

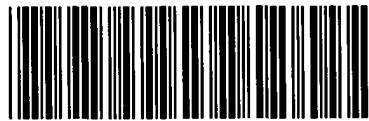
**British Veterinary  
Association**

**Annual Report and Financial  
Statements**

31 December 2022

Company Registration Number 00206456  
(England and Wales)

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The following pages do not form  
part of the statutory financial statements:

Detailed income and expenditure account	22-23
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## **Reference and administrative details of the Association, its directors and advisers**

<b>Directors</b>	S Anderson Dixon (Chairman) M J Morley (President) S J Baines A A Davis P G Horwood A M Judson (Junior Vice President) C May N J Paull J C R Shotton (Senior Vice President)
<b>Chief Executive</b>	D J Calpin
<b>Company Secretary</b>	D Thorpe
<b>Registered office</b>	7 Mansfield Street London W1G 9NQ
<b>Registered number</b>	00206456 (England and Wales)
<b>Auditor</b>	Buzzacott LLP 130 Wood Street London EC2V 6DL

## **Directors' report Year to 31 December 2022**

The directors present their report with the audited financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2022.

### **Principal activity**

The Association is a not for profit company limited by guarantee registered number 00206456, established to promote and advance veterinary and allied sciences.

### **Review of business**

The results for 2022 show an operating surplus of £384k before depreciation and donations, compared to £887k in 2021. After allowing for depreciation charges of £360k and donations during the year to veterinary related charities of £24k, BVA was in a breakeven position (2021 : £600k surplus).

Revenue decreased by £199k (4.0%) during the year to £4.8m (2021: £5.0m). Income from both membership and publications saw a small increase during the year, whilst income from the Canine Health Schemes returned to pre-pandemic levels. All three of BVA's core revenue streams continue to make a net contribution to the operating surplus.

Expenditure increased by 9.1% during the year to £4.8m (2021: £4.4m). The main reason for the increase is due to additional staff capacity to support our continuing investment in lobbying and campaigning, membership services and events. In addition we invested heavily in our IT during 2022 with a new CRM to improve the service we provide to members and Canine Health Schemes customers.

After allowing for unrealised investment losses (in line with the financial markets due to global factors) BVA's total reserves decreased by £77k to £12.7m (including the value of our HQ building in London).

### **Future developments**

BVA continues to invest resources into the membership in line with our 3 year strategic plan.

## Directors' report Year to 31 December 2022

### Directors

The directors in office during the year were as follows:

	Appointed / Retired
S Anderson Dixon (Chairman)	
S J Baines	Appointed 13 July 2022
J M Collings	Retired 29 September 2022
A A Davis	Appointed 29 September 2022
P G Horwood	Appointed 1 January 2022
A M Judson	Appointed 29 September 2022
R E Lysons	Retired 13 July 2022
C May	
M J Morley (President)	
N J Paull	Appointed 1 January 2022
J S Russell	Retired 29 September 2022
J C Shotton	

### Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the directors' report and financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the surplus or deficit of the company for that period.

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

- ♦ select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- ♦ make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- ♦ state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- ♦ prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

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

## Directors' report Year to 31 December 2022

### Statement of directors' responsibilities (continued)

Each of the directors confirms that:

- ◆ so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and
- ◆ the director has taken all the steps that he/she ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself/herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of s418 of the Companies Act 2006. The above report has been prepared in accordance with special provisions relating to small companies within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

Signed on behalf of the Board of directors:

*Steve Anderson Dixon*

S. Anderson Dixon

Approved by the Board on 8<sup>th</sup> August 2023

## **Independent auditor's report 31 December 2022**

### **Independent auditor's report to the members of British Veterinary Association**

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of British Veterinary Association (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2022 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in reserves, the balance sheet, the statement of cash flows, the statement of principal accounting policies and the notes to the financial statements. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- ♦ give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2022 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- ♦ have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- ♦ have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

#### **Basis for opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the United Kingdom, including the Financial Reporting Council's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### **Conclusions relating to going concern**

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

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

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

#### **Other information**

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Directors' report, other than the financial statements and our Auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

## **Independent auditor's report 31 December 2022**

### **Other information (continued)**

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

### **Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006**

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

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

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

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

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- ◆ adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- ◆ the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- ◆ certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- ◆ we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- ◆ the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the Directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

### **Responsibilities of directors**

As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibilities statement on page 3-4, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.



