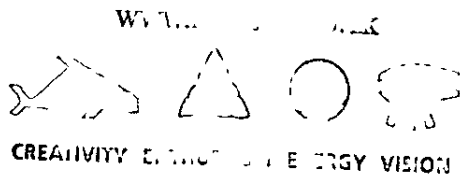


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Company Registration No 2195707
Charity Registration No 298098



THE BRITISH NEUROLOGICAL RESEARCH TRUST
(A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)

COUNCIL OF MANAGEMENT'S REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2009

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THE BRITISH NEUROLOGICAL RESEARCH TRUST

LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Council of Management	Caroline Banzky, FCA Professor Alan Crockard, DSc, FRCS, FRCP, FDS RCS Professor Hans Ludwig Frankel, OBE, MB, FRCP Sir Roger Hurn Professor Peter Richardson FRCS (c) David D Sullivan FCA, ATII James Taylor
Charity number	298098
Company number	2195707
Registered address	Acre House 11-15 William Road London NW1 3ER
Auditors	H W Fisher & Company Acre House 11-15 William Road London NW1 3ER
Bankers	Coutts & Co 440 Strand London WC2R 0QS

THE BRITISH NEUROLOGICAL RESEARCH TRUST

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THE BRITISH NEUROLOGICAL RESEARCH TRUST

COUNCIL OF MANAGEMENT REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2009

The members of the Council of Management of the British Neurological Research Trust ("BNRT"), who act as directors for the purposes of company law, have pleasure in presenting the annual report for the year ended 31 December 2009

Aims of BNRT

BNRT was established in 1987 on the initiative of the late Mr Norman H Lee to support the research needed to find a method of repairing damage to the brain and spinal cord in patients suffering from the crippling effects of spinal cord injury (paraplegia and tetraplegia), birth injuries, stroke, head injuries, multiple sclerosis and degenerative conditions such as Parkinson's and Alzheimer's diseases

BNRT is a company limited under guarantee and is a registered charity no 298098 The governing document is the memorandum and articles of association

The Project

The project supported by BNRT is under the direction of Professor Geoffrey Raisman FRS, who originally described in 1985 a unique arrangement of specialised olfactory ensheathing glial cells that accompany the olfactory nerves all the way to their entry into the brain After over 20 years of experimental work Professor Raisman and his team have developed all the techniques associated with analysis of injuries, culturing the cells, transferring them and studying the functional consequences and patterns of regeneration of nerve fibres This represents a major concentration of practical experience

The purpose of the project is to find a method of repairing injuries in which nerve fibres are severed in the brain (e.g. certain types of major stroke), spinal cord and the nerves of sight and hearing The method of repair is to transplant reparative cells which will form a pathway enabling the nerve fibres to regenerate and re-establish functional connections The current type of cell being studied is the olfactory ensheathing cell which can be derived by culture of tissues containing specialised stem cells in the specialised olfactory section of the adult nasal lining Other cell sources are also being sought The purpose of the project is to develop models of procedures which can be translated to clinical situations, initially in patients with spinal cord or spinal root injuries at the National Hospital for Neurology and Neurosurgery, Queen Square, and patients with glaucoma at Moorfields Eye Hospital, London

Research background

The underpinning technology was the development of methods for transplanting cultured reparative cells, initially in suspension and later by embedding in an endogenous matrix (one produced by the cells in tissue culture) which gives a major improvement in the harvesting, of the cells, and their location and retention when transplanted at the site of the injury Cells derived from tissues taken from the outer layers of the olfactory bulb have been highly successful at providing pathways for the regeneration of corticospinal tract fibres and restoration of function Work with the highly delicate microsurgical transplantation of cells embedded in endogenous matrix into severed spinal roots has also shown that the transplanted cells form pathways for regeneration of both sensory and motor nerve fibres and the resumption of sensory functions needed for precise and forceful movements after avulsion of the brachial plexus

Current Laboratory Research Work

1 Models of brachial and lumbo-sacral plexus avulsion

A microsurgical model of clinical brachial plexus has been set up and cultured adult olfactory ensheathing cells (OECs) transplanted into the injury The transplanted cells survive and form a bridge over which severed sensory nerve fibres regenerate into the spinal cord This procedure results in restoration of the use of the affected forelimb in climbing Electrophysiological investigations with Professor Peter Kirkwood will examine whether there is transmission of impulses It is important to find out whether these transplants are able to induce regrowth of the nerve fibres needed to restore sensations such as touch, pain and temperature

