UK remit the JCCP has also worked actively with the Deputy Medical Director with the Scottish Government and continues to share intelligence regarding the Council's activity and the work and application of the JCCP's standards and regulatory intentions. In England meetings, teleconferences and correspondence has been exchanged regularly with the DHSC Team that holds responsibility for cosmetic regulation. The JCCP Chair has also attended regular meetings with representatives of the All Party Parliamentary Group (AAPG) on Beauty, Wellbeing and Aesthetics during 2020 to discuss cosmetic regulation and to make a case for statutory regulation for the sector, with particular regard to mandating a minimum standard of educational competence for all practitioners who deliver invasive treatments in the sector. Active liaison with the AAPG continues.

The JCCP's facilitation and engagement with key Government regulatory agencies provides evidence of the Council's transaction of its core mission – public protection and patient safety.

The JCCP has also engaged regularly with other key sector stakeholders. For example, meetings have been held throughout the year with insurers and indemnifiers, pharma and product manufacturers and suppliers and with education and training provider organisations. As a result of such engagement the JCCP has appointed Trustees from the Insurance sector and the Pharma companies. Dialogue has also commenced this year with the *General Optical Council* with the aim of exploring the production of a shared Memorandum of Understanding in the interests of public protection. During the reporting year the JCCP has also provided advice to the **College of Operating Department Practitioners** regarding operational standards as part of their production of 'Guidance for Operating Department Practitioners Performing Non-Surgical Cosmetic Procedures' (November, 2020).

Meetings have continued this year with the major UK Clinic Chain CEOs – Sk:n and Transform. Effective lines of communication have now been established between the main clinic chains and the JCCP with the aim of promoting the Council's standards and transacting shared consumer-facing projects in the interests of patient safety.

Other key priorities for 2021 are to:

- **Enhance the Council's role in data collection and adverse incident reporting.**
- **Work with the CPSA on setting standards for new emergent treatments/modalities.**
- **Further raise consumer awareness of risk associated with the higher level/invasive procedures.**
- **Provide a clearer definition regarding medical, medically related and cosmetic procedural interventions.**
- **Seek Government support for the implementation of a robust system of regulation and licencing for the aesthetics industry.**
- **Developing a new JCCP Corporate Membership Scheme for commercial partners in the aesthetics sector.**

GOING CONCERN

Since the end of the year under report, the COVID-19 pandemic continues to impact on JCCP. The directors and the trustees are closely monitoring the situation and are optimistic that it will be possible to resume activities in 2021 albeit at a reduced level compared to normal.

Notwithstanding the continued challenges, the trustees have a reasonable expectation that the charity has adequate resources to continue operational existence for the foreseeable future. For this reason, they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

**JCCP (limited by guarantee)
Annual Report
for the year ended 31 December 2020**

INDEPENDENT EXAMINER

Jonathan Bardolph FCCA has been re-appointed as independent examiner for the ensuing year.

SMALL COMPANY PROVISIONS

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions in Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

Approved by order of the board of trustees on
and signed on its behalf by:

.....
Professor David Sines CBE PhC FRCN
Chairperson JCCP

JCCP (limited by guarantee)
Independent Examiner's Report to the Trustees
for the year ended 31 December 2020

I report to the charity trustees on my examination of the accounts of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Responsibilities and basis of report

As the charity's trustees of the Company (who are also the directors of the company for the purposes of company law) you are responsible for the preparation of the accounts in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 ("the 2006 Act").

Having satisfied myself that the accounts of the Company are not required to be audited for this year under Part 16 of the 2006 Act and are eligible for independent examination, I report in respect of my examination of your charity's accounts as carried out under section 145 of the Charities Act 2011 ("the 2011 Act"). In carrying out my examination I have followed the Directions given by the Charity Commission under section 145(5)(b) of the 2011 Act.

Independent examiner's statement

The Company's gross income exceeded £250,000 and I am qualified to undertake the examination by being a qualified member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England & Wales.