**Responsibilities of directors (continued)**

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

**Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements**

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

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below:

- ◆ We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks applicable to the company and the sector in which it operates. We determined that the most significant are those that relate to the financial reporting framework, being United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (FRS102) and the Companies Act 2006. We obtained an understanding of how the company is complying with those legal and regulatory frameworks by making enquiries of management and those responsible for legal and compliance procedures. We corroborated our enquiries through our review of the minutes of Directors' meetings.

We assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

- ◆ Evaluation of management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements including the risk of override of the controls;
- ◆ Identifying and assessing the design effectiveness of controls in place to prevent and detect fraud;
- ◆ Understanding how those charged with governance considered and addressed the potential for override of controls or other inappropriate influence over the financial reporting process;
- ◆ Challenging assumptions and judgements made by management in assessing the going concern basis of accounting and in its significant accounting estimates, including the estimated useful economic lives of assets for the purpose of determining the annual depreciation charge;

## Independent auditor's report 31 December 2022

### Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (continued)

- ♦ Identifying and testing journal entries, in particular any journal entries posted with unusual characteristics.

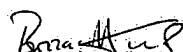
We did not identify any irregularities, including fraud.

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected a material misstatement within the financial statements while performing our audit in accordance with applicable audit standards. Irregularities may involve a collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or override of internal controls. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at [www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities](http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities). This description forms part of our Auditor's report.

### Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Edward Finch (Senior Statutory Auditor)  
For and on behalf of Buzzacott LLP, Statutory Auditor  
130 Wood Street  
London  
EC2V 6DL

31 August 2023

## Statement of comprehensive income Year to 31 December 2022

	Notes	2022 £	2021 £
<b>Gross revenue</b>		<b>4,746,166</b>	4,933,341
Cost of sales		<b>(3,098,347)</b>	(2,921,795)
<b>Gross surplus</b>		<b>1,647,819</b>	2,011,546
Administrative expenses		<b>(1,716,004)</b>	(1,490,986)
		<b>(68,185)</b>	520,560
Other operating income		<b>64,000</b>	60,600
Operating (deficit) surplus		<b>(4,185)</b>	581,160
Interest receivable and similar income		<b>4,044</b>	19,461
<b>(Deficit) / Surplus before investment gains and losses</b>		<b>(141)</b>	600,621
Unrealised (loss) / gain on investments	3	<b>(77,360)</b>	33,343
<b>(Deficit) / Surplus before taxation</b>		<b>(77,501)</b>	633,964
Taxation	12	—	(435,771)
<b>(Deficit) / Surplus and total comprehensive (expenditure) income for the year</b>	10	<b>(77,501)</b>	198,193

## Statement of changes in reserves

	Notes	2022 £	2021 £
Total comprehensive (expenditure) income for the year		<b>(77,501)</b>	198,193
Retained earnings 1 January 2022		<b>12,846,512</b>	12,648,319
Retained earnings 31 December 2022	7	<b>12,769,011</b>	12,846,512

All of the company's activities derived from continuing operations during the above financial periods.

## Balance sheet 31 December 2022

	Notes	2022 £	2022 £	2021 £	2021 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	1		11,601,573		11,758,625
Intangible fixed assets	2		378,167		278,943
Investments	3		1,208,888		665,919
			<u>13,188,628</u>		<u>12,703,487</u>
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	4	589,244		733,099	
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>1,807,812</u>		<u>2,348,790</u>	
		<u>2,397,056</u>		<u>3,081,889</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	5	<u>1,154,587</u>		<u>1,276,778</u>	
<b>Net current assets</b>			<u>1,242,469</u>		<u>1,805,111</u>
Provisions	6		(1,662,086)		(1,662,086)
<b>Total net assets</b>			<u>12,769,011</u>		<u>12,846,512</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Revaluation reserve	8		7,394,255		7,662,165
Income and expenditure account	7		<u>5,374,756</u>		<u>5,184,347</u>
			<u>12,769,011</u>		<u>12,846,512</u>