Transplants increase the number of outgrowing motor fibres by 4-fold The next step is to determine to what extent this improves the outcome for use of the extremities

2 Testing cells from olfactory lining

Previous repairs in the corticospinal tract and spinal roots have been achieved using OECs cultured from the olfactory bulb To avoid the need for intracranial surgery to obtain OECs for autologous transplantation in an initial clinical trial it would be preferable to obtain cells by the less invasive intranasal approach to the olfactory mucosa So far, however, there is no standard technique for obtaining large numbers of OECs from mucosal samples and recent experiments suggest that mucosal OECs have significantly different properties from those of bulbar origin Initial cultures of tissue samples from olfactory mucosa have given low yields of OECs and poor reparative results A number of procedures will be trialled to improve the yield of cultured OECs These currently include the use of NT3 and neuregulin and enrichment by fluorescence activated sorting This is in collaboration with Professor Chris Mason MBBS, PhD, FRCS, Regenerative Medicine Unit, Advanced Centre for Biochemical Engineering, University College London, and Bob Stevens, Principal Scientist and Process Development Group Leader, Micro and Nanotechnology Centre, Science and Technology Facilities Council, Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, Harwell Science and Innovation Campus, Didcot

THE BRITISH NEUROLOGICAL RESEARCH TRUST

3 Biopsy samples

Mr David Choi and Professor Thomas Carlstedt have obtained permission and ethical approval to carry out in 10 patients at the National Hospital for Neurology and Neurosurgery transplantation of OECs cultured from samples taken from the patient's own nasal lining into the site of surgical re-implantation of nerves avulsed from the spinal cord. Current information comes from the histology and the cells which can be cultured from biopsy samples from the nasal lining of volunteer patients undergoing surgery for nasal obstruction by Mr Peter Andrews of the Royal Throat, Nose and Ear Hospital, Gray's Inn Road. Further samples provided by Mr Michael Powell (pituitary neurosurgeon) will be used to construct a map of the distribution of the cells which will be required for the future clinical application.

Possible and desired outcomes:

Obtaining cells from the olfactory bulb has the disadvantage that it requires craniotomy. Olfactory ensheathing cells (OECs) can also be obtained from the nasal lining, but cultures of these tissues produce a much smaller yield of the desired cells. Current research is testing whether these differences affect the outcome of surgical repair. A series of biopsy samples obtained from volunteer patients undergoing intranasal surgery (usually for polyp or tumour removal) is being used to determine which area gives the best yield of cells. Currently this appears to be the medial surface of the superior turbinate bone or the olfactory cleft over the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone. Initial studies show that OEC transplants increase the regeneration of motor nerve fibres by at least four fold. Subsequent work will determine to what extent this is reflected in useful functional recovery (rather than synkinesis), especially of distal musculature (i.e. hand vs shoulder).

The benefits from the addition of OECs during surgical repairs of the brachial or lumbo-sacral plexus could include

- 1 Sensory
 - a Restoration of the proprioceptive inputs needed for fine muscle control,
 - b Restoration of touch, pain and thermal sensation
 - c Reduction in neuropathic pain
- 2 Motor
 - a Restoration of the important movements in distal musculature
 - b Reduction of synkinesis by the increased number of regenerating motor fibres

From a patient's point of view, these goals of root repair are far from trivial. The ability to restore hand function, the use of the foot in walking, or pelvic autonomic functions such as micturition, would be major factors in improving quality of life. Demonstrating a successful clinical application of OECs in this situation would open a window to their application in a wide field, not only of spinal root injuries, but beyond that of injuries to the spinal cord, cranial nerves, and the devastating effects of strokes involving major descending and ascending fibre pathways in the brain.

Glaucoma:

The damaging effects of the raised intraocular pressure in glaucoma are due to severing nerve fibres at a crucial position (the lamina cribrosa) at their exit from the sclera. Initial experiments with transscleral transplantation of OECs show that these cells survive in the retina, ensheath retinal ganglion cell axons, and migrate into the region of the lamina cribrosa. Ongoing work will examine whether the presence of OECs in this area will protect the vulnerable nerve fibres against the damaging effect of glaucoma and arrest the progression to loss of sight.