I have completed my examination. I confirm that no material matters have come to my attention which gives me cause to believe that:

1. accounting records were not kept in accordance with section 386 the Companies Act 2006 Act; or
2. the accounts do not accord with such records; or
3. the accounts do not comply with the relevant accounting requirements under section 396 of the Companies Act 2006 other than any requirement that the accounts give a "true and fair view" which is not a matter considered as part of an independent examination; or
4. the accounts have not been prepared in accordance with the Charities SORP (FRS 102).

I have no concerns and have come across no other matters in connection with the examination to which attention should be drawn in this report in order to enable a proper understanding of the accounts to be reached.

J Bardolph FCCA
Independent examiner

1st Floor, Unit 12
Compass Point
Ensign Way
Hamble
Southampton
Hampshire
SO31 4RA

.....

JCCP (limited by guarantee)
Statement of Financial Activities and Income and Expenditure Account
for the year ended 31 December 2020

	Notes	Unrestricted fund £	Restricted fund £	2020 Total funds £	2019 Total funds £
INCOMING RESOURCES					
Incoming resources from generated funds					
Donations	2	21,400	-	21,400	49,350
Charitable activities	3	6,397	-	6,397	43,263
Investment income	4	8	-	8	10
Total incoming resources		27,805	-	27,805	92,623
RESOURCES EXPENDED					
Charitable activities	5	19,277	-	19,277	62,384
Governance costs	6	13,935	-	13,935	16,012
Total resources expended		33,212	-	33,212	78,396
NET (OUTGOING)/INCOMING RESOURCES and net (deficit)/income for the year		(5,407)	-	(5,407)	14,227
Transfers between funds		-	-	-	-
Net movement in funds		(5,407)	-	(5,407)	14,227
RECONCILIATION OF FUNDS					
Total funds brought forward		21,384	-	21,384	7,157
TOTAL FUNDS CARRIED FORWARD	9	15,977	-	15,977	21,384

The Statement of Financial Activities includes all gains and losses in the year and therefore a statement of total recognised gains and losses has not been prepared

All of the above amounts relate to continuing activities

The notes form part of these financial statements

JCCP (limited by guarantee)**Balance Sheet****as at 31 December 2020**

	Notes	2020 Total funds £	2019 Total funds £
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors	7	280	1,072
Cash at bank		<u>18,512</u>	<u>37,122</u>
		18,792	38,194
CREDITORS			
Amounts falling due within one year	8	(2,815)	(16,809)
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
NET CURRENT ASSETS		15,977	21,385
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
NET ASSETS		15,977	21,385
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
FUNDS			
Unrestricted funds:	9	15,977	21,384
Restricted funds		-	-
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
TOTAL FUNDS		15,977	21,384
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>

The members are satisfied that the charitable company is entitled to exemption from the requirement to obtain an audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

The members have not required the charitable company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Act.

The trustees acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

The accounts have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The profit and loss account has also been delivered to the Registrar of Companies.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Trustees on and were signed on its behalf by:

.....
Prof D Sines CBE PhD FRCN
Executive Chair of Management
Board

The notes form part of these financial statements

JCCP (limited by guarantee)
Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2020

1 ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) *Accounting convention and basis of preparation of the accounts*

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention with items recognised at cost or transaction value unless otherwise stated in the relevant notes to the accounts. The accounts have been prepared in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice: Accounting and Reporting by Charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) effective January 2019.

(b) *Funds*

General funds represent the funds of the charity that are not subject to any restrictions regarding their use and are available for application for general purposes. Funds designated for a particular purpose by the charity are also unrestricted.

(c) *Incoming resources*

Donations, legacies and other forms of voluntary income are recognised as incoming resources when receivable, except in so far as they are incapable of financial measurement.

Trading income is shown net of related expenses as this better reflects the contribution of these activities to the charity.

Income tax recoverable in relation to donations received under Gift Aid is recognised at the time of the donation.

Membership income is recognised in the accounting period it relates to.

(d) *Resources expended*

Expenditure is accounted for on an accruals basis and has been classified under headings that aggregate all cost related to the category. Where costs cannot be directly attributed to particular headings they have been allocated to activities on a basis consistent with the use of resources.

Fundraising costs are those incurred in seeking voluntary contributions and do not include the costs of disseminating information in support of the charitable activities. Support costs are those costs incurred directly in support of expenditure on the objects of the charity. Governance costs are those associated with the governance arrangements of the charity.