Approved by the directors of British Veterinary Association, Company Registration Number 00206456 (England and Wales), and signed on their behalf by:

Steve Anderson Dixon



Chairman – S. Anderson Dixon

Chairman of the Audit & Risk Committee

Approved by the Board on 8<sup>th</sup> August 2023

## Statement of cash flows 31 December 2022

	Notes	2022 £	2021 £
<b>Cash inflow from operating activities:</b>			
Net cash provided by operating activities	A	378,246	502,737
<b>Taxation repaid</b>		—	—
<b>Cash outflow from investing activities:</b>			
Dividends and interest from investments		28,963	14,944
Purchase of tangible and intangible fixed assets		(302,939)	(257,739)
Proceeds from the disposal of investments		265,416	141,014
Purchase of investments		(910,664)	(138,593)
<b>Net cash provided by investing activities</b>		<b>(919,224)</b>	<b>(240,374)</b>
<b>Change in cash and cash equivalents in the year</b>		<b>(540,978)</b>	<b>262,363</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January 2022</b>	B	<b>2,348,790</b>	<b>2,086,427</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December 2022</b>	B	<b>1,807,812</b>	<b>2,348,790</b>

### Notes to the statement of cash flows for the year to 31 December 2022:

#### A Reconciliation of the surplus for the year to net cash flow from operating activities

	2022 £	2021 £
<b>Operating (deficit) / surplus (as per the statement of comprehensive income)</b>	<b>(4,185)</b>	<b>581,160</b>
<b>Adjustments for:</b>		
Depreciation and amortisation charges	360,767	272,157
Decrease in debtors	143,855	2,150,584
Decrease in creditors	(122,191)	(2,501,164)
<b>Net cash provided by operating activities</b>	<b>378,246</b>	<b>502,737</b>

#### B Analysis of cash and cash equivalents

	2022 £	2021 £
Cash at bank and in hand	1,807,812	2,348,790

## **Principal accounting policies 31 December 2022**

The principal accounting policies which are adopted in the preparation of the Association's financial statements are as follows.

### **Basis of accounting**

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial reporting Standard 102 – 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland' ('FRS 102') and the Companies Act 2006.

These financial statements present information about the Association as an individual company. The 51 divisions and 3 branches of BVA are not included in these financial statements as they operate autonomously from BVA.

### **Going concern**

After reviewing the Association's forecasts and projections, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Association has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. In making this assessment the directors have considered a period of no less than twelve months from the date of signature of the accounts. The Association therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

### **Significant judgements and estimates**

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the balance sheet date and amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year. However, the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates. The key estimates included within these financial statements are:

- ♦ The estimated useful economic lives of tangible and intangible fixed assets.
- ♦ The market value of the Mansfield Street property at 31 December 2022.

### **Gross revenue**

Gross revenue consists of membership subscriptions, publication subscriptions, advertising revenue and income from the annual BVA congress, courses and the Canine Health Scheme, net of value added tax where applicable.

Revenue is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income to the extent that the Association obtains the right to consideration in exchange for its performance. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding rebates, VAT and other sales taxes or duty. Any amounts receivable relating to future accounting periods are deferred.

Dividends are recognised once the dividend has been declared and notification has been received of the dividend due.

## Principal accounting policies 31 December 2022

### Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost or valuation, less accumulated depreciation and, where appropriate, impairment provisions. It is the Association's policy to capitalise assets over £5,000.

Depreciation has been provided at the following rates, in order to write off the assets over their estimated useful lives:

- |   |                   |
|---|-------------------|
| ♦ Long leasehold property                 | 1% straight line  |
| ♦ Improvements to long leasehold property | 5% straight line  |
| ♦ Furniture, fixtures and equipment       | 20% straight line |
| ♦ Website                                 | 25% straight line |

Tangible fixed assets held at valuation are subject to an annual impairment review. Revaluations of the long leasehold property are carried out sufficiently regularly to ensure a materially correct valuation in the financial statements.

Assets under construction are capitalised at cost and are not depreciated, until they are brought into use.

### Intangible assets

Intangible assets purchased by the Association are capitalised at cost.

Subsequent to initial recognition, intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment. Intangible assets are amortised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful life. The carrying value of intangible assets is reviewed annually for impairment if events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of benefit shall be accounted for as a change in accounting estimate.