THE BRITISH NEUROLOGICAL RESEARCH TRUST

COUNCIL OF MANAGEMENT REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2009 (cont'd)

Funding, expenditure and reserves

BNRT currently supports the work of Professor Raisman and his team solely at the Institute of Neurology UCL ("IoN"). After an initial period of financial support for three years, further support was committed from 1 October 2007 to 31 January 2010 at a total cost of some £560,000. In addition, from December 2007 BNRT agreed to fund for a year, thanks to the generous gift of Mr David Smyly, the post of clinical assistant to Professor Raisman's project at a cost of some £59,000. The latter area of funding was later extended until 1 March 2009. Expenditure relating to these two areas of funding amounted in 2009 to £213,196.

During 2009, BNRT received a further £60,179 in donations. Continuing funding to support Professor Raisman's work flowed to the Institute of Neurology from commitments to support the BNRT made by the Henry Smith Charity, the Nicholls Spinal Injury Foundation and other previous donors, for which we remain grateful. Over the year, new fund-raising focused on the development of the relationship between BNRT and UK Stem Cell Foundation ("UKSCF") to be applied toward the cost of employing key staff in Professor Raisman's Spinal Repair Unit at IoN up to 31 January 2012, following earlier funding by UKSCF during the period August 2007 to July 2009 also in support of Professor Raisman's research programme at IoN. BNRT arranged that earlier funding. As a result of negotiations between the three parties and as indicated above, agreement was reached in October 2009 for BNRT to transfer funds of £353,000 to the UKSCF, these funds then being matched pound for pound, resulting in a contract for the UKSCF to provide £706,000 to IoN over the period November 2009 to January 2012.

Under the contract between BNRT and UKSCF, the latter treat BNRT funds received as restricted (as defined by the Charities Commission), any unexpended balance being repayable to BNRT. At 31 December 2009, as a result of the foregoing, BNRT had funds designated for future expenditure amounting to £60,501 (2008: £273,697) and other funds of £180,078 (2008: £519,578).

Also during the year, BNRT agreed to be nominated as one of two Charities selected by Mr Oli Bloom, who is cycling solo from Lord's Cricket Ground to Brisbane to promote cricket and to raise £50,000 each for the two Charities. As a result, BNRT has been exposed to considerable international publicity for its research.

It remains the aim of the Council of Management to support the work of Professor Raisman's team at the Spinal Injury Unit at IoN. Fund-raising will continue to cover both short-term needs and the requirement for funds beyond January 2012.

Taking account of the significant progress in the project, it is the aim of the Council of Management to maximise reserves to allow BNRT to meet future reasonable and appropriate requests for funding. The Council of Management believe that the reserves of BNRT are sufficient to fulfil current obligations, and given the intention of BNRT, wish to continue to support the work of Professor Raisman and his team at the Institute of Neurology UCL. No amount will be committed by the Council of Management of BNRT beyond the resources known to be available.

New donations are welcome and should be addressed in favour of the British Neurological Research Trust, for the attention of Mr Paul Dimond at the BNRT, care of Acre House, 11-15 William Road, London NW1 3ER.

THE BRITISH NEUROLOGICAL RESEARCH TRUST

COUNCIL OF MANAGEMENT REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2009 (cont'd)

Members of the Council of Management

The members who served during the year were as follows

Caroline Banszky, FCA
Professor Alan Crockard, DSc, FRCS, FRCP, FDS RCS (appointed 18 June 2009)
Professor Hans Ludwig Frankel, OBE, MB, FRCP
Sir Roger Hurn (Chairman)
Professor Peter Richardson FRCS (c)
David D Sullivan FCA, ATII
James Taylor (appointed 8 July 2009)

Appointment of new Members of Council

It is the aim of the Council of Management to include members with knowledge of medical and scientific research as well as business, finance, public administration and law. New appointments to the Council of Management are proposed and approved by the existing members of the Council and future appointees will be subject to appropriate induction and training in order to understand the scientific aims and financial position of BNRT. No other body or individual has the right of proposal or appointment.

All decisions relating to the governance and direction of BNRT are discussed and approved by the Council of Management. In principle, the Council follows the desire of the founders of the charity, Norman and Sadie Lee, to support research into the repair of spinal injuries. From inception to date that support has been directed to the work of Professor Geoffrey Raisman and his team. Day to day management is supervised by Nigel Platts (administrative and accounting) and Paul Dimond (fund raising) both of whom report regularly to the Council and, in particular, to Sir Roger Hurn (Chairman). Regular scientific reports are provided to the Council by Professor Raisman.