(e) *Taxation*

The charity is exempt from corporation tax on its charitable activities.

2 DONATIONS	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total funds 2020 £	Total funds 2019 £
Donations	21,400	-	21,400	49,350
	<u>21,400</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>21,400</u>	<u>49,350</u>

JCCP (limited by guarantee)
Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2020

3 CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES	Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	Total funds 2020	Total funds 2019
	£	£	£	£
JCCP membership fees	6,397	-	6,397	17,413
Education and training providers	-	-	-	25,350
Other income	-	-	-	500
	<u>6,397</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6,397</u>	<u>43,263</u>
	<u><u>6,397</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>6,397</u></u>	<u><u>43,263</u></u>
4 INVESTMENT INCOME	Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	Total funds 2020	Total funds 2019
	£	£	£	£
Deposit account interest	8	-	8	10
	<u>8</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>10</u>
	<u><u>8</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>8</u></u>	<u><u>10</u></u>
5 EXPENDITURE - Charitable activities	Unrestricted funds	Restricted funds	Total funds 2020	Total funds 2019
	£	£	£	£
Administrative costs	3,422	-	3,422	3,104
Computer costs	1,124	-	1,124	886
Insurance	1,400	-	1,400	1,680
Printing and stationery	35	-	35	163
Advertising	1,233	-	1,233	-
Consultancy fees	5,160	-	5,160	33,470
Training course	400	-	400	200
Meeting costs	31	-	31	791
Travel	(429)	-	(429)	11,408
Social media	6,012	-	6,012	8,928
Bank charges	52	-	52	78
Recruitment expenses	50	-	50	-
Merchant charges	787	-	787	1,676
	<u>19,277</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>19,277</u>	<u>62,384</u>
	<u><u>19,277</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>19,277</u></u>	<u><u>62,384</u></u>

JCCP (limited by guarantee)
Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2020

6 EXPENDITURE - Governance costs

	Unrestricted funds £	Restricted funds £	Total funds 2020 £	Total funds 2019 £
Accountancy and book-keeping	3,676	-	3,676	5,310
Legal and professional fees	10,259	-	10,259	10,702
Corporation tax over accrual	-	-	-	-
	<u>13,935</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>13,935</u>	<u>16,012</u>

7 DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade debtors	-	1,072
Prepayments	280	-
	<u>280</u>	<u>1,072</u>

8 CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade creditors	255	9,706
Accrued charges	2,560	7,103
	<u>2,815</u>	<u>16,809</u>

9 MOVEMENT ON UNRESTRICTED AND RESTRICTED FUNDS

	Balance at 1 January 2020 £	Incoming resources £	Outgoing resources £	Transfers between funds £	Balance at 31 December 2020 £
Unrestricted General Fund	21,384	27,805	(33,212)	-	15,977
Restricted	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>21,384</u>	<u>27,805</u>	<u>(33,212)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>15,977</u>

JCCP (limited by guarantee)
Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December 2020

10 ANALYSIS OF NET ASSETS BETWEEN FUNDS	Tangible fixed assets £	Net current assets £	Total £
Unrestricted General Fund	-	15,977	15,977
Restricted	-	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>15,977</u>	<u>15,977</u>

11 TRUSTEES REMUNERATION AND EXPENSES

Professor D Sines is the Executive Chair of the Management Board and received consultancy fees of £nil during the year (2019 : £nil). He also received reimbursed travel and administrative expenses totalling £499 during the year (2019 : £1,613).

D Knight received consultancy fees of £300 during the year (2019 : £1,050). She received reimbursed travel and administrative expenses totalling £189 during the year (2019 : £2,753).

The following trustees also received reimbursed travel and administrative expenses during the year:

A McNall	£446
A Senior	£95
K Benn-Harris	£115

12 NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

No employees were employed during the year or the previous period.

13 OTHER INFORMATION

The JCCP is a private charitable company limited by guarantee and incorporated in England.

Its registered office is:

1st Floor, Unit 12
 Compass Point
 Ensign Way
 Hamble
 Southampton
 Hampshire
 SO31 4RA