The useful economic lives of intangible assets are as follows:

- ♦ Website – 4 years
- ♦ Customer relationship management system – 5 years

## **Principal accounting policies 31 December 2022**

### **Taxation**

As a membership organisation and mutual trading body the Association is only taxable on those elements of its income that are derived from sources outside of its membership base. Capital gains are taxable.

Deferred tax is provided in full on material timing differences which result in an obligation at the balance sheet date to pay more tax, or a right to pay less tax, at a future date, at rates expected to apply when they crystallise based on current tax rates and law.

Deferred tax is provided for in connection with the capital gains on property carried at valuation.

### **Investments**

Investments are held mainly in companies quoted on world stock exchanges (or in funds which invest in the same way), partly for the purpose of generating income and partly to maintain the value of the Association's funds. They are initially recorded at cost, and at the balance sheet date are valued at fair value (the value for which they could be sold).

Gains or losses are included in the statement of comprehensive income as part of net income or expenditure.

### **Pension costs**

Contributions to the Association's group stakeholder pension scheme are charged to the income and expenditure account in the year in which they become payable.

### **Provisions for liabilities**

A provision is recognised when the Association has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

### **Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and in hand and short term deposits with an original maturity date of three months or less. For the purpose of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

### **Short-term debtors and creditors**

Debtors and creditors with no stated interest rate and receivable or payable within one year are recorded at transaction price. Any losses arising from impairment are recognised in the income statement in other operating expenses.

### **Revaluation reserve**

The Association's revaluation reserve is equal to the property valuation, less the related deferred tax provision, adjusted for the difference between historical cost depreciation and actual depreciation charged on the revalued amount.



# Notes to the financial statements 31 December 2022

## 1 Tangible fixed assets

	Long leasehold property and investments £	Furniture, fixtures & equipment £	Total £
<b>Cost or valuation</b>			
At 1 January 2022	12,080,000	313,426	<b>12,393,426</b>
Additions	—	87,970	<b>87,970</b>
Disposals	—	(50,622)	<b>(50,622)</b>
At 31 December 2022	<u>12,080,000</u>	<u>350,774</u>	<u><b>12,430,774</b></u>
<b>Depreciation</b>			
At 1 January 2022	388,108	246,693	<b>634,801</b>
Charge for the year	194,054	50,968	<b>245,022</b>
Disposals	—	(50,622)	<b>(50,622)</b>
At 31 December 2022	<u>582,162</u>	<u>247,039</u>	<u><b>829,201</b></u>
<b>Net book value</b>			
At 31 December 2022	<u>11,497,838</u>	<u>103,735</u>	<u><b>11,601,573</b></u>
At 31 December 2021	<u>11,691,892</u>	<u>66,733</u>	<u><b>11,758,625</b></u>

The amount included in cost or valuation above, representing assets held at valuation is as follows:

	2022 £	2021 £
Long leasehold property and improvements with a historical cost of £2,179,084 was last revalued in 2019 and is shown in the balance sheet at the following net book value	<u><b>11,497,838</b></u>	<u>11,691,892</u>

The property was valued externally on an existing use basis in 2019 by Levy Real Estate LLP, Chartered Surveyors.

	Long leasehold property and investments £	Furniture, fixtures & equipment £	Total £
<b>Cost or valuation</b>			
At 1 January and 31 December 2021	12,080,000	313,426	12,393,426
<b>Depreciation</b>			
At 1 January 2021	194,054	202,061	396,115
Charge for the year	194,054	44,632	238,686
At 31 December 2021	<u>388,108</u>	<u>246,693</u>	<u>634,801</u>
<b>Net book value</b>			
At 31 December 2021	<u>11,691,892</u>	<u>66,733</u>	<u>11,758,625</u>
At 31 December 2020	<u>11,885,946</u>	<u>111,365</u>	<u>11,997,311</u>

