

Company registration number 07784689 (England and Wales)

BNA EVENTS LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2023

BNA EVENTS LIMITED

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BNA EVENTS LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Professor Stafford Lightman Professor R Henson Dr T J Bushell Professor T L Spires-Jones Dr S L King	(Appointed 29 June 2023) (Appointed 23 April 2023)
Secretary	Dr Laura Ajram	
Company number	07784689	
Registered office	Dorothy Hodgkin Building Whitson Street Bristol BS1 3NY	
Accountants	Goodman Jones LLP 29/30 Fitzroy Square London W1T 6LQ	

BNA EVENTS LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2023

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2023.

Directors

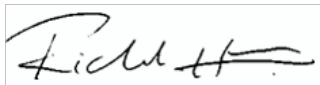
The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

Professor Stafford Lightman	
Professor A C Dolphin	(Resigned 4 October 2023)
Professor R Henson	
Dr T J Bushell	
Professor T L Spires-Jones	(Appointed 29 June 2023)
Dr S L King	(Appointed 23 April 2023)

Small companies exemption

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

On behalf of the board



Professor R Henson

Director

Date: 9 April 2024

BNA EVENTS LIMITED

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2023

	2023	2022
	£	£
Turnover	538,419	60,638
Cost of sales	(402,788)	(1,083)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Gross profit	135,631	59,555
Administrative expenses	(18,976)	(18,244)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Profit before taxation	116,655	41,311
Tax on profit	(12)	(7)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Profit for the financial year	<u>116,643</u>	<u>41,304</u>

The profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

BNA EVENTS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2023

	Notes	2023 £	£	2022 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		52		115
Current assets					
Debtors	4	24,347		110,225	
Cash at bank and in hand		152,622		224,816	
		<u>176,969</u>		<u>335,041</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>(18,757)</u>		<u>(293,535)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>158,212</u>		<u>41,506</u>
Net assets			<u>158,264</u>		<u>41,621</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	6		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			158,164		41,521
Total equity			<u>158,264</u>		<u>41,621</u>

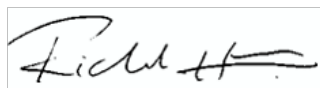
For the financial year ended 30 September 2023 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

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

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 9 April 2024 and are signed on its behalf by:



Professor R Henson
Director

Company registration number 07784689 (England and Wales)

BNA EVENTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2023

1 Accounting policies

Company information

BNA Events Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Dorothy Hodgkin Building, Whitson Street, Bristol, England, BS1 3NY.

1.1 Accounting convention

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

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

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

1.2 Going concern

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

1.3 Turnover

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

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

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

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

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

Computer equipment	25% reducing balance basis
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BNA EVENTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

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

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

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

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

1.6 Cash at bank and in hand

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

1.7 Financial instruments

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

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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

Basic financial assets

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

BNA EVENTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Classification of financial liabilities

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

Basic financial liabilities

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

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

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

1.8 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

1.9 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

BNA EVENTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2023

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

1.10 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (excluding directors) employed by the company during the year was 0 (2022 - 0)

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc £
Cost	
At 1 October 2022 and 30 September 2023	533
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 October 2022	418
Depreciation charged in the year	63
At 30 September 2023	481
Carrying amount	
At 30 September 2023	52
At 30 September 2022	115

4 Debtors

	2023	2022
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	7,441	65,320
Other debtors	16,906	44,905
	<u>24,347</u>	<u>110,225</u>

BNA EVENTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2023

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023	2022
	£	£
Trade creditors	-	28,681
Amounts owed to group undertakings	14,253	41,741
Corporation tax	12	7
Other taxation and social security	-	25,616
Other creditors	4,492	197,490
	<u>18,757</u>	<u>293,535</u>

Included within other creditors is deferred income of £2,125 (2022: £195,097) related to income for specific events occurring after the balance sheet date.

6 Called up share capital

	2023	2022	2023	2022
	Number	Number	£	£
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary of £1 each	100	100	100	100
	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

7 Related party transactions

BNA Events Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of British Neuroscience Association Limited, a registered charity.

The company has taken advantage of the exemptions available of not disclosing transactions with its wholly-owned parent entity.

BNA EVENTS LIMITED
MANAGEMENT INFORMATION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2023

BNA EVENTS LIMITED

DETAILED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2023

	2023	2023	2022	2022
	£	£	£	£
Turnover				
Sales		535,047		60,638
Donations received		3,372		-
		<u>538,419</u>		<u>60,638</u>
Cost of sales				
Conference and meeting expenses	402,788		1,083	
	<u>402,788</u>		<u>1,083</u>	
Total cost of sales		(402,788)		(1,083)
Gross profit	25.19%	135,631	98.21%	59,555
Administrative expenses				
Website development	2,933		1,599	
Accommodation and subsistence	365		1,299	
Postage, courier and delivery charges	9		-	
Legal and professional fees	3,763		6,503	
Accountancy	4,142		2,300	
Bank charges	3,632		598	
Bad and doubtful debts	27		-	
Printing and stationery	165		111	
Advertising	630		20	
Telecommunications	-		112	
Travel and entertaining	2,829		5,034	
General expenses	418		300	
Depreciation	63		38	
Profit or loss on foreign exchange	-		330	
		<u>(18,976)</u>		<u>(18,244)</u>
Operating profit		<u>116,655</u>		<u>41,311</u>

BNA EVENTS LIMITED

ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS ON THE PREPARATION OF THE UNAUDITED STATUTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF BNA EVENTS LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2023

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2006, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of BNA Events Limited for the year ended 30 September 2023 which comprise the profit and loss account, the balance sheet and the related notes from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

As a practising member firm of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW), we are subject to its ethical and other professional requirements which are detailed at <https://www.icaew.com/regulation>.

This report is made solely to the board of directors of BNA Events Limited, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter dated 8 April 2019. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of BNA Events Limited and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the board of directors of BNA Events Limited, as a body, in this report in accordance with ICAEW Technical Release 07/16 AAF. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than BNA Events Limited and its board of directors as a body, for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that BNA Events Limited has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of BNA Events Limited. You consider that BNA Events Limited is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the financial statements of BNA Events Limited. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory financial statements.

Goodman Jones LLP

Chartered Accountants

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29/30 Fitzroy Square
London
W1T 6LQ