Administrative Adviser

Nigel Platts MA FCA

Fund Development

Paul Dimond CMG

Secretary

Reed Smith LLP resigned as Secretary on 18 June 2009. The Trust has taken advantage of legal dispensation not to appoint a secretary.

Share capital and Dividends

As the Trust is a company limited by guarantee, there is no share capital in which the members can hold beneficial interests. On a winding up each person who is a member at that date is liable to contribute a sum not exceeding £1 towards the assets of the company. As at 31 December 2009 the company had seven members.

The company is limited by guarantee and, in accordance with the Articles of Association, the payment of a dividend is not appropriate.

Accounting policies

The Trust's accounting policies have been applied on a basis consistent with the prior year, comply with current statutory requirements and the requirements of the Statement of Recommended Practice: Accounting and Reporting by Charities (2005) and are compatible with the requirements of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Trust.

Public Benefit

The Trustees have complied with their duty in section 4 of the Charities Act 2006 to have due regard to guidance published by the Charity Commission.

THE BRITISH NEUROLOGICAL RESEARCH TRUST

COUNCIL OF MANAGEMENT REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2009 (cont'd)

Risk Management

At least annually the Council includes in its discussions a consideration of risk whether financial, scientific or to reputation. It is the stated aim of the Council that no financial commitment should be made beyond the current resources of BNRT and this is central to control of financial risk. Fund raising is carefully monitored and, although funds are actively sought, it is not the practice of BNRT to make public collections. Scientific risk is considered to arise principally from failure of research to provide successful results. Although the success of scientific research cannot be guaranteed, the progress of work which is supported by BNRT is subject to regular peer review as part of the statutory peer review arrangements for all activities of the Institute of Neurology, UCL. No scientific researchers are employed by BNRT. Any risk whether financial or to reputation arising from operational failure lies with the research team and the Institute of Neurology UCL which has responsibility for managing the project.

Disclosure of information to auditors

The members of the Council of Management who held office at the date of approval of this report confirm that, so far as they are each aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the trust's auditors are unaware, and each member has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a member to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the trust's auditors are aware of that information.

By order of the Council of Management



Sir Roger Hurn
Chairman

21 June 2010

THE BRITISH NEUROLOGICAL RESEARCH TRUST

STATEMENT OF COUNCIL OF MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITIES IN RESPECT OF THE COUNCIL OF MANAGEMENT'S REPORT AND THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Council of Management are responsible for preparing the Council of Management report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations

Company law requires the Council of Management to prepare financial statements for each financial year

The financial statements are required by law to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Trust and of the surplus or deficit of the Trust for that period

In preparing these financial statements, the Council of Management 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 Trust will continue its activities

The Council of Management are responsible for keeping proper accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Trust and enable them to ensure that its financial statements comply with the Companies Act 1985. They have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the Trust and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities

Under applicable law the Council of Management are also responsible for preparing a Council of Management's Report that complies with that law

THE BRITISH NEUROLOGICAL RESEARCH TRUST

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH NEUROLOGICAL RESEARCH TRUST

We have audited the financial statements of the British Neurological Research Trust ("the Trust") for the year ended 31 December 2009 set out on pages 8 to 14. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

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

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As described in the Statement of Council of Management Responsibilities on page 6, the members of the Council of Management of the Trust are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and UK Accounting Standards (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with relevant legal and regulatory requirements and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland).

We report to you our opinion as to whether the financial statements give a true and fair view and are properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006. We also report to you if, in our opinion, the Council of Management's Report is not consistent with the financial statements, if the Trust has not kept proper accounting records, if we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit, or if information specified by law regarding trustees' remuneration and other transactions is not disclosed.

We read the Council of Management's Report and consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatements within it.

Basis of audit opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) issued by the Auditing Practices Board. An audit includes examination, on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. It also includes an assessment of the significant estimates and judgements made by the trustees in the preparation of the financial statements, and of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the trust's circumstances, consistently applied and adequately disclosed.

We planned and performed our audit so as to obtain all the information and explanations which we considered necessary in order to provide us with sufficient evidence to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or other irregularity or error. In forming our opinion we also evaluated the overall adequacy of the presentation of information in the financial statements.

Opinion

In our opinion:

- the financial statements give a true and fair view, in accordance with UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, of the state of the Trust's affairs as at 31 December 2009 and of its incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure, for the year then ended, and
- the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006, and
- the information given in the Council of Management Report is consistent with the financial statements.

H W Fisher & Co.