## 2 Intangible fixed assets

	Website and CRM system £	Assets under construction £	Total £
<b>Cost or valuation</b>			
At 1 January 2022	402,679	257,739	<b>660,418</b>
Additions	214,969	—	<b>214,969</b>
Transfers	257,739	(257,739)	—
Disposals	(284,306)	—	<b>(284,306)</b>
<b>At 31 December 2022</b>	<b>591,081</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>591,081</b>
<b>Depreciation</b>			
At 1 January 2022	381,475	—	<b>381,475</b>
Charge for the year	115,745	—	<b>115,745</b>
Disposals	(284,306)	—	<b>(284,306)</b>
<b>At 31 December 2022</b>	<b>212,914</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>212,914</b>
<b>Net book value</b>			
At 31 December 2022	378,167	—	<b>378,167</b>
At 31 December 2021	21,204	257,739	<b>278,943</b>
	Website and CRM system £	Assets under construction £	Total £
<i>Cost or valuation</i>			
<i>At 1 January and 31 December 2021</i>	<i>402,679</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>402,679</i>
<i>Additions</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>257,739</i>	<i>257,739</i>
<i>Depreciation</i>			
<i>At 1 January 2021</i>	<i>348,004</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>348,004</i>
<i>Charge for the year</i>	<i>33,471</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>33,471</i>
<i>At 31 December 2021</i>	<i>381,475</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>381,475</i>
<i>Net book value</i>			
<i>At 31 December 2021</i>	<i>21,204</i>	<i>257,739</i>	<i>278,943</i>
<i>At 31 December 2020</i>	<i>54,675</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>54,675</i>

## Notes to the financial statements 31 December 2022

### 3 Investments

	2022 £	2021 £
Listed investments:		
Market value of investments held at 1 January	665,919	630,480
Cost of investments purchased	910,664	138,593
Market value of investments sold	(290,335)	(136,497)
Unrealised gain	(77,360)	33,343
Market value of investments held at 31 December	1,208,888	665,919
Historical cost of investments as at 31 December	1,232,033	595,570

At the balance sheet date, the potential tax liability which would crystallise in the event of the full disposal of the company's investment portfolio amounted to £0 (2021: £21,582). This has not been provided for as it is not material.

### 4 Debtors

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade debtors	273,689	344,785
Other debtors	178,615	176,824
Prepayments and accrued income	136,940	211,490
	589,244	733,099

### 5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade creditors	106,734	181,673
Other creditors	231,584	292,418
Accruals	306,084	343,694
Deferred membership and publication subscriptions	510,185	458,993
	1,154,587	1,276,778

Included in other creditors are taxation and social security liabilities of £143,993 (2021: £208,576).

### 6 Deferred tax provision

	2022 £	2021 £
As at 1 January 2022	1,662,086	1,226,315
Movement in connection with property	—	435,771
Provision for deferred tax on property	1,662,086	1,662,086

## Notes to the financial statements 31 December 2022

### 7 Capital and movement on reserves

The Association has no share capital. The liability of members is limited by guarantee and does not exceed £2.10 per member. There were 19,701 members at 31 December 2022 (2021: 19,474).

Members' interests are represented by accumulated reserves as follows:

	<b>Total reserves £</b>	<b>Building revaluation surplus £</b>	<b>Investments revaluation surplus £</b>	<b>Income and expenditure account £</b>
At 1 January 2022	<b>12,846,512</b>	7,587,659	74,506	5,184,347
Retained deficit for the year	<b>(77,501)</b>	—	—	(77,501)
Movement on deferred tax provision	—	—	—	—
Difference between historical cost depreciation charge and the actual depreciation charge for the year calculated on the revalued amount	—	(190,577)	—	190,577
Difference between historical cost profit on sale of investments and the actual profit on sale of investments calculated on the revalued amount	—	—	27	(27)
Loss on investments revaluation	—	—	(77,360)	77,360
<b>At 31 December 2022</b>	<b>12,769,011</b>	<b>7,397,082</b>	<b>(2,827)</b>	<b>5,374,756</b>

	<b>Total reserves £</b>	<b>Building revaluation surplus £</b>	<b>Investments revaluation surplus £</b>	<b>Income and expenditure account £</b>
At 1 January 2021	12,648,319	8,214,007	71,634	4,362,678
Retained surplus for the year	633,964	—	—	633,964
Movement on deferred tax provision	(435,771)	(435,771)	—	—
Difference between historical cost depreciation charge and the actual depreciation charge for the year calculated on the revalued amount	—	(190,577)	—	190,577
Difference between historical cost profit on sale of investments and the actual profit on sale of investments calculated on the revalued amount	—	—	(30,471)	30,471
Gain on investments revaluation	—	—	33,343	(33,343)
<b>At 31 December 2021</b>	<b>12,846,512</b>	<b>7,587,659</b>	<b>74,506</b>	<b>5,184,347</b>