S P Mehta (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and behalf of H W Fisher & Company
Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

Acre House
11-15 William Road
London
NW1 3ER

Dated. *21 June 2010*

THE BRITISH NEUROLOGICAL RESEARCH TRUST

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES
(INCORPORATING THE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT)
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2009

	<i>Note</i>	Unrestricted Funds £	Designated Funds £	Total 2009 £	Total 2008 £
Income and expenditure					
Incoming resources from generated funds	<i>1</i>				
Voluntary income	<i>2</i>	60,179	-	60,179	156,950
Investment income	<i>3</i>	5,890	-	5,890	44,701
Total incoming resources		<u>66,069</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>66,069</u>	<u>201,651</u>
Resources expended	<i>4</i>				
Cost of generating voluntary income	<i>5</i>	(23,759)	-	(23,759)	(27,003)
Cost of charitable activities	<i>6</i>	(12,344)	(566,196)	(578,540)	(251,033)
Governance costs	<i>7</i>	(16,466)	-	(16,466)	(15,854)
Total resources expended		<u>(52,569)</u>	<u>(566,196)</u>	<u>(618,765)</u>	<u>(293,890)</u>
Net incoming/(outgoing) resources		13,500	(566,196)	(552,696)	(92,239)
Transfer of funds		(353,000)	353,000	-	-
Fund balances brought forward		<u>519,578</u>	<u>273,697</u>	<u>793,275</u>	<u>885,514</u>
Fund balances carried forward		<u>180,078</u>	<u>60,501</u>	<u>240,579</u>	<u>793,275</u>

There is no material difference between the historical cost result and the reported result

The incoming resources and resulting net movement in funds arise from continuing operations

The Trust has no recognised gains or losses in either period other than the net movement in funds for the year

The notes on pages 10 to 14 form part of these financial statements

THE BRITISH NEUROLOGICAL RESEARCH TRUST

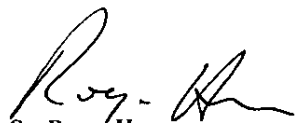
BALANCE SHEET

AT 31 DECEMBER 2009

	Note	2009 £	2008 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible fixed assets	11	-	-
Current assets			
Debtors	12	1,691	55,342
Cash at bank and in hand		298,002	837,741
		<u>299,693</u>	<u>893,083</u>
Creditors amounts falling due within one year	13	<u>(59,114)</u>	<u>(99,808)</u>
Net current assets		<u>240,579</u>	<u>793,275</u>
Net assets		<u>240,579</u>	<u>793,275</u>
The funds of the charity.	16		
Designated funds		60,501	273,697
Unrestricted funds		180,078	519,578
		<u>240,579</u>	<u>793,275</u>

The notes on pages 10 to 14 form part of these financial statements

These financial statements were approved by the Council of Management on 21 June 2010 and were signed on its behalf by



Sir Roger Hurn
Chairman of the Council of Management

21 June 2010

THE BRITISH NEUROLOGICAL RESEARCH TRUST

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2009

1 Accounting policies

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the Trust's financial statements

1.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Charities Act 1993, The Companies Act 2006, and Accounting and Reporting by Charities Statement of Recommended Practice (2005), with applicable accounting standards and under the historical cost accounting rules. Income and expenditure are accounted for on an accruals basis.

1.2 Accounting format

The format of the accounts complies with the requirements of the Accounting and Reporting by Charities Statement of Recommended Practice (2005). This sets out recommendations for the way in which a charity should report annually on the resources entrusted to it and the activities it undertakes.

1.3 Incoming resources

All incoming resources are included in the Statement of Financial Activities (SOFA) when the charity is legally entitled to the income and the amount can be quantified with reasonable accuracy.

Donations are included in incoming resources when these are receivable.

Interest consists of interest income and is included when receivable by the charity.

1.4 Resources expended

All outgoing resources are included in Statement of Financial Activities (SOFA) on an accruals basis inclusive of any VAT.

1.5 Purpose of funds

Designated funds consist of amounts allocated to meet specific research projects.

Undesignated funds consist of other amounts available for the use of the Trust.

All expenses are reviewed as and when they are incurred and are subsequently categorised by their nature and shown in the Statement of Financial Activities as necessary.

1.6 Fixed assets and depreciation

Depreciation is provided to write off the cost of tangible fixed assets on a straight line basis over the expected useful lives of the assets as follows:

Fixtures, fittings and equipment	-	3 years
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1.7 Statement of cash flows

The Trust has taken advantage of the exemption available to small companies not to prepare a statement of cash flows.

THE BRITISH NEUROLOGICAL RESEARCH TRUST

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2009 (cont'd)

2 Voluntary income

	2009	2008
	£	£
Donations	60,179	156,950

Donations in 2009 were made by the following

Ski to Help, J Davy Foundation, Employees and management of SRS Finlay Engineering, Daks Simpson, Katie Henderson and numerous other friends of James Taylor, Sponsors of Oli Bloom "Cycling to the Ashes", and others

3 Investment income

	2009	2008
	£	£
Bank interest	5,890	44,701

4 Total resources expended

	Staff Costs £	Other costs £	Grant funding £	Total 2009 £	Total 2008 £
Costs of generating funds					
Fundraising and publicity	22,837	922	-	23,759	27,003
Charitable activities					
Research	10,918	1,426	566,196	578,540	251,033
Governance costs					
	10,919	5,547	-	16,466	15,854
	44,674	7,895	566,196	618,765	293,890

The Research grant was awarded to the Institute of Neurology for £566,196 (2008 £235,937)
Governance costs include payments to the auditors of £5,000 (2008 £4,750) for audit fees

5 The cost of generating voluntary income

The cost of generating funds comprises the relevant element of the costs of the fund development officer and such other costs as may be incurred in attracting funding

6 The cost of charitable activities

The cost of charitable activities comprises reimbursements and consumable expenses directly relating to the objectives of the Trust

7 Governance costs

Governance costs comprise the relevant costs of the administrator, audit fees, and legal costs

THE BRITISH NEUROLOGICAL RESEARCH TRUST

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2009 (cont'd)

8 Staff numbers and costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year analysed by category was as follows

	Number of employees	
	2009	2008
Administration	1	1
Fund development	1	1
	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

The aggregate payroll costs of these persons were as follows

	2009	2008
	£	£
Wages and salaries	40,000	40,000
Social security costs	3,674	3,492
Employer pension costs	1,000	1,000
	<u>44,674</u>	<u>44,492</u>

The cost of administration persons are apportioned across governance costs and cost of charitable activities on the basis of time spent

No member of staff received remuneration in excess of £60,000 during the year (2008 nil)

9 Taxation

The Trust is entitled to exemption from taxation under S 505(1) ICTA 1988 on income from its charitable activities

10 Expenses and remuneration paid to trustees

No member of the Council of Management received any remuneration or claimed any expenses (2008 nil)

THE BRITISH NEUROLOGICAL RESEARCH TRUST

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2009 (cont'd)

11	Tangible fixed assets			
			Fixtures, fittings and equipment £	
	Cost			
	At beginning and end of year		428,292	
	Depreciation			
	At beginning and end of year		<u>(428,292)</u>	
	Net book value			
	At 31 December 2009 and 31 December 2008		<u>-</u>	
	All fixed assets are held for charitable purposes			
12	Debtors	2009 £	2008 £	
	Accrued income	<u>1,691</u>	<u>55,342</u>	
13	Creditors	2009 £	2008 £	
	Trade creditors	54,114	93,581	
	Taxes and social security costs	-	1,477	
	Accruals and deferred income	5,000	4,750	
		<u>59,114</u>	<u>99,808</u>	
14	Analysis of net assets between funds	Tangible Fixed assets £	Net current assets £	2009 Total £
	Designated funds	-	60,501	60,501
	Unrestricted funds	-	180,078	180,078
		<u>-</u>	<u>240,579</u>	<u>240,579</u>
15	Capital commitments			
	The Trust has no amounts contracted for capital expenditure (2008 £nil)			

THE BRITISH NEUROLOGICAL RESEARCH TRUST

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2009 (cont'd)

16 Funds of the charity

The funds of the charity include funds designated to meet future commitments to support

	Balance at 1 January 2009	Movements in funds designated to meet future commitments	Movement in funds		Balance at 31 December 2009
	£	£	Incoming resources	Expenditure	£
Designated funds	273,697	353,000	-	(566,196)	60,501
Unrestricted funds	519,578	(353,000)	66,069	(52,569)	180,078
	<u>793,275</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>66,069</u>	<u>(618,765)</u>	<u>240,579</u>

Designated funds consist of amounts allocated to meet specific projects for ongoing research at the unit, including the purchase of essential equipment and the retention of key scientific staff

In the opinion of the members of the Council of Management sufficient resources are held in an appropriate form for each fund to be applied in accordance with any restrictions imposed