### 8 Revaluation reserve

	<b>2022 £</b>	<b>2021 £</b>
Arising on revaluation of leasehold property and investments	<b>7,394,255</b>	7,662,165
	<b>7,394,255</b>	7,662,165

There is a provision for deferred taxation against the revaluation of the leasehold property. The revaluation reserve incorporates the effect of the deferred tax provision.

## Notes to the financial statements 31 December 2022

### 9 Segmental information

The Association's activities include;

- ♦ membership services;
- ♦ publication sales, subscriptions and advertising revenues;
- ♦ Canine Health Scheme; and
- ♦ Other income.

In the directors' opinion, disclosure of the income by segment would be prejudicial to the Association's interest and therefore the information has not been disclosed.

### 10 Surplus

This is stated after charging (crediting):

	2022 £	2021 £
Loss / (Profit) on sale of fixed asset investments	24,919	(4,517)
Depreciation – tangible assets	245,022	238,686
Amortisation – intangible assets	115,745	33,471
Auditor's remuneration – audit	16,800	15,200
Directors' remuneration	194,596	187,427

### 11 Employees

The average monthly number of employees during the year was 61 (2021: 57).

	2022 No.	2021 No.
Administrative/operational	52	48
Officers/Directors	9	9
	61	57

The staff costs were:

	2022 £	2021 £
Salaries	1,904,087	1,799,723
Social Security costs	257,750	227,277
Other pension costs (note 13)	157,975	151,356
	2,319,812	2,178,356

The aggregate value of emoluments of the Directors of the Association in the year was £194,596 (2021: £187,427).

## Notes to the financial statements 31 December 2022

### 11 Employees (continued)

The total cost of employment of the key management personnel for the year (including employer's national insurance and pension contributions) was £729,943 (2021: £635,814). Those defined as key management personnel of the association include the Directors of the Association and the senior management team.

### 12 Taxation

The taxation charge in the income and expenditure account is made up as follows:

	2022 £	2021 £
Movement on deferred taxation (note 6)	—	435,771
	—	435,771

The corporation tax on current year's profit is calculated as follows:

	2022 £	2021 £
Tax reconciliation:		
(Loss) / Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	(77,501)	633,964
Tax on (loss) / profit on ordinary activities at standard UK corporation tax rate of 19% (2020 – 19.0%)	(14,725)	120,453
Tax effect of:		
Profit arising on non-taxable activity and non-deductible expenditure	(41,893)	(169,160)
Fixed asset differences	56,618	48,707
Chargeable gains / (losses)	—	—
Tax charge for the period	—	—

As a membership organisation and mutual trading body, the company is only taxable on capital gains and those elements of its income that are derived from sources outside of its membership base.

### 13 Pensions

#### *Group stakeholder pension scheme*

The pension cost charge represents contributions payable to the group stakeholder pension scheme and amounted to £167,993 (2021: £161,215).

## Notes to the financial statements 31 December 2022

### 14 Note on historical cost surplus and deficits

	2022 £	2021 £
Reported (deficit) / surplus on ordinary activities before taxation and other recognised gains and losses	(141)	600,621
Difference between historical cost depreciation charge and the actual depreciation charge for the year calculated on the revalued tangible assets	190,577	190,577
Difference between historical cost profit on sale of investments and the actual profit on sale of investments calculated on the revalued investments	(27)	30,471
Historical cost surplus on ordinary activities before taxation	190,409	821,669
Historical cost surplus for the year retained after taxation	190,409	821,669

### 15 Related party transactions

An amount of £128,103 (2021: £107,409) was paid to the company by the charity BVA Animal Welfare Foundation (charity registration number 287117), a known related party, in respect of staff costs.

A further amount of £12,000 (2021: £10,600) is included in income, being a management charge made to the same entity. A total of £47,067 was due from BVA Animal Welfare Foundation to the company as at 31 December 2022 (2021: £53